

॥ ऋक्तन्त्रम् ॥

॥ सामप्रातिशाख्यम् ॥

ऋक्तन्त्रविवृति-सामवेदसर्वानुक्रमणीभ्या-

मुपेतम् ।

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ṚKTANTRAM

A PRATIŚAKHYA OF THE SĀMAVEDA

CRITICALLY EDITED

WITH

An Introduction, Appendices, exhaustive notes,
a Commentary called Ṛktantravivṛti and
Sāmavedasarvānukramaṇī.

BY

Vidyābhāskara, Vedāntaratna, Vyākaraṇatīrtha,

SURYA KANTA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L.

Professor, D. A. V. College

LAHORE.

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PREFACE

I

When I originally conceived the idea of this work, my intention merely was to offer the *Ṛktantra*, along with the commentary in the Devanāgarī characters, to the Indian students; and at first, I thought that the same might be adequately given within the compass of a very small volume and in a little time. But when, after completing my *History of Hindi Literature* in 1930, I took up the work seriously, I found it otherwise. The work has been till now utterly ignored and neglected by Sanskrit grammarians, and the way in which Dr. Burnell treated it, left little attraction to a serious study of the same; the only apparent charm which it claimed was, that this was the only available work of Śakaṭāyana, one of the most ancient Indian grammarians, and this charm was rudely shattered by the erudite editor himself. But a patient and sifting enquiry into the matter led me, ultimately, to think otherwise; and the rich store of facts, which this little treatise yielded to me, supplied me with material, rich enough to build a fine bridge of hypothesis, standing over which we could get a clear glimpse of the glorious region of the rising harvest of Indian grammar, a region till now left quite unlit by my learned predecessors. Standing over this bridge, we are enabled to see the mighty figures of Audavraji, Gārgya and Śakaṭāyana, casting their stately shadows forward on the rich canvass of Yāska and Pāṇini. Nay, more than that. For

the first time in the history of Indian Grammar, we have been vigorously urged to read in the works of Yāska and Pāṇini the essence of what Gārgya and Śakaṭāyana had taught centuries before, centuries that were till now supposed quite beyond the range of history. And thus it was that in attempting to settle one question I raised many more. Wider and wider prospects opened out before me, and thus, step by step, I was lured on into the far-spreading field of Indian Grammar, that had been but little explored by my worthy predecessors. The bridge of Rktaṇtra has led us upto Audavraji, whom the Vamśabrāhmaṇa mentions among the most illustrious ancients of Sāmavedic traditions; and here we stand up sharp on the edge of a yawning chasm, across which we are quite unable to find any way. I know that hypothesis are very often only temporary bridges to connect isolated facts; and no wonder, if my light bridge should, sooner or later, be superseded by a more solid structure, but my work will still claim its utility and its interest as a repertory of facts.

II

Truth has been my only guiding star, and in the love of truth I have not hesitated to express my views about the origin of the Sāman, which, I am afraid, may not be palatable to my Indian friends and co-religionists. It is, indeed, a melancholy and, in some respects, a thankless task to strike at the foundations of old religious beliefs, beliefs in which, as in a strong tower, the hopes and aspirations of countless devotees, through long ages, have sought refuge from the stress and storm of life. Yet, sooner or later, it is inevitable, as Frazer has put it, that the battery of comparative research should breach these venerable walls, mantled over with the ivy and mosses and wild flowers of a thousand tender and sacred associations. At present the science is only dragging the guns into position; they have hardly yet begun to speak. The task of building up into fairer and more enduring forms the old structures of beliefs,

so rudely shattered, is reserved for other hands, more beautiful than mine, perhaps for future and happier ages. We cannot foresee, and we have no right even to guess the new forms, which our religious beliefs and dogmas will assume in future. Yet this uncertainty must not induce the scientist, from any consideration of expediency or reverential regard for antiquity, to spare the ancient moulds of belief, however beautiful and pious, from the fire of sifting criticism. We must follow truth alone, irrespective of what comes of it or where it leads. I have also discussed, in a new light, of course, the age-long question of the priority of Pūrvārcika over the Uttārcika. The problem has, for a long time, exercised the minds of two of the most brilliant Orientalists of the day i.e. Oldenberg and Caland. Here I have accepted, though only partially, the verdict of H. Oldenberg on my own independent ground and have, in parts, rejected both, and that too, on my own account.

These and many other things have been touched and discussed in the Introduction, and many more, particularly those, connected with the Prātiśākhya literature proper, will be found in the notes.

III

A word now about the manuscript material. The manuscript material, on which is founded this edition of Rktaṇtra, is as follows :—

A. This MS. belongs to the Central Library of Baroda. No. 12912 (a) p. 24 of the Catalogue of MSS. in the Central Library, Baroda, Vol. I. Leaves 4; granthas 70; Saṃvat 1682; size 9. 1/2 × 4. 1/2; material light-coloured paper; number of leaves in the full MS. 19; number of lines per page 10; character Devanāgarī.

Contents. It gives the text of the Rktaṇtra and Sāmaṇtra. It is distinctly and correctly written.

B. Its number is 12917; leaves 19; granthas 500; Catalogue of the MSS. in the Central Library, Baroda p. 24. Its size is $9 \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$; material paper; number of lines per page 10; characters Devanāgarī. It is a copy of the text together with the commentary, each separate rule being followed by its own comment. It is distinct and virtually correct. The appearance of the paper and orthography point out that the MS. is, in no case, later than the 15th A. D. It may be earlier. The MS. has been of great help to me.

C. This MS. belongs to the Adyar Library. Its No. is 33 E 12 gra 8; A Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the Adyar Library, Part I, p. 48. It is written in grantha characters; the total number of lines in the MS. is 200. It was transcribed into the Devanāgarī script for me by Mr. E. Krishna Variar. It gives the text alone and is fairly correct.

As regards the text of the Rkṣtantra all the MSS. virtually agree. As for the first Prapāṭhaka and the commentary, the MS. B. seems decidedly better than the one used by Burnell.

With regard to the punctuation and euphonic combinations in the commentary, I have taken liberties for the sake of inserting references to the examples. Burnell and B. are in no slight degree discordant with each other, inconsistent with themselves and at places quite careless of the requirements of the sense. In fact, they offer no sure standard to follow. For the occurrence of virāmas, as printed, I am alone responsible. But at places—and these are many—where Bur. and B. are agreed in matters of punctuation and reading, I have followed them in the text, but have proposed my emendations in the notes, which alone can make the text sensible; and in that alone lies the real test of the ability of the editor.

In the same method are treated minor orthographical peculiarities, such as writing a sibilant instead of visarjanīya before an initial sibilant and so on. I have not, however,

thought it advisable to interfere with the practice of writing anusvāra, instead of a nasal before initial dentals, because the practice is a peculiar feature of the Sāmavedic literature. Cp. note on 178. Similarly in citing examples on sūtras 269-271, I have closely followed the manuscript authority, and have given only one letter, where the sūtras require doubling; thereby showing that the phenomenon of doubling, which once formed so prominent a feature of the Vedic euphony, fell into abeyance at some time, and to this time belong, invariably all our Sāmavedic MSS. Cp. note on 271. and Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 21.

In making references to the SV., I have used only two numbers, the first designates the Ārcika and the second denotes the consecutive number of the stanzas, as was done by Burnell, and was lately adopted by M. Bloomfield in his *Concordance*. The divisions adopted by Benfey,—and those are the real and logical divisions of the SV.—would have covered too much space; and this would have spoiled the beauty of the printing. For the same reason I have dispensed with the use of Indian virāmas in favour of the English full stop after brackets, when they occur in between two examples.

A MS. of *Ṛktantra-vivṛti* (No. 26 G. 34 gra 23 Catalogue No. of p. 48) was secured from the Adyar Library, which was transcribed for me into the Devanāgarī script by Mr. Variar, and the same has been printed here for the first time. Burnell also had a copy of it, which he later on made over to the British Museum. It would have taken long time to get the same from London, and moreover, I knew from its specimen, printed by Burnell in the Introduction of his *Ārṣeya brāhmaṇa*, that it would offer me little help in constructing the correct text. I therefore forewent the idea of delaying the work on that account.

A codex containing numerous works on Sāmaveda, some of them being of intrinsic worth, was secured from the same

library. And I got from it *Laghu-ṛktantra-saṅgraha* (33 D 12 gra 20 Catalogue p. 48) *Sāmaveda-sapta-lakṣaṇa* (33 D 12 gra 20 Catalogue p. 54) and *Sāmavedasarvānukramaṇī* by *Tālavṛntanivāsin* (33 D 12 gra 20 Catalogue p. 54) transcribed into Devanāgarī for my personal use. The first two works have a direct bearing on the *Ṛktantra*, and will therefore be printed with copious comparative notes and references in a separate volume. Important extracts have been given from the third, which seems, to all intents and purposes, a modern work.

In my notes on *Ṛktantra* I have instituted a careful and exhaustive comparison with other *Prātiśākhya*s and *Pāṇini*, have discussed in detail the peculiarities of the *Sāmavedic* grammar, and have made for that, the fullest use of all the eminent Indian and Western writers on the subject. In making references to the examples, catalogued in *Laghuṛktantra* and *Sāmasaptalakṣaṇa*, I have followed the most tedious method i.e. SV. = RV. = RT. RPr. = VPr. = TPr. = and CA. for each example, and have thus succeeded in presenting, more or less, a complete picture of the whole Vedic euphony. In fact, my aim has been throughout to follow meticulously the comparative method of studies, in which I have been very liberal, perhaps more liberal than may seem worthwhile even to German scholars. But I preferred to err in this direction than the contrary.

And it will not be any exaggeration if I say that, having this booklet of *Prātiśākhya* literature in his hand, the student of Vedic euphony will not feel the necessity of studying any other *Prātiśākhya* or a kindred work.

IV

I shall have occasion to speak in the Introduction of the extreme brevity and curtness of the text and the commentary. Thus, though only imperfectly aided by the commentator, I have yet enjoyed one compensating advantage

over those, who have hitherto undertaken the publication of works of this class, in that I have been able to avail myself of the results of their labours. Had it not been for their efficient help, more particularly that of Whitney, Benfey, Burnell, Wackernagel and Macdonell, much in the present treatise, of which the explanation has now been satisfactorily made out, might have remained obscure; and I desire to make a general acknowledgment of my indebtedness to them and a host of other brilliant orientalists of Europe and America, whose authority I have cited very often, and with a very great regard, indeed. Much as I owe to these big luminaries in their individual capacity, I owe infinitely more to the collective Western Scholarship, my debt to which it is simply impossible for me to acknowledge here adequately. My interest in this kind of comparative Vedic study was first excited by the works of Pischel, Geldner, Oldenberg, Caland, Macdonell and Keith, who opened up a mental vista, undreamed of by me before. But it is a long step from a lively interest in a subject to a systematic study of it, and that I took this step is entirely due to my beloved *acārya*, Principal A. C. Woolner, M. A., C.I.E. The debt which I owe to the vast stores of his knowledge, the abundance and fertility of his ideas, the unfailing sureness and clearness of his judgment and above all, his unwearied kindness, can never be over-estimated. Never did I feel happier in my life, and I mean it to be taken literally, than while sitting at his feet and listening to his brilliant exposition of the Veda and the comparative Indo-European Philology. Woolner ! what a glorious word ! It stands, to me, for an immense volume of hard work, a mass of original research, touched by the spark of genius, and expressed with the fire of the true teacher. Nay more. It stands for two things that are infinitely better than charm and popularity, fairer than even wisdom: uprightness and honour. And if I, in spite of getting the privilege of working under such a ripe scholar, have been able, hitherto, only to touch, as I am quite aware, only the

fringe of a great subject, to finger only a few of the countless threads, that compose the mighty web of Oriental Studies, it is not because of the teacher's negligence, but merely because neither my time nor my knowledge, little as it is, has hitherto allowed me to do more. I am also indebted, in my literary pursuit, to Dr. Lakshman Sarup M. A., D. Phil., Professor of Sanskrit Literature, whose name conjures up many pleasant hours spent in his company, many memories both blissful as well as sad, and many benefits. I am obliged, for readily procuring MSS., to my colleague and friend Pt. Bhagavaddatta B. A., Superintendent, Research Department, D.A.V. College, Pandit Hans Raj, Librarian, Lal Chand Library Lahore and Lala Labhu Ram, Librarian, Punjab University Library. I must also record my thanks to Messrs. Mehar Chand Lachhman Das, Lahore, who at my request started, in these days of terrible depression, the Series of Oriental Publications and thus, have laid the oriental learning under a deep debt of gratitude.

But the one person whose name I cannot pass over in silence, and to whom my debt with regard to this volume is particularly heavy, is my wife śrīmatī Sukhada Devi; for to her has fallen the task—necessarily laborious and exacting—of preparing indices to the RT. Nothing has, indeed, encouraged me more in this arduous and fascinating pursuit of research, than the loving and meticulous care, with which she, my comrade of many hard years, has always helped me in my literary pursuits.

D. A. V. COLLEGE, LAHORE
Śrāvaṇī, the day of Rakṣābandhana.

5. 8. 1933.

SŪRYA KĀNTA

CONTENTS.

<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p><i>List of Abbreviations</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p><i>Corrigenda</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p><i>Introduction</i> 1-101</p> <p>I(a) Rktrantra belongs to the SV. 1-11</p> <p>(b) Rktrantra is a Prātisākhya of the SV. 1</p> <p>(c) RT does not belong to the Jaiminīyāsākhā 2</p> <p>(d) RT belongs to the Kanthnmasākhā 3</p> <p>(e) Fifty two treatises of the Kanthnmasākhā 4</p> <p>(f) The precise scope of a Prātisākhya 5-6</p> <p>(g) The two conflicting views reconciled 7</p> <p>(h) The origin of the Śākhās 8</p> <p>(i) The two conflicting views reconciled 9-11</p> <p>II What is Sāmaveda? 11 18</p> <p>(a) The distinction between the Rg and the Sāman 12</p> <p>(b) The origin of the Sāman 13</p> <p>(c) Shamanism 14</p> <p>(d) Shamanism as the basis of the SV 15</p> <p>(e) SV dadaism compared</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">with N American songs 16</p> <p>(f) Shamanism as the basis of the SV. 17-18</p> <p>III The SV. i.e. the Ārcika. 18-22</p> <p>(a) The Ārcika 19</p> <p>(b) The Uttarārcika 20</p> <p>(c) Ūha and Uhyagānas 21</p> <p>IV Chronology of the SV. 22-33</p> <p>(a) Was the Purvārcika or was the Uttarārcika older? 23</p> <p>(b) The view of Oldenberg and Caland 24</p> <p>(c) The view criticised. 25</p> <p>(d) Purvārcika is older than the Uttarārcika 26</p> <p>(e) Uttarārcika is older than the Brāhmana 27</p> <p>(f) Difficulties explained 28</p> <p>(g) The later Ganas are 'pauruṣeya' 29</p> <p>(h) Ūha and Uhya are older than the PpS 30</p> <p>(i) The three stages of the SV 31-33</p> <p>V Who was the author of the RT? 33-46</p> <p>(a) The four noteworthy points 34</p> <p>(b) The technical terms of the RT and ST 35-36</p> <p>(c) Audavrajī, the author of ST, RT and PpS 37</p> <p>(d) Affinity between RT, ST and PpS 38</p>
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(e) The hypothesis.	39	(l) Anomalies in the SVPp.	64
(f) The three stages of the RT. 40-41		noted.	64
(g) RT., as a whole, is prior to Pāṇini and Kātyāyana.	42	(m) Do we find any trace of Śākaṭāyana in the SVPp. ?	65
(h) The three stages of the PpS.	43	VIII The Age of the RT.	65-68
(i) Prātiśākhyaś have suffered extensive modifications.	44	IX Analysis of the RT.	68-71
(j) The three stages of Nirukta.	45	X Remarks.	71-96
VI Do we find any trace of Śākaṭāyana's views in the RT. ?	46	(a) Peculiarities of the RT.	71-72
References to Śākaṭāyana's treatise on Phonetics.	47-48	(b) RT. is less comprehensive than the RPr.	73
VII How is it that Pāṇini stands indebted to Śākaṭāyana ?	49-66	(c) Abhinihita sandhi in the SV.	74-77
(a) Pāṇini has closely followed the implications of the SVPp.	50-51	(d) RPr. is entirely free from all oversights.	78
(b) SVPp., Yāska and Pāṇini all the three agree.	52	(e) Lengthening in the RV. = RPr.	79-96
(c) Differences noted.	53-54	XI The Commentary.	96-99
(d) Pāṇini rejects SVPp. and Yāska.	55	Peculiarities of the Commentary.	96-98
(e) Pāṇini rejects Yāska and follows SVPp.	56	XII Who was the author of the Commentary?	98-99
(f) Pāṇini accepts Yāska only partly.	57	XIII Can we improve the text of the SV. with the help of the Prātiśākhya ?	99-101
(g) Yāska tacitly follows the SVPp.	58-59	(a) Benfey at variance with Śaurisūnu.	100
(h) SVPp., Yāska and Pāṇini all the three agree.	60	(b) Need of a fresh edition of the SV.	101
(i) Burnell refuted.	61	IV	
(j) Contrast between the SVPp. and RVPp.	62	The Text.	1-61
(k) Is the SVPp. in toto, the creation of Gārgya ?	63	V	
		Appendices.	1-15
		(1) Index to the Sūtras.	1-4

(2) Word index to the Sūtras.	4-8	(8) Index to the Gaṇas referred to in the Sūtras.	15
(3) References to the RV. in the commentary.	8-13		
(4) References to the verses of the RV. in the commentary.	14	VI	
(5) References to other works.		Notes.	1-69
(6) Index to the melodies referred to in the commentary.	14	VII	
(7) Index to the proper names in the Sūtras.	15	Ṛktaṇṭravivṛti.	1-13
		VIII	
		Sāmavedasarvānukramaṇī.	1-8

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- AB. Aitareyabrāhmaṇa. Ed. by Haug, Bombay 1863 ;
Satyavrata Sāmaśramin, Calcutta 1895.
- Altind. Gr. Altindische Grammatik. By J. Wackernagel.
(Compare with it Bartholomae, ZDMG. L. 67 4-735)
Göttingen, 1896.
- Anc. Skt. Lit. A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
By M. Müller. London, 1860.
- APr. Atharva Prātiśākhya. Ed. by Vidyārthi. Lahore, 1923.
- Arbr. or Arṣeyabr. Ārṣeyabrāhmaṇa. Ed. by A. C. Burnell.
Manglore, 1876.
- AV. Atharvaveda. Ed. by R. Roth and W. D. Whitney.
Berlin, 1856.
- Bergaign. Bergaign et v Henry. Manual pour etudier le
Sanskrit Vedique. Paris, 1891.
- BKSGW. Beitrage der Könige Sachs Gesellschaft der Wis-
senschaften.
- BLWGI. Beitrage zur Literature wissenschaft und Geistes
Geschichte Indiens. Bonn, 1926.
- BrU. Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣat. Poona, 1902.
- Bur. Burnell's Rktantra. Manglore, 1879.
- CA. Caturadhyāyikā. Ed. by W. D. Whitney. (JAOS.)
New Haven (New york), 1862.
- ChU. Chāndogyopaniṣat. Poona, 1890.
- Comp. Gr. Comparative Grammar. By Bopp. London, 1885.
- Critical Studies. Critical Studies in the Phonetic Observa-
tions of Indian Grammarians. By Siddheshvar
Verma. London, 1929.
- Dbr. Daivatabrāhmaṇa or Devatādhyāyabrāhmaṇa. Ed. by
Jivanand. Calcutta, 1881.

- Dr. or Drāh. Drāhyāyaṇasrautasūtra. Ed. by J. N. Reuter.
(Incomplete) London, 1904.
- Ele. of South Ind. Pal. Elements of South Indian Paleography. By A. C. Burnell. London, 1878.
- Einl. Einleitung zum Sāmaveda. Benfey. Leipzig, 1848.
- Epigr. Ind. Epigraphica Indica.
- Gesch. der Ind. Lit. Geschichte der Indischen Literature.
By M. Winternitz. Leipzig, 1909.
- GGA. Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.
- GGKP. Gobhiliyagrhyakarmaprakāśikā. Benares. 1905.
- Grundriss d Indoarischen Phil. Grundriss der Indoarischen
Philologie und Altertumskunde. Ed. by George Bühler;
1896 ff; F. Kielhorn (since 1899) and now by H.
Luders and J. Wackernagel. Strassburg.
- Hist. of Skt. Lit. A History of Sanskrit Literature. By A. A.
Macdonell. London, 1917.
- Ind. Ant. Indian Antiquary. Bombay, 1872 ff.
- Indiens Lit. und Cult. Indiens Literatur und Cultur in his-
torischer Entwicklung. By von Schroeder. Leipzig,
1913.
- Ind. Phil. Indian Philosophy. By S. Radha Krishan.
London, 1923.
- Ind. Stud. Indische Studien. Ed. by A. Weber. Leipzig,
1850 ff.
- Int. to RPr. Introduction to the RkPrātiśākhya. By Man-
gala Deva. Oxford, 1922.
- JAOS. Journal of American Oriental Sociey. New Haven
(New York) 1850 ff.
- JB. or Jaimbr. Das Jaiminiyabrahmaṇa in Auswahl. By
W. Caland. Amsterdam, 1919.
- Jainp. Beiträge zur Grammatik des Jaina Prakrit. By Muller.
1876.
- JGOS. Journal of German Oriental Sociey.
- JNMV. Jaiminiyanyāyamālāvistara. Ed. by Theodor Gold-

- stücker. London, 1878; M. M. Śivadatta. Poona, 1892.
- JRAS. Journal of Royal Asiatic Society. London, 1834 ff.
- JS. Jaiminiya Saṃhitā. Ed. by W. Caland. (Indische Forschungen, ed. by A. Hillebrandt) Breslau, 1907.
- Kāthakopa. Kāthakopaniṣat. Calcutta edition.
- KS. Kāthakasaṃhitā. Ed. by von Schroeder. Leipzig, 1900.
- KGS. Kāthakagr̥hyasūtra. Ed. by W. Caland. Lahore, 1925.
- KZ. Kuhn's Zeitschrift.
- Lanman C. R. A Statistical account of Noun-inflection in the Veda. (JAOS. 1840) 325-601
- Lāṭy. Lāṭyāyanaśrautasūtra. Ed. by Ananda Chandra. Calcutta, 1872.
- LŚ. Lomaśi Śikṣā in Śikṣāsaṅgraha.
- LŚŚ. or ŚŚ. Laghuśabdenduśekhara. Benaras, 1911.
- Mbh. Vyākaraṇamahābhāṣya. Ed. by F. Kiehhorn. Bombay, 1892; M. M. Śivadatta. Bombay, 1917.
- Modern Eng. Gr. A Modern English Grammar. By Otto Jespersen. Heidelberg, 1922.
- MS. Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā. Ed. by von Schroeder. Leipzig, 1888.
- N. Nānābhāi on Puṣpasūtra.
- NārŚ. or NŚ. Nāradi Śikṣā in Śikṣāsaṅgraha and Burnell's RT.
- Nir. Nirukta. Ed. by R. Roth. Göttingen, 1852; L. Sarup. Lahore, 1927; The Nirukta, its place in Old Indian Literature, its etymologies. By Mannes Skold. Lund, 1926.
- Out. of Eng. Phon. An Outline of English Phonetics. By Daniel Jones. Cambridge, 1932.
- P. Pāṇini; Pāṇini's Grammatik. By Otto Böhtlink. 1887.
- Phil. der Upa. Paul Deussen. English Translation. Edinburgh, 1908.
- Pp. Padapāṭha.
- PW. Petersburger (Sanskrit) Wörterbuch. By Otto Böhtlingk and R. Roth. 1852-1875.

- PSikṣā. Paṇiniyaśikṣā with a gloss. Ed. by Bēcana Rāma. Benares, 1887.
- PpS. Puṣpasūtra. Ed. by R. Simon. München, 1908.
- PVB. Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa with Sāyaṇa. Ed. by Anand Chandra. Calcutta, 1870-74; Translation by W. Caland. Calcutta, 1932.
- ParŚ. Parāśari Śikṣā in Śikṣāsaṅgraha.
- Rel. and Phil. of the Veda and Upa. Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upaniṣads. By A. B. Keith (HOS. 31-32) 1925.
- Rel. of the Veda. Religion of the Veda. By M. Bloomfield. New York, 1908.
- RPr. ṚkPratiśakhya. Ed. by M. D. Shastri. Allahabad, 1931.
- RT. Ṛktantra.
- RV. Ṛgveda. Ed. by M. Müller. London, 1873.
- RVPp. Ṛgvedapadapāṭha. Ed. by M. Müller, 1873.
- ŚA. Śabdānuśāsana of the Jaina Śakaṭayana. Ed. by Gustav Oppert. Madras 1893; Bombay, 1907.
- ŚB. Śatapathabrahmaṇa. Ed. by A. Weber. Leipzig, 1924.
- Śabdak. Śabdakaustubha. Chowkhamba Skt. Series, 1929.
- ŚR. Śabdaratna. Ed. by Rama Shastri. Benares, 1888.
- ŚŚS. Śāṅkhayanaśrautasūtra. With the Commentary of Varadattasuta Ānartīya. Ed. by A. Hillebrandt. Calcutta, 1888.
- ŚS. Śikṣāsaṅgraha. Benares Skt. Series, 1873.
- Sāy. Sāyaṇa.
- SBE. Sacred Books of the East. Ed. by M. Müller. Oxford, 1879 ff.
- Shpbr. Samhitopaniṣadbrahmaṇa. Ed. by A. C. Burnell. Manglore, 1877.
- SK. Siddhāntakaumudī. Ed. by M. M. Śivadatta. Bombay, 1909.
- SRV. Sāyaṇa on Ṛgveda. Ed. by M. Müller, 1890.
- SV. Sāmaveda. Ed. by Theodor Benfey. Leipzig, 1848.

- SVPp. Sāmaveda Padapāṭha. Ed. by Satyavrata Sāmaśramin, Calcutta.
- Systems of Skt. Gr. Systems of Sanskrit Grammar. By Belvalkar. Poona, 1918.
- TA. Taittirīyāraṇyaka. Ed. by R. L. Mitra. Calcutta, 1872.
- TB. Taittirīyabrāhmaṇa. Ed. by Shama Sastri. Mysore, 1921.
- TPr. Taittirīya Prātiśākhya. Ed. by W. D. Whitney (JAOS) New Haven 1871; with Tribhāṣyaratna by Shama Sastri, Mysore, 1906.
- TS. Taittirīyasamhitā. Ed. by Mahadeva Sastri, Mysore, 1894.
- Vākyap. Vākyapadīya. Ed. by Rāma Kṛṣṇa Shastri. Benares, 1884.
- VBr. Vamśabrāhmaṇa. Ed. by Satyavrata Sāmaśramin. Calcutta, 1892.
- Ved. Stud. Vedische Studien. By Pischel and Karl F. Geldner. Stuttgarter, 1889.
- Ved. Myth. Vedische Mythologie. By A. Hillebrandt. Breslau, 1891, 1927.
- Vedic Chant. Vedic Chant Studied in its Textual and Melodic Form. By J. M. von der Hoogt, 1932.
- Veda of Black Yajus. Veda of Black Yajus School Translated. By A. B. Keith, (HOS. 18 and 19). New Haven, 1914.
- Vedic Gr. Vedic Grammar. By A. A. Macdonell. Strassburg, 1910.
- VPr. Vājasaneyī Prātiśākhya. Benares Skt. Series 1888; Calcutta, 1893.
- VS. Vājasaneyī Samhitā. Ed. A Weber. Berlin, 1852; by Lakshman Shastri. Bombay, 1912.
- W. Wörterbuch zum Rgveda. By Hermann Grassmann. Leipzig, 1873.
- Whitney W. D. A Sanskrit Grammar. Leipzig, 1879.

- WZKM. Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
(Ed. by Bühler.) Wien, 1887 ff.
- YV. Yajurveda, with the Commentaries of Uvaṭa and Mahīdhara. Chowkhamba, Benares, 1912.
- YVŚ. Yājñavalkya Śikṣā in Śikṣāsaṅgraha.
- ZDMG. Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Leipzig, 1847 ff.
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CORRIGENDA.

The reader is requested to consult notes, while reading the text; corrections and emendations proposed therein are not repeated here.

TEXT.

P. L.	Read	For
14 9 -	उच्चानुच्चसंधि०	उच्चानामुच्चसंधि०
18 14	त्रिरक्रान्तग्रहणात् ।	त्रिरक्रान्तग्रहणात् ?
20 2	अग्नीत्यधिकारः	त्यधिकारः
24 13	176	177
25 5	23	123
95 20	महोदीनि	महादीनि
26 8	228	128
28 1	124	142
28 5	1, 6	16
31 5	पुरस्कृतो	पुरस्कृतो
34 8	आपद्यते	आपद्यते
34 16	बुबुदेपसस्य	बुदेपसस्य
36 15	31	25
38 13	पश्यन्	पश्यन्
51 13	त्यमूषु	तमूषु

NOTES.

P. Col L.

1 2 21	Koṇḍa °	Kaṇḍa °
3 2 17	explicit	explicite
6 1 6, 31.	chords	cards
6 2 9	consonants	consonents
11 2 34	phenomenon	phenomena
19 2 16	explicitly	explicitely
25 1 2	phenomenon	phenomena
37 2 31	sahaḥ jāh SVPp. explanation wrong. It is not saha oḥāh but sahas jāh .	

INTRODUCTION

I

Ṛktaṇtra belongs to the Sāmaveda.

The text, commonly called *Ṛktaṇtravyākaraṇa*, belongs to the SV. and not to the RV. This is shown by the following:-

(a) It frequently alludes to *sāman*, *stobha* and the like. Cp.:-

Terms.	Sūtras	Terms.	Sūtras.
samsvāda and nigāra	11	stobha	150
sāman	39	him	90. 266
rajana (sāman)	123	gati	29. 111
kitkit	10	grā (grāmegeyagāna)	113

(b) The technical terms, used in it, belong to the Sāmavedic literature. This will be shown in details later on.

(c) Naigi and Audavraji, the two ancient ācāryas of the SV. alone are cited.

(d) Rc 1. 337 is quoted on 89. This is not found in the RV, but only in the SV. The above facts show that *Ṛktaṇtra* belongs to the SV. and not to the RV. It is needless to refer to the commentary in support of this view.

Ṛktaṇtra is a Prātiśākhya of the SV.

A Prātiśākhya was defined by Goldstucker² as "a gra-

1 "tantramiva tantram | dairghyenā prasāritāstantavastantramityucyante | yathā tadānekasya tīrāścīnasya tantoranugrāhakam tathedamaphyanekasya laksyasyetyarthah." Nyāsa on Kāśikā Vol. I. p. 2.

2 Goldstucker, Academy, July 9, 1870, p. 270, quoted by Burnell, RT, p vii, Caland. PVB. Int. p vii.

mmatical treatise which shows how the padas must change in order to become the real hymnical text, and again, how by means of the krama, the padas become the true representatives of the Saṃhitā". The SV. has no krama text,¹ but in other respects, our treatise agrees with this definition, and we may safely call it a Prātiśākhya.

But because a Prātiśākhya, as its name implies, must be concerned with a particular Śākhā of a Veda, our treatise must belong to a particular Śākhā of the SV. and not to all of them. Burnell has given the following Śākhās² of the SV.:-

- (1) Kauthuma.
- (2) Jaiminiya.
- (3) Rāṇāyaniya.
- (4) Gautamī.
- (5) Naigeya.

To which of these Śākhās does the RT. belong ?

(1) *It does not primarily belong to the Jaiminiyāśākhā.*

- (a) The prominent feature³ of the JS. is the conversion of ḍ into 1. This is not stated in it.
- (b) Rule 58 prescribes circumflex for 'vr̥dhe 'smān' (SV. 1. 239). The JS. reads 'vr̥dhe asmān'; hence the rule is not applicable to it.
- (c) Rule 114 prescribes raṅgatva for ā in cases like 'svarvāꣳ.' The phenomenon is not found in the JS. Cp. Benfey, 'svarvāꣳ asurebhyaḥ.' 1. 254 = JS. 'svarvaṃ asurebhyaḥ.'

1. rgvedastu ghanāntaḥ syād yajurvedo jatāntakaḥ |
sāmavedaḥ padāntaḥ syāt saṃhitāntastvatharvaṇaḥ ||

Yohiprāptilakṣaṇa, a MS. work in the Madras Library, No. 948.

2. Müller, Anc. Skt. Lit. Caranās, pp. 365-378; Bur. RT. p. xxvi; R. Simon, Vedische Schulen, pp. 27-31; Prapañcahrdayam, p. 19; Sāmaśramin, Trayīparicaya p. 40.

3. Caland, JS. p. 33. For a discussion on ḍ = 1, cp. Turner "Middle Indian-ḍ and ḍḍ" in BLWGI. 4. 35.

'mīdhvā* asmabhyam' II. 982 = 'mīdhvamasmabhyam';
'agne devā* ihāvaha' II. 142 = 'agne devaṃ ihāvaha.'

- (d) Rule 112 implies 'vasū* rīha,' 'rudrā* ādityā* uta' and so on. JS. on the contrary reads 'vasumrīha,' 'rudraṃ ādityam uta' and so on¹

- (2) *Our treatise does not primarily belong to the Śākhā of Sātyamugri and Rāṇāyana:—*

Patañjali states that the followers of Sātyamugri and Rāṇāyana read a half *e* and *o* in instances like 'sujāte eśvasū-
nrte,' 'adhvaryo odribhiḥ sūtam'. According to Bhattoji², the fact was expressly noted in the Prātiśākhya of this Śākhā. This is not referred to in our treatise.

- (3) *RT. does not primarily belong to the Gautamiśākhā.*

The Gautamiśikṣā³, a treatise on the doubling of (SV) consonants, makes in the end the following statement:—

"atha saptākṣaramekamudāhrtam prātiśākhye | tra hi
tra hi yinikṣva (1. 301) iti nanakasasasavāh | gautamenoktam |
"na saptākṣarāt parah saṃyogo bhavati |"

This is significant, as it shows that there existed a Prātiśākhya, presumably of the Gautamas, which recorded this phenomenon. Our treatise does not even hint at it.

- (4) *RT. does not primarily belong to the Nageyaśākhā.*

On sūtra 94, the commentator cites 'endra sānasim' (1. 129) as an example of the guṇa sandhi. The Saṃhitā of the Nageyas has 'aindra sānasim'.⁴

- (5) *The treatise primarily belongs to the Kauthumaśākhā.*⁵

1. For other peculiarities cp Caland, JS pp 32-35

2. Cp. note on 82

3. Burnell, RT p, xxxvi.

4. Benfey, SV. Einl. p. xxxii

5. In later times the followers of this Śākhā spread in the Gujrat. Cp R. L. Mitra, Chāndogyaopaniṣat, translation Introduction p 4, Siegling, Die Rezensionen des Caranavyūha p 27. The Kauthumas and Rāṇāyanīyas use seven notes in music, while the Jaiminīyas use six and others only five. Cp the verses at the beginning of PpS IX. 22 and R. Simon, PpS. p. 495.

The references to the rc, in the sūtras, are without any exception, found in the Kauthuma SV. The commentator has closely followed the same text. Moreover, we meet with explicit statements to this effect. To quote only one:-

“kauthumānām ke vā granthā adhyetavyā iti cedatrāha kaścit”:-

“dvipañcāśadime granthāḥ śākhāyāḥ kauthumeriha¹ |
 proktāḥ sāmōdadhau yasmācchraute smārte suniścītāḥ ||
 tasmādvai sāmāśākhāyām granthabhedo nigadyate |
 śrautas-mārtodite yasmānna muhyeta-katham cana ||
 veñāraṇyakamūho'tra rahasyam gānamucyate |
 chandāsyāraṇyake caivam mantrāḥ sōttarakāḥ smṛtāḥ ||
 chandasyāditrayam stobhāḥ sapadam syāccatuṣṭayam |
 tāṇḍyāḥ ṣaḍviṃṣakam sāmavidhānārṣeyake tathā ||
 devatādhyāyavamaśākhyaḥ saṃhitopaniṣattathā |
 aṣṭamopaniṣacciva brāhmaṇe samudāhṛtāḥ ||
 nārādī lomaśī śikṣā gautamī ceti vai tridhā |
 kalpaśūtram tathā kṣudram lāṭyāyanakameva ca ||
 upagranthāḥ pañcavidho nidānam tāṇḍyalakṣaṇam |
 anupatsthādanustotram kalpānupadameva ca ||
 etaddaśavidham sūtram sāmageṣu ca viśrutam |
 ṛktantram sāmātantram ca sañjñālakṣaṇameva² ca ||

1. Caland has treated these treatises in detail in his *Einleitung to the JS*, pp. 1-14; *PVB*, pp. 1, viii.
2. According to Burnell (*Catalogue of a collection of Sanskrit Mss.* London, 1870, p. 41) the last two Prapāṭhakas of Ṛktantra are called Sañjñāprakarāṇa. Caland holds (*PVB*, Intr. p. vii) that this is probably the same as the Sañjñālakṣaṇa, mentioned in the Caranavyūha. But the last two chapters of the RT, have nothing peculiar to claim this appellation and a separate reference in the Caranavyūha. We have, on the other hand, a Sañjñākarāṇabhāṣya, a Ms. work in the Library of Asiatic Society of Bengal. (A Descriptive Catalogue of Skt. Mss. in the Government Collection. The Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II, p. 1052) which is a commentary on Sañjñākarāṇa, a treatise in sūtra form on the stobhas

dhātulakṣaṇakam¹ ca syāditi vyākaraṇāni ca ।
 anukramanikā ceti naigeyam ca tataḥ param ॥
 phullam gobhilaḥṛyam ca mantralakṣaṇakam tathā ।
 gāyatrīyādividhānam ca tataḥ stobhānusampharaḥ ॥
 chandogapariśiṣṭam tu ḡṛhya saṅgraha² eva ca ।
 śrāddhakalpe tato vedyāsādhanaṁ gobhiliyākam ॥
 snānavidhīrupākarma śrāvaṇena paro vidhīḥ ।
 dvīpañcāśadīme granthā vṛṣotsargāntagāḥ smṛtāḥ ॥
 iti kauthumaśākhīyāṁ granthasaṁkhyā yathākramāt ।
 etānadhītya nikhilam vedoktam jñātumarhati ॥

GGKP. pp. 28-29.

This makes the position quite clear. But assuming that the RT. belongs to the Kauthumaśākhā, how to explain those statements of it, that apparently apply to the texts of other Śākhās, and references to the authorities, that have their own Śākhās. The explanation will be found in the following:-

The precise scope of a Prātiśākhya.

The original and perhaps more significant term for the Prātiśākhya was the pārṣada, which implied that the treatise in question belonged to a social group (pariśad) in which, among other things, the general principles of phonetics were adopted to Vedic texts, by oral instruction³. According to

or particular words put in, in chanting the various sāmans. And this is exactly what the Caranasyūha seems to have in view, and what the context here requires. A similar treatise is Akṣaratantra, edited by Satyasvrata Sāmasramin, but not mentioned by Caland in JS and PVB.

1 Not yet identified

2. Printed text has ḡṛhyāsangraha. But cp. Ms. Bodl. W 504 "ḡṛhyasangraham nāma pariśiṣṭam gobhilaḥṛtraktam. I have adopted this only partially.

3 S Varma, Critical Studies, p 12 pariśad and samśad = gathering for open discussion, opposed to npariśad, which implied secret instruction. Oldenberg is inclined to believe that the real sense of the term upa niśad is worship or reverence and that the word expresses the same meaning as upāsānā, ZDMG, 1, 427 ff. Liv 70 ff, Die Lehre der Upa niśaden p 37. For the view of Deussen cp Phil of Up p 16 ff

Yāska¹ each Carāṇa of a Veda had its own pārṣada, and the term Prātiśākhya, which obtained later on to designate these treatises, has been etymologically explained by Mādhava² as “prātiśākhaṃ bhavaṃ prātiśākhyam” and this leaves absolutely no doubt that there existed, at some time, as many Prātiśākhyas as there were schools of the Vedas³.

But contrary to this, the author of Vaidikābharāṇa⁴ states, in no less explicit terms, (a) that the word Prātiśākhya

1. padaprakṛtīni sarvacarāṇānāṃ pārṣadāni | Nir. 1. 17. For the difference between Carāṇa and Śākhā cp. Müller, *Anc. Skt. Lit.* pp. 125-129; 377, 378. Cp. also his admirable discussion on Carāṇa pp. 364-378.
2. Jñānendra Sarasvatī on SK. Pāṇini IV. 3. 59.
3. (a) Six Prātiśākhyas are available:—
 - (1) TPr. belonging to the Aukheyas.
 - (2) VPr. belonging to the Vājasaneyins.
 - (3) RPr. belonging to the Śākalas.
 - (4) RT. belonging to the Kauthumas.
 - (5) CA. belonging to the Śaunakaśākhā of the AV.
 - (6) APr. newly discovered: text with a copious commentary in the press.
- (b) References are found to three more:—
 - (1) Sātyamugri Prātiśākhya. Cp. above.
 - (2) Gautama Prātiśākhya. " "
 - (3) Cārāyaṇīya Prātiśākhya. Devapāla on KGS. (1. 5. 1.) refers to it. He says “tathā ca cārāyaṇīyasūtram” “puruṣārte chvachrayoḥ” iti puruṣab-
daḥ kṛtaśabdaḥ ca lupyate yathāsaṃkhyam che chre parataḥ” | See Caland, KGS. For kṛcchra = kṛpsra cp. Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 31. I owe this information to my friend Pt. Bhagavaddatta of the D.A.V. College, Lahore.
- (c) There may have existed a distinct Prātiśākhya for the Bāṣkala Śākhā of the RV. Referring to “na ṛte śrāntasya sakhyāya devāḥ” the commentator on ŚSS. (xii. 13. 5) states:—

“apadruto nāma sandhir bāṣkalānāṃ prasiddhaḥ | tasyodāharāṇam” |

This sandhi has not been noticed by the RPr. which is, otherwise, most comprehensive and complete. Does it not hint at a RPr. other than the present one?
4. On TPr. IV. 11. “dviṭriśākhāviṣayatve’pi tadasādhāraṇatayopapattēḥ |
tathā bahvṛcām śākalabāṣkalātmakaśākhādvayaviṣayam prātiśākhyam
prasiddham | ”

refers to a group of Śākhās, (b) that the RPr. pertains both to Śākala and the Bāṣkala Śākhās (c) and that the examples quoted by the TPr., but not found in the extant text of the TS, must be traced in the extinct Śākhās of the Veda. This is tacitly confirmed by Uvata¹ and the commentators of other Prātiśākyas. How to explain this conflict ?

The conflict explained.

The "winged songs" of the Vedas, which had been composed at widely separated periods of time and space, were united at some time in collections, and ascribed to famous ṛṣis of prehistoric times, preferably to the earliest ancestors of those families, in which the songs in question were handed down². And, as may be expected in a time, when there existed no central authority³, and people either did not know how to write, or if they did, as I think very likely⁴, they did not, perhaps

1 Cp. "mrgyamudaharanam" RPr. vii, 33, "npāgatyeti saṃhitāyām na dr̥ṣyate { vṛttāvidamudāharanam dr̥ṣtam ||" Uvata on RPr. vii, 33, Cp. also vii, 54

2 Winternitz, Gesch. der Ind. Litt. Vol I. (Eng. trans.) p. 57

3 Even AB, VIII, 14, 23 shows how little real empire existed. Cp. also N. N. Law, Ancient Indian Polity pp 13 ff

4. Bloomfield, The Rel. of the Veda p 21. According to Buhler, whose theory has been generally accepted, the Brahmi alphabet was of Semitic origin, and derived ultimately from a Phoenician script. Cf Cambridge History of India p. 62, Buhler, Indische Paleography (Grundriss d. Indoarische Phil.) Rhys Davids preferred a pre Semitic Fuphratan origin via Dravidian traders. For the theory of Egyptian origin cp. Lehnmann Haupt, ZDMG, Lxxiii pp. 51—79. In Mahenjedaro and the Indian Civilisation Vol. II, Ch. XXII (pp. 423 - 432) Prof. Langdon makes out a strong case for deriving the early Brāhmī alphabet of India from the script recently discovered in Indus. But according to Sir John Marshall (Vol I, p. 52) it is no more than a surmise, prompted mainly by resemblances between the two. Prima facie there is a strong presumption in favour of the Brahmi alphabet having been evolved, like other alphabets, from a pictographic script, especially as it is now established that such a script had actually been in use on Indian soil. I am, however, inclined to follow Prof. Langdon

for secrecy's sake¹, commit them to writing, the variations in the arrangement of contents and text, were inevitable. And since these collections, that presuppose a tolerably elaborate scheme of priestly practices in connection with the hymns addressed to the gods², were meant mainly for utilitarian purposes, the priest must have shaped and reshaped them according to the requirements of the sacrifice, which naturally varied with different sets of the priests. Again, the hymns were, in no way, entirely immune from the phonetic law of change. A certain number of local varieties in accent and pronunciation, and in the recital of the hymns, crept in and became sanctioned by the tradition of different families or schools. These could not be given up, nor was there any means of determining which was the ancient and most correct way of reciting the sacred songs of the Veda. Thus there arose Śākhās and upaśākhās.

We have just noted that sacrifice was the dominant note of the Vedic life³, and just as a priest regarded the ritual of

1. Winternitz, *Gesch. der Ind. Litt.* Vol. I, p. 32. Read Chapter on "Die Schrift und die Überlieferung der Indischen Literatur" 28-37.
2. Bloomfield, *Rel. of the Veda* p. 31.
3. (a) Hillabrandt showed (*ZDMG.* XL, 708) that in a stage earlier than that recorded, the *R̥gveda* was a definitely practical collection of hymns, arranged according to their connection with the sacrificial ritual. Against this cp. Oldenberg, *GGA*, 1907 pp. 211 ff.; Keith, *JRAS.* 1908 pp. 224-9; *The Rel. and Phil. of the Veda* Vol. I, p. 1. cp. also Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* Vol. I, "Die Metaphorische Bedeutung von *vr̥jana*" p. 144 et seq; Bloomfield, *Rel. of the Veda*, Chapter "The Hieratic Religion". The *R̥gveda* is, in general, a hymn book for use at the three-fire ceremonies. They are a hieratic literature in a very extreme sense. Not only do they reflect the class interests and the class view point of their priestly authors, but they devote themselves exclusively to this ultra-hieratic phase of religion, the religion centring about the three-fire cult. Not only are secular matters not primarily considered at all, but even those more popular religious performances are ignored, which did not require this elaborate ritual, and which formed the staple religion of the great mass of the Aryan people. Nearly all of the few

his school as full of magic and mystic power, so also he held the text of his school particularly mystic and all important¹ And the time the text of a Śākhā was once fixed, numerous devices for its purity and preservation were invented, the chief among them being Prātisākhyas, which like their basis, the Samhitā, must have been distinct for all the Śākhās.

But with the close of the Brāhmaṇa period, sacrifice receded into the background, and speculations of higher sort—philosophic, cosmic, psycho-physical, and theosophic—grew up, giving impetus to the tendency for generalisation². The priest now began to look for the unity under the veil of the diversity of his gods³, of sacrifice, that was no more than a gift to

Rgvedic hymns of which this is not true, are later additions to the collection, as it stands, though this does not necessarily imply that the hymns themselves are late Cp. Franklin Edgerton, in *Religions of the Past and Present*, p 122 note Cp also Muller, *Anc Skt Lit* "Earliest indications of the ceremonial" pp 489-492 For a more moderate and logical view cp Keith, *The Rel and Phil of the Veda Vol I* 'Popular and Hieratic Religion' pp 55-57

- 1 *svasākhāśrayamnterjya paraśākhāśrayam tu yah |
kātumichhati durmedha mogham tat tasya jivatam ||*

Karmapradīpa I 3

- 2 Burnell, *RT Intr* p xxiv, Bloomfield, *Rel of the Veda* p 25
3 For the idea of unity in the RV cp x 129, the most often translated hymn of the RV See Whitney, *JAOS*, x1 p Y, ŚB X 5 3 1, JB III 35, 359 The hymn evokes admiration, not so much for the achievement, but for the thinkers who endeavoured to realize the ultimate principle of life, and failed to satisfy himself. Deussen (*Gesch der Phil I* 1 124, 125) inclines to think that the sages were able to discriminate between the ultimate principle of life and the phenomenal world See also Radha Krishnan, *Ind Phil P* 101 where he compares Aristotle's deity, the unmoved mover. For details cp. my article on Karmavijñāna in the *Oriental College Magazine* 1928 See also Keith, *Rel and Phil of the Veda Vol II Ch XXVI* pp. 433-39 As for the Brahmanas, these in various places are conscious of higher philosophical truths, which they ignore and turn to ritual purposes Cp Deussen, *Gesch. der Phil I* 1, 172 80 Keith does not agree with this view and follows Oltmanns who rejects Deussen's view cp *L' Histoire des idées théosophiques I* 127

these gods¹, and of the text that accompanied the act of the gift. At this stage, he earnestly questioned the duality in all phases of life, theoretic as well as practical. He no longer felt diffident to receive from rivals² what was wanting in his own, and also preferred to learn their texts besides his own³. Slowly and gradually he arrived at that text of a Veda, which seemed to him as the basic one, and this he adopted, leaving others to take their own care⁴. For its preservation he did not require

1. Tylor, *Primitive Culture*, Vol. II. p. 375. Feist, *Kultur der Indo-germanen* p. 351, though he prefers to trace all worship to the cult of the dead.

2. yan nāmnātam svaśākhāyām paroḥtamavirodhi yat |
vidvadbhis tadanuṣṭheyamagnihotrādi-karmavat ||

Karmapradīpa I. 3. Cp. Müller, *Anc. Sanskrit Lit.* pp. 51, 364-65, 375.

3 vedānadhītya vedau vā vedam vāpi yathākramam |

Manu III. 2.

Cp. Medhātithi on it "vedaśabdaḥ śākhāvacano vyākhyātaḥ | tīraḥ śākhā adhiyāta dve ekām vaikaikasmād vedānna tvekaśmādeve | "

4. Cp. Müller, *Anc. Skt. Lit.* p. 119. The differences between the various Śākhās of the SV. are hardly of any importance, at any rate, not more than what are found in the different mss. of any ancient author. But with regard to the omission of *y* and *v* the Śākhās actually differed. Already Sāmaśramin pointed out in his *Trayīṭikā* (p. 249) that the Kauthumas sing hā-u, while the Rāṇāyaṇīyas sing hāv-u (cp. Caland, *JS. Einl.* p. 11). I may add here that according to RT. 108 all Śākhās omit *y*, when it is followed by a consonant; Naigī omits it, when it comes in between the two vowels (159); but some prescribe the omission of *v* also, when it is so placed (160). The Kauthumas, however, prescribe the half omission of *y* and *v* (161), and this may, probably, be the reason for the inconsistency (so ably noted by R. Simon, *PpS.* 527) to be found in the SV. mss. with regard to the preservation or otherwise of *y* and *v*. The mss. of North India preserve *y*, while those from the south invariably omit it; and this is significant, because we have already noted that the Kauthumas spread in later times towards Gujrat, and south is yet the home of the Rāṇāyaṇīyas. And the rule 159 suggests that south was also the home of the followers of the Naigeyaśākhā.

In the Brāhmanic period, when sacrifice occupied the centre of the stage, these minor differences were made much of; the priests justifying their own and running down those of others. But with the tide of generalisation all

more than one Prātiśākhya, and the best of the lot he adopted, with minor modifications, recording therein the chief variations found in others, as the views of *eke*, *apare*, *ācāryāḥ* and so on¹.

And this is exactly what seems to have happened in the case of our treatise; and although it primarily belongs to the *Kaṭhuma* school, yet it records meagerly, of course, the views of others.

11

And the fact that Rktaṇtra is a Prātiśākhya of the SV. introduces us to the important question "*What is Sāmaveda ?*"

By the SV. we generally take a number of unconnected verses, nearly all of which occur in the RV. and which modified in several ways, are chanted mostly at the *soma* sacrifices. The words, together with the chant, are supposed to constitute a *sāman*, and when the SV. is referred to, only the *Samhitā*, or collection of words are meant. But this is erroneous. Scholars of old times understood by a *sāman*, a melody or chant, independent of the words. The earliest records, available at present, bear out the distinction between melody and words, and treat the first as more important than the latter. This will be clear from the following:-

1. The distinction was clear in the time of the RV. Cp:-

(a) *gāyatreṇa prati mimīte arkamarkaṇa sāma traiṣṭubhena vākam* |

vākena vākaṃ dvipadā catuspadākṣareṇa mimate sapta vāṇīḥ ||

RV. 1. 164. 24.

was changed, differences which were already nominal, were yet minimised, till the major Śākhā got the better of minor ones. And just as there remained only the major Śākhā or Śākhās of a Veda current, so also there remained only the major Prātiśākhya of a Veda current

1. For details see Whitney, TPr. pp. 432-433, Luders, Vyāsaśikṣā pp. 21-22. The discussion on the nature and scope of Prātiśākhyas held by Muller in Anc. Skt. Lit. pp. 116-146 is yet the most exhaustive

2 Cp. also RV. 1 10 1, 5 4. 4. 14, 8 3. 22, Muller, Anc. Skt. Lit p 489.

(b) tasmād yajñāt sarvahuta ṛcaḥ sāmāni jajñire |
chandāṃsi jajñire | RV. 10. 4. 8.

(c) The word 'ṛciṣama' which means¹ 'he for whom the sāman is sung upon the ṛc' occurs eight times in the RV.

2. The distinction was clear in the time of the AV. Cp:-
ṛcaḥ sāmāni chandāṃsi purāṇaṃ yajuṣā saha |
AV. 11. 4. 2. 4

3. It was known to Yāska who says:-
sāma sammitamṛcā | asyatervārcā samaṃ mena iti nai-
dānāḥ || Nir. vii, 12.

4. It was clear to Jaimini who says:-

(a) gītiṣu sāmākhyā (II. 1. 36) |

(b) In order to press home the distinction, Jaimini devotes the second pāda of the seventh chapter to a discussion on *rathaṃtara* and includes in the end that the word *rathaṃtara* denotes a sāman, independent of the words, on which it is sung.

(c) The distinction is again stressed² in ix. 2. 1. 1.

5. It was known to Bhartṛhari who states:-
ṛco vā gītimātraṃ vā sāma dravyāntaraṃ na tu |
gītibhedād yigṛhyante tā eva vikṛtā ṛcaḥ ||

Vākyapadīya I. 109.

6. Bhaṭṭa bhāskara and Sāyaṇa assign different ṛṣis to the ṛc and the sāman, sung upon it.

7. A sāman is sung upon the ṛk. The idiom is old and repeatedly occurs in the Brāhmaṇas. Were there no distinction between the two, the idiom would have been meaningless.

1. Bloomfield, The god Indra and the SV, WZKM. xvii. 1903 p. 156. The Rel. of the Veda p. 38. See also JAOS. xxi. 66. Against this Cp. Otto Böhtlingk in BKS GW. April, p. 7 ff.

2. sāmoktibṛhadādyuktī gītāyāmṛci kevale |
gāne vā gāna evoti smāryate saptamoditam ||

It is thus clear from the above, that since the time of the RV. on to that of Sāyaṇa, scholars knew that there was a distinction between the Rk and the Sāman and that the two were not inseparable. The Sāman, in short, was a tune, a melody, sung to the words, and the SV. was a collection of the sāman.

The origin of the Sāman.

Three things stand out clear in the gānas of the SV:-

1. The gānas are practically strings of "dadas" hā-is and hā-us¹.
2. The same words are repeated in them again and again.
3. Words are badly mutilated to suit the melody.

Bearing these points in our mind, we may proceed with our enquiry thus:-

It was natural for the awakening humanity to worship the sun and the moon, the vegetation and other natural forces.² To them dawn, sun and moon, sky, thunder and lightning, atmosphere and wind, earth and fire were all gods, and they worshipped them for happiness and success, health and long life. Music, in one form or other, may have accompanied this worship.

It has been noted that some of the African tribes dance and sing more frequently at the time of the 'palm wine season' and the Bechuanas indulge in singing more specially at the time of rains and the harvest.³ Music is, thus, the natural outlet for the feelings of joy.

1. B. Faddegon, *Ritualistic Dadaism*, Acta Orientalia, V. 1926, 177 et seq

2. Rivers, *Medicine Magic and Religion* p. 57, Walter Woodburn Hyde, *The Religion of Greece in "Religions of the Past and Present"*. p 271.

3. Richard Wallscheck, *Primitive Music* p. 163 With regard to the native tribes of Central Australia cp the remarkable researches of Prof Baldwin Spencer and Mr. F. J. Gillen

When the primitive man saw that the gods (of nature) were withholding their boons from him, he attempted to influence them by shouts, beating of tamtams and other frantic exhortations,¹ and a similar phenomenon may even now be noted in the Indian villages, when crops are about to fail for want of rain. This theory, viz., that self-exciting noises produce a corresponding outside effect is termed *shamanism*.²

1. The fundamental concept bearing on the religious life of the primitive man is the belief in the existence of magic power, which may influence the life of man and which in turn might be influenced by human activity. This idea of magic power is one of the fundamental concepts which occur among all primitive tribes. This sympathetic magic, whereby like is expected to produce like has been discussed in details by Frazer in *Golden Bough*, Part I where he describes at length the rights for the control of rain in pp. 247-311. Cp. also Andrew Lang, *Myth Ritual and Religion* Vol. I, Chapter IV. That sympathetic magic was at the very root of Roman Religion has been ably shown by George Depuc Hadzsits "Religion of the Romans" in *Religions of Past and Present* p. 319, Traces of this kind of magic are detected in the Greek religion by Gilbert Murray in his *Four Stages of Greek Religion* p. 16. H. Oldenberg in his able book *Die Religion des Veda* suggested that in the evolution of thought, magic, as representing a lower intellectual stratum, has probably everywhere preceded religion. Cp. Warde Fowler, who insists on the distinction of religion and magic, but seems to believe that magic precedes religion in order of time. *Religious Experiences of the Roman People* pp. 47-9, 188, 223-24. See N. N. Law, *Ancient Indian Polity* Ch. IX. See also Keith, *Rel. and Phil. of the Veda*, I, pp. 46-48.

2. (a) The English words *shaman* and *shamanism*, seem of Hindu origin, being the Western reproduction of the Pali-Buddhist *samāṇa*, which is Sanskrit *śramāṇa*. cf. Bloomfield, *The god Indra and Sāmaveda*, WZKM. xvii. p. 164; Winternitz, *Gesch. der Ind. Lit.* I. 168 n. 2. Comparative study has revealed that *shamanism* was "the native religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples from Behring Straits to the borders of Scandinavia" and "probably of the early Mongol-Tartar peoples and others akin to them, for example in China and Tibet." Evans (Ivon H. N) *Studies in Religion, Folklore and Custom in British North Borneo and the Malaya Peninsula*, pp. 217-265. For the practices of *shamanism* cp. R. O.

The practice of *shamanism* must have been current in India, long before the Aryans came and conquered the Dāsas. Here Indra, the rain-god, that splits at the time of the monsoon the cloud-serpent, that overlays the sky,¹ has ever been devoutly worshipped and to help such a god with wild exhortations suits both the underlying event, as well as the primitive man.

And here waited all the rough material, (if the Aryans had not their own) for the r̥sifying touch of the Vedic priest, in order to be transformed into the SV. That this was so is indicated by Indra's prominence in connection with the chant of the *sāman*. Of the 59 decades of the *Pūrvareika*, 36 in the middle of the book are addressed to Indra; 12 at the beginning belong to Agni; and 11 at the end go to Soma. Both these divisions are subordinate to the worship of Indra.²

In the primitive vocal music there need not be a union of poetry and music.² Mr. de Montes recording the text of a North Indian American song says.--

"At first they sang" "halvet ho ho he" then the general outcry followed "e", then again "Egrigna han he hu" and at last the ominous "ta-meia allelujah tameia don veni han han he he".³

Winstedt, Shaman Śaiva and Sufi, Chapter III, "The Malaya Magician"

- (b) The similarity of the words *shaman* and *saman* is, however, accidental. Bloomfield, WZKM, xii p 164. The meaning and the derivation of the word *sāman* are obscure. But for the word *gai*, we should not be able to guess at its meaning. Cp. 'pragītam mantravākyaṃ sāmāśabdenocyate' quoted in Ind. Stud IV. p. 141

1 The myth of Indra, Vṛtra and the waters "represents a specialised poetic treatment of a myth of thunderstorm cloud and rain," Bloomfield, Rel of the Veda p 181. For the masterly theory of Hildebrandt "that Vṛtra represents the frozen winter, while Indra represents the spring or summer sun cp Ved Myth, Vol III, p 157 ff. For Indra's close connection with soma cp E. Sieg, Indra und der soma raub nach dem Rgveda in BLWGI. pp 228-239

2. Primitive Music p 174

3. Primitive Music p. 173

This phenomenon must not be claimed as the monopoly of North Indian American songs, and the similar can easily be noted in Indian village songs even to-day. And have we not noted the monotonous string of "dadas" hā-is and hā-us in the gānas of the SV. ? And do we not find an order for singing, similar to that just noted, prescribed for the five *bhaktis*¹ of a sāman ?

In singing some tribes (N. Am.) use the sounds "he" "ah", no intelligible words being uttered. Among other tribes the songs are monotonous chants, extending over but few notes, varied by occasional howls and whoops in some of the more spirited melodies. Words are often borrowed from other tribes without being understood.² The Macusi Indians in Guina amuse themselves for hours with singing a monotonous song whose words "hāi-a" "hāi-a" have no further significance.³ And what significance, on earth, do we find in the so-called *stobhas* of the SV. which run exactly parallel to the "hāi-as" "hāi-as" just noted ? And is not an attempt, like the one made by CHU. to explain these hā-is and hā-us, hopelessly barren of any positive gain⁴ ?

1. Divisions of a sāman. Cp. Lāṭy. VI. 1, 14; Drāh. III. 4, 12; Burnell, Arbr. Int. p. xxv; R. Simon, PpS. p. 522; his Pañcavidhasūtra; The Vedic Chant on the divisions of a sāman and my note on the rule 39.

2. Jeswitt. Narr. p. 87.

3. Primitive Music. p. 173.

4. Cp. Sāmaśramin, Trayisaṃgraha, where he makes an attempt at the elucidation of the *stambhikagāna*. He severely attacks Sāyaṇa for not giving the real interpretation of the *stobhas* and accuses him of the ignorance of the Sāmavedic tradition. But the charge, levelled against Sāyaṇa seems presumptuous and no ingenuity on earth can satisfactorily make out any sense of the dadaisms, which are nothing but a mystic dance on vowels and consonants and are meant to be an empty adornment to the songs. The sense of the words can not possibly have been understood in the mutilated form in which the chants were sung, and this shows that their religious value lay not in the matter, but in the form, and the sāmans have been rightly compared to the revival hymns beloved by the African negro in the new world. Cp.

It is a striking feature of the primitive songs that they Keith, *The Rel. and Phil. of the Veda* Vol. I p. 16. Besides, the ancient *chandogas* adopted these senseless syllables in order to obscure the meaning of the *Rgverses* and thus heighten the sanctity of the same in the mind of the gods, who love the apocryptic. Even today children in Holland sing in honour of "all the swimming ducklets" the empty, the riming and alliterating refrain "falde raide rire falde-raide-ra" (B. Paddegon, *Ritnalistic Dadaism*, *Acta Orientalia* V, 1926, p. 182) and no serious student has ever worried himself about the meaning of these songs, and I see no reason why the same may not hold good in case of the SV. songs, more particularly about the *Channagāna*, where there is no *ṛk* at all but only a string of the *stobhas*. By this, I do not mean that the SV. as a whole is meaningless, all that I want to press home is this, that the "dadaisms" which form so prominent a feature of the SV. *gānas*, are meaningless, that they, as the hearer of the various melodies, were current in India long before the Aryans came here, that the Vedic *ṛsis* adopted them, along with the tunes, that they applied to these meaningless words the *Rgverses* in general, and Yajns formulas in a few cases, and thus ultimately built the fine edifice of the extant SV. And this is not at all surprising, when we note that just as Vedic Indian race was, like others great in history, the product of a blend of populations—conquering Aryan tribes from somewhere in Central Europe settling among the indigenous stocks, (Keith *The Rel. and Phil. of the Veda*, Vol I pp. 12-14.) so also the religion of the Vedic India was a product of a blend of the early Indo-European or Aryan beliefs with the older cult, ideas, and practices of the indigenous peoples, and the same process of blending is not an impossibility in case of the Vedic music. These two sources continued interwoven all through the history of Indian religion and are discernible in both theology and ritual. To disentangle them is the first and the most difficult problem for the historian of the Indian life and I regret I am not competent to undertake the inquiry into this at this stage. Eminent scholars like Elliot Smith (*Migrations of early Culture*), Flenore Slater, (*The Dravidian Element in Indian Culture*), Perry, (*Children of the Sun*), G. W. Brown (*Studies in honour of Bloomfield* pp. 75 ff.), S. Levi (*Journal Asiatique* cccc 1-56), Hornell (*Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, VII iii (1920) have tried to ascertain, the amount of pre-dravidian and dravidian influence on Vedic civilisation, but many of the arguments advanced by these scholars are of dubious character (cp Keith, *Rel and Phil. of the Veda* Vol. II p. 633) and they do not carry us beyond the region of conjecture. In his admirable book on "Outlines of a Systematic Anthropology of Asia" Prof. Giuffrida Ruggeri has made a laudable effort to determine the characteristics of the pre-dravidians but we must admit that much of it is again based on ingenious conjectures alone.

pay little attention to the grammatical structure of the sentence and the logical order of words ; and it has been noted the Andamanese songs, that in them, the words in their poetic form, are so mutilated to suit the metre, as to be scarce recognisable.¹ And this is exactly what we find in the gān of the SV., where the ṛc are badly harnessed into the service of the melody, and words are mutilated beyond recognition.

Such was the rough ground on which the Vedic priests raised their stately mansion of the SV. and we may well conclude our inquiry into the origin of the Sāman in the following words of Bloomfield :—

“The Sāmaveda” represents little more than the secondary employment in the service of religion of popular music and other quasi-musical noises. These were developed and refined in the course of civilisation, and worked into the formal ritual of Brāhmanism, in order to add an element of beauty and emotion.⁴”

III

The SV. i.e. the Ārcika.

It has been shown in details that the word sāman denoted a melody and not the ṛc, which is sung upon it. But

1. Primitive music p. 174.

2. Some of the verses of the RV. met with in the SV. offer divergent readings; and it has been supposed that a more ancient text might be recognised in them (Benfey, SV. Einl. pp. xxvii-xxviii). But Theodore Aufrecht (in Preface to his ed. of the Hymns of the RV. 2nd ed. Bonn, 1877 II. xxxviii ff.) and Oldenberg (Hymnen des RV. I pp. 289 ff.) have shown details that the SV. variants are mainly due to arbitrary—intentional or accidental alterations—alterations that also occur elsewhere, where words were prepared for music. Cp. Burnell, Arbr. Int. p. xvi; Keith, The Rel. Phil. of the Veda Vol I, p. 1.

3. Cp. also Keith, The Rel. and Phil. of the Veda Vol I, p. 16. According to Winternitz, sāman probably means “propitiatory song” and means appeasing gods and demons. The word sāman also occurs in the sense “mildness ; soothing words.” Gesch. der Ind. Litt. Vol. I, p. 146.

4. Rel. of the Veda, p. 39.

course of time the idea got reversed, and theologians began to conceive that the melody originated from the ṛc, giving rise to the expression that "this ot that sāman is sung upon a particular stanza". The stanza thus ultimately came to be termed as *yonī* i.e. the womb, out of which the melody came forth.¹ And the SV. i.e. the Ārcika (the collection of ṛc) is nothing but a collection of 585 *yonis*, or single stanzas, which are sung to about double the number of different tunes² It is thus only a kind of text book,³ containing the stanzas, which are to be memorised for *making upon them* the sāman melodies

This collection of verses, taken as a whole, came to be regarded as comprising —

(A)

(B)

Gānas (song-books)

Rc (the collection of verses).

1 Grāmegeyagāna⁴

1. Pūrvārcika.

2 Aranyegeyagāna.⁵

2. Āranyaka samhitā.

3 Ūhagāna

3 Uttarārcika.

1.(a) Cp Sayana, SV Vol I p 22 'cbandonamake granthe nanāvidhā nam samnam yonibhuta evaicala pathital.'

(b) e.g. Sayana in his commentary on the PVB (xii 6, 5) says "pra mamhīsthāya gajata itī yonavutpannam sama pra mamhīstha śabdayogat pra mamhīsthayam tadatīa tree kartavyam ||

2. Oldenberg GGA 1906, 712 A.

3. The first man to use the suggestive term 'libretto' for this was Muller, Cp. Anc Sanskrit Literature p 473. For the relation of RV, with the SV. cp the very illuminating article of Oldenberg "Rgveda-samhitā and Sāmavedārcika in ZDMG xxxviii

4 This is also called 'geyam' or 'yoniganam', because it records those chants, which constitute *yonī* to those, that occur in the Ūha and Ūhagānas. This is also termed 'Veyagāna' or "Vēgāna"—*dvitīyam*—because it was taught after the study of Aranyegeyagāna. Cp Samaśramin Satyavrata, Trayitika, p 205 For Āvirgāna and Channagāna cp Trayitika pp, 205 210 11, respectively

5 This is also called 'rahasyagāna' or 'rahasya' Cp Caland, JS Einl. p 8, PVB Int p xi, R Simon, PpS p 501

4. Ūhyagāna.¹

The relation between the Pūrvārcika and the first two gānas is obvious. The Pūrvārcika records single verses. With each of these, corresponds a single sāman, which bears a particular name derived from the ṛṣi who is said to have seen that sāman. These sāmāns are registered in the Grāmegeyagāna and Araṇyegeyagāna.

The arrangement of the *yonis* is systematic and the Ārcika is divided into three parts; (1) the first (1-114) is addressed to Agni, (2) the second (115-466) belongs to Indra, (3) and the third (467-415) goes to Soma. These again are mostly sub-divided according to the metre of the text.

Uttarārcika.

The Uttarārcika does not register single verses, but is comprised of triplets² i.e. *pragāthas*. In the Uttarārcika the *rc* are arranged for the formation of *stomas*; thus the aim of this collection is purely practical.³ On the whole, the first verse of the triplet occurs in the Pūrvārcika,⁴ which indicates

1. Ūhya is an abbreviation of Ūharahasya. Cp. Burnell, Catalogue of a collection of Skt. Mss. Part I, Vedic Mss. p. 48. See also Medhātithi on Manu, II, 262 and Sāmaśramin Trayīṭikā p. 10.

2. (a) The triplets are known to the RV. Cp. 'vācamastāpadīm nava-padīm' viii, 76. 12 See also 'tisṛbhirhi sāma sammitam' Ait. III, 23. Against this cp. RV. I, 164, 24 which states that the sāman 'consists of one verse. We can reconcile the two conflicting views by assuming that RV. I, 164, 24 records the earlier stage of the Sāman, when it did actually consist of one verse, while viii, 76. 12 registers the later stage, when the Sāman had grown into a triplet. Of this more later on.

(b) *pragātha* is derived from *grath* and not from *gā*. So Sāyaṇa 'prakarṣeṇa granthanam yatra sa pragāthah' SV. Vol. I. p. 28, Cp. Ind. Studien viii, 25; Ludwig, Mantralitteratur, p. 58, and Oldenberg, ZDMG, xxxviii. p. 446.

3. Oldenberg, ZDMG, xxxviii. p. 465.

4. (a) Cp. Śeṣagiri Śāstri, A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Mss. of the Governmental Mss. Library in Madras. Vol. I, Vedic Literature, first part, p. 73.

that the melody, which belongs to this verse, is to be applied to the whole triplet. For example, the first verse of the triplet in the Uttarārcika (1. 1. 1 2-32) beginning "kaṣā naścitra ā bhuvadūti" occurs in the Pūrvārcika¹ (2. 2. 3 5-169). According to the Grāmegeyagāna this is sung to the *īmadēvyā sāman*. On this melody then, the three verses of the Uttarārcika (32-34) must be chanted at the sacrifice.

Ūha and Ūhya

These three verses as used at the sacrifice are recorded in the Ūhagāna. Thus we see that like the Uttarārcika, the aim of the Ūhagāna, is also purely practical.

The Ūhagāna runs parallel to the Uttarārcika and Grāmegeyagāna, while the Ūhyagāna runs parallel to the Aranyegeyagāna.

The names are clear "uhati" means adapts, the Ūhagāna² contains the melodies of the Grāmegeyagāna, but adapting them and working them out, so as they are chanted at the sacrifice, and the Ūhyagāna adapting the melodies of the Aranyegeyagāna, to the verses on which they must be chanted at the private sacrifices³.

- (b) There is a great number of verses in the Uttarārcika, that have no correspondent verse in the Pūrvārcika. This is explained by the fact that these verses, which belong to the *pratah savana* are chanted on the *gayatri* melody which is given as an appendix to the editions of the Grāmegeyagāna (SV Vol 1, p 601). On the other hand, many *yonis* are found in the Pūrvārcika which have no correspondent verses in the Uttarārcika. This is explained by the fact that *sāmans* are chanted not only at the Soma sacrifices but on many other occasions as well. These *sāmans* were chanted as solo mostly by the *Prastotr*. Cp Caland JS Einl p 5, PVB Int pp x xi. The difficulty was pointed out by Oldenberg in his brilliant article on Rgveda samhita and Sāmavedārcika in ZDMG xxxviii and was repeated by Winternitz in his Gesch. der Ind. Lit. I p 145.

1 JNMV ix 2 1-2

2 Cp N on P1S viii 87 "uhatan grāmegeyavat uhyagāna aranyageyavat |" See also Caland JS Einl pp 7-8.

The names of the basic gānas are also clear. The Grāmegeyagāna contains those sāmans that were studied in the community, while the Araṇyegeyagāna registers those sāmans that, because they were too sacred and mysterious, were studied in the forest, outside the community.

IV

Chronology of the SV.

Little can be said with certainty about the chronology of the SV. We have rather to work on guess and conjecture. Scholars are unanimous in showing that sacrifice was the dominant note of the Vedic life.¹ The Vedic ṛṣi rose early in the morning to a sacrificial day ; morning, noon and evening were spent in offering gifts to the gods. The soma was ever present at the sacrifices.

The Vedic ṛṣi was strictly utilitarian and practical ; and we know from the researches of antiquarians² that in a

1. The poetry and religion of the Veda display in the highest degree the mark of the sacredotalism. Ludwig, III. 262; Haug, Preface to Translation of AB. p. 36. The Vedic concept of the 'ṛta' is essentially the *Tao* of the Chines. It is lofty and very inspiring, but in the hands of the Vedic priests, it becomes little more than an apotheosis of the system of sacrifice, around which the Ṛgvedic religion centres. For the conception of 'ṛta' cp. Bloomfield, *Rel. of the Veda* pp. 12, 20; Franklin Edgerton in the *Religions of Past and Present* p. 117; Keith, *The Rel. and Phil. of the Veda Vol I* p. 35, 83, 84; Bettey Heimann, *Varuṇa-Ṛta-Karma* in *BLWGI*. pp. 207-11. The fact was well known to Sāyaṇa, who interprets the Vedas according to the requirements of the ritual. Cp. his śloka in the Preface to the *Sāmaveda*, where he distinctly accords the highest position to the Yajurveda, which according to Macdonell (*Hist. of Skt. Lit.* p. 46) shows the exceeding growth of ritualism. Cp. also Winternitz, *Gesch. der Ind. Lit.* I. p. 245 ; Schroeder, *Indiens Lit. und Cul.* p. 90; Keith, *The Rel. and Phil. of the Veda Vol. I*, p. 24.

2. Cp. Burnell, *Arbr. Int.* p. xxxii. With the growth of the personal god sprang up the distinctly ethic parts of the creed—those moral laws which, as Mr. Spencer says, are subsequent to the beginning of worship. There is little moral teaching in the works of nature: the thunder and the lightning are not bound by the laws which bind us; "the wind bloweth where it listeth; and it is wasted breath to cavil at the doings of these things". The character

primitive sacred literature, the parts most liable to systematisation are codes of ceremonial law and rituals and similar practically useful parts. This has been so always and everywhere, and the same may have happened in Vedic India, and although in their rudimentary forms the two *gānas* (i.e. the *Grāmegeyagāna* and *Aranyegeyagāna*) may have existed side by side since prehistoric times, yet the *Grāmegeyagāna* which being more suitable to an advanced stage in civilisation, came to be associated with the favourite soma sacrifices, received the arrangement first and the *Aranyegeyagāna*, that evidently belongs to an early stage of Vedic civilisation,¹ received the little arrangement it has, comparatively later.

Was the Purvārca or was the Uttarārca older ?

And now we come to a very perplexing question, one which is of the utmost importance for a true perspective of the historic development of the older SV texts, and for the correct interpretation of many a passage in the PVB. and

of the early gods is discovered by observing what they are and not by considering what they should be. But when the god has clothed himself in human guise he has taken therewith the responsibilities of human nature, he must, in the end, conform to one code of right and wrong. For details see Charles Kozy *Primitive Belief* pp. 48-49.

1. Burnell Arbr. Introduction p. xxxiv. The precise nature and function of the *Aranyegeyagāna* seems yet undecided. May be, this appellation was given to these songs because they were too archaic to be made any sense of even by the priests who consequently holding them as mystic and magical, reserved for charms, witchcraft, medicine and other homely practices which require privacy and are generally meant for plain or people, as opposed to the Soma sacrifices which were meant for the rich lay sacrificers. It seems that the primitive Aryan used these magical songs in order to control and make subject to his will spiritual agencies which he thought he could so control while the more powerful spirits i.e. the gods he sought to propitiate by sacrifices accompanied by *Grāmegeya* songs thus securing their assistance by winning their goodwill since he thought he had not the power to compel them. Thus while the *Grāmegeyagāna* is meant to be sung at Soma sacrifices the *Aranyegeyagāna* may have been originally meant to be sung at the charms

kindred texts. The question is '*was the Pūrvārcika or was the Uttarārcika the older part ?*'

Now the fact that Uttarārcika is a collection of verses on which the sāmāns had to be chanted, would make it appear older than the Pūrvārcika, which is a collection of verses, that served to register the melodies, on which the triplets had to be chanted ; and this was the view, which the late Dr. Caland held, before he wrote Introduction to his monumental work, the PVB., and to which he, in a different form, of course, tenaciously adhered up to the last.¹

But here comes one difficulty, and that is this, that the Uttarārcika is nowhere quoted in the Sāmavidhānabrāhmaṇa, and that Pūrvārcika alone is mentioned in the *vratas*. Starting on this clue, Oldenberg² showed that the Uttarārcika was much later than the Pūrvārcika, the Brāhmaṇa, the Maśākakalpa, and Śrautasūtras of Lāṭyāyana and Drāhyāyana, and this view has been virtually accepted by Dr. Caland, only with one reservation, namely, that there existed a forerunner to this Uttarārcika, which existed even before the Pūrvārcika. Caland works out this view in brief as follows:—

PVB. (iv. 4. 1) states that in a certain case a great number of verses had to be taken direct from the Saṃhitā. The expression 'saṃbhārya' which denotes a complex of verses to be taken from different parts of the Veda, does not suit the

1. Pūrvārcika older than Uttarārcika. Winternitz, Gesch. der. Ind Lit. I, p. 145. Against this cp. Caland, JS. Einl. pp. 4, 9, PVB. Int. p. xiv.

2. For the discussion on the priority of Pūrvārcika I have mainly drawn from Caland JS. Einl., Jaimbr. Einl., PVB. Int. and WZKM. Vol. xxii p. 436. The brilliant paper of Oldenberg in the JGOS, Vol. xxxviii was not available in any library of Lahore and I regret I could not profit by it. I have also not had the privilege of reading his paper 'De Wording Van der Sāmaveda in Verse en Meded. der Kon. Ak. v. Wetensch Abd. Lett. c 4. R. Deed ix and Caland's "Over en nit het Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa in the same journal 5 c. Reeks Deel I p. 5 seq., because both are in Dutch for which I have to consult the Dictionary at every step, and the material has been repeated by Caland in PVB. with greater clearness and precision.

SV, because in the Uttarāreika, the verses are given as a whole, all after one another, and this indicates that the compilers of the Brāhmaṇa were not aware of the Uttarāreika, and that the chanters knew the RV. from which they used to derive this material. Starting on this line Caland concludes -

The chanters were acquainted with the RV. From this they drew their verses, and on them they chanted the lauds at the Soma sacrifices. In order to facilitate the memorisation of this material a double register was composed, one of the melodies, and one of the verses, on which the melodies were chanted. The register of melodies was taken up, and the same was considered as the bearer of the melody. *The second register, that of verses, was the fore runner of the Uttarāreika.* To the first collection of songs were added later on, songs of a different kind, that had to be chanted by a single chanter at other occasions. Besides these song books, arose, at the same time, the second register the Pūrvarika and the Aranyaka. Thereupon a Brāhmaṇa arose. Based on this Brāhmaṇa, the Ārśyakalpa was composed by Maśaka. Based on these two works, the Śrautasūtras were composed by Lātyāyana and Drāhyāyana. Then only the Uttarāreika was compiled, which contained the verses from the RV. arranged in their regular order, in which they were used at the Soma sacrifices.

This is, in brief, the trend of thought followed by Caland. But the difficulty, for the solution of which, he took all this labour, remains yet the same. We are yet entitled to ask him "why there is not the slightest reference to this fore-runner of the Uttarāreika in the Brāhmaṇa, Śrautasūtras and the Atharvaparīśista, and why the SVbr. does not anywhere even hint at it." We talk of older Rgvedas,¹ and for them we have some reason, but such is not the case with the Uttarāreika.

1 Muller, *Anc Skt Lit* pp 464, 465, 495-96, Benfey, *SV Einl* pp xxix-xxx, Burnell, *Arbr Int* xxxii, Caland, *PVB Int* p xvi.

Caland seems to think, that from the beginning of the Soma sacrifices, the chanters used to sing their lauds not on one verse, but on a triplet, and this is the only reason why, in one form or other, he makes out the register containing triplets, earlier than the one containing solo-verses.¹ But this is erroneous, and although native scholars are unanimous in prescribing the use of triplets at the Soma sacrifices, yet there seems nothing to prevent us from assuming, that in earlier times, when the sacrifice was yet in its crude form, the priests sang their melodies on solo verses, and that with the growth of the ritualism the idea of using triplets arose, the two stages of development being successively recorded in the Pūrvārcika and Uttarārcika. That this actually happened so, will be clear from the RV. 1. 164. 24, which runs :—

gāyatrena prati mimīte arkamarkaṇa sāma traistubhena vākam |
vākena vākaṃ dvipadā catuspadākṣareṇa mimate sapta vāṇiḥ ||

Sāyaṇa raises the following discussion on “arkeṇa sāma.”
“arkeṇa sāma | uktalakṣaṇena mantreṇa sāma, gāyatraratham-
tarasañjñakam sāma pratimimīte | *nanvekaṃ sāma trice kriyata
iti tisṛṣvekaṃ sāma vihitamato'rkaiḥ sāmetyi vaktavyaṃ katha-
mucyate' rkeṇeti na | vastuta ekam sāmāikasyāmṛcyāmārūddham |
paścādanyonyaṃ taduttarayorgāyatīti ityatideśaḥ | ata ekavacana-
maviruddham ||*”

Thus the question of the priority of the Pūrvārcika to the Uttarārcikā is settled once for all, and so far we perfectly agree with Oldenberg. But the assumption that Uttarārcika is later than the Brāhmaṇa, Ārṣeyakalpa and the Śrautasūtras, must not go unchallenged. The reasons are as follows :—

(a) The assumption militates against the general trend of

1. “That from the oldest times on the chanters must have had at their disposal a certain collection of tristichs and *pragāthas*, that served them at the Soma-rites for chanting after their melodies; that this collection might have been the forerunner of the Uttarārcika, as it is known to us now-a-days”. Caland, PVB. Int. p. xvii.

the development of Vedic literature.¹

(b) In the PVB., the terms *pentastichs*, *daśastichs* and the like are used.² How could we know which verses were intended, unless we assume, that the Uttarāreika existed at the time, when the Brāhmaṇa was compiled. Caland meets this difficulty by assuming that the authors of the Brāhmaṇa allowed here a free choice, while in later times, the compilers of the Uttarāreika fixed these verses probably in accordance with the Jaiminīya-brāhmaṇa, which states by citing their opening words, which verses had to be employed. But taking into account the deep animosity that obtained among the followers of the different śākhās of a Veda in the Brāhmanic period, it seems simply unreasonable that the *Kaṭhuma* Uttarāreika was built on the basis of the *Jaiminīya* Brāhmaṇa.

(c) We read in the PVB.³ (viii. 8. 26) that the first verse is a *kakup*, then comes an *uṣṇih*, then a *pura uṣṇih kakup*. Now RV. viii. 98. 9 (*pura uṣṇih*) is not an *anustup*, while SV. II. 62 at the end has four syllables more and hence tallies with the Brāhmaṇa. This addition of four syllables, as Caland has already shown, seems very old, because the Jaiminīyas also have it in their Uttarāreika. Must we not infer from this that the authors of the

1. The development of the Vedic literature may be briefly put thus:-

- (1) Samhitās i. e. collection of hymns, prayers and sacred formulas, charms for witchcraft, medicine and other homely practices.
- (2) Exposition of the sacrifice, illustrated by legends.
- (3) Speculations of the higher sort, growing up in connection with and out of the simpler beliefs.
- (4) A considerable body of set rules for conduct in everyday secular life.

2. I owe the arguments put as (b) and (c) to Caland's PVB. Int. p. xvi.

3. Cp. Sāmaśramin Satyavrata, Trayīparicaya p. 105; Caland, J. S.

Brāhmaṇa were acquainted with the Uttarārcika ? The explanation that the compilers of the Uttarārcika changed the Ṛkverse, so as to bring it in harmony with the Brāhmaṇa seems flat and does not get home.

- (d) One thing more. Had the Uttarārcika been so very late, tradition must have had assigned its authorship to a definite person, or like the Ūha and Ūhyagāna,¹ must have at least known that the same is *pauruṣeya*. But nothing of the kind is heard with regard to the Uttarārcika.

But admitting that the Uttarārcika is older than the Brāhmaṇa, how to explain the expression "saṃbhārya" found in the Brāhmaṇa, and how to solve the difficulty raised by Oldenberg ?

- (a) As for the first, we may admit that the three portions, referred to, may be later addition to the Ārcika, presuming, of course, that the text of the Brāhmaṇa in the three places is reliable and refers to the verses in that very order in which they are found in the Uttarārcika.
- (b) The solution of the second difficulty may be something like this. The real SV. i.e. the melodies were registered in the Grāmegeyagāna. With each melody of this gāna corresponds a single verse in the Pūrvārcika. And because a single melody of a single verse (of the Pūrvārcika) was chanted on a single triplet of the Uttarārcika, one verse of the Pūrvārcika was virtually equal to one triplet of the Uttarārcika. And thus holding the Pūrvārcika as the basis of the Uttarārcika, scholars preferred to mention the first instead of the latter.

Oldenberg will himself admit that (a) the Soma sacrifices existed long before the Brāhmaṇa, (b) that at them the melodies were sung on triplets, (c) that the priest was strictly practical and utilitarian, (d) and that the Brāhmaṇa is a mystic exposition of the age-long ritual. If he once admits

these points, he will have, naturally, to assume that the priest forthwith registered these triplets into a register long before he began to think about the mystic details of the rite.

Thus we have seen that the Uttarāreika, which was certainly later than the Pūrvarāreika was yet older than the Brāhmaṇa and the Sūtra works.

Now remain the Ūha and Ūhagāna. It is clear from their very names that they are later than the two Gānas and the Āreikas.

Caland¹ has shown in details that they are later than the Ārseyakalpa and Kṣudrasūtra and the Śrauta-sūtras of Lātyayana and Drāhyāyaṇa. Here his arguments are backed by Indian tradition, which is seen reflected in the statement of Dhanvān, the commentator of Drāhyāyaṇa-Śrauta-sūtra. He says on "viśve devā itī vasisthasya nihavamūhet" (Drāh. x. 1. 11 = LŚS. iii. 9. 12).—

'Is not the expression 'ūhet' meaningless as its reading is known (from the Ūhagāna)? It is true, but they say "the ūha (i.e. the Ūhagāna) is made after the time of the expression (of the Sūtrakāra)".²

That they were made by men is shown by the JNMV (ix. 2. 1-2) which reads:—

ūhagrantho'pauruṣeyaḥ pauruṣeyo'tha vāgrimāḥ |
vedasāmasamānatvād vidhīsārthatvato'ntimāḥ ||

The Ūhagāna is made by the rsis, so far as it contains the melodies "seen by them, but, on the other hand, it is made by men, so far as it has been adapted by men." The SVbr harmonises with this view, where sāmāns are not cited from these two gānas, but only from the first two gānas

1 JS, Eini pp. 56

2. The text runs "nanu ca uhetitī vacanamānatīlakam, tasyādīhāyana siddhīvat [satyametat] vacanottarakalamuhalī kṛtāḥ ||" Cp Caland, PVB Int p xii, where odhijanao is a misprint

Caland thinks that the two gānas are later than even the PpS. This treatise prescribes rules, for adapting the sāmans, as they are handed down in the Grāmegeyagāna and Araṇyegeyagāna for practical use. It is just possible, according to him, that in early times, amongst the Sāmavedins certain rules were formed and handed down by oral tradition for adapting sāmans of the earlier gānas, that these rules were at last collected in a treatise called Puṣpasūtra, and that at last, for the sake of ready reference, they were all brought into action in the form of these two gānas.

But this argument alone is not convincing. We know that the Prātiśākhya, which teach how to turn the *paḍas* into Saṃhitā, are centuries later than the Saṃhitās, and the same may be said with regard to the Puṣpasūtra. In reality this treatise belongs to the third strata of the Sāmavedic literature i.e. the analytic literature, which consisted of Rktantra, Sāmatantra, Akṣaratantra and numerous other works. We read in the Puṣpasūtra :—

sandhivatpadavadgānamatvamārbhāvameva ca ।
praśleṣāścātha viśleṣānūhe tveva nibodhata ॥

Here the Puṣpasūtra seems distinctly referring to the Ūhagāna, and this view is supported by Burnell and Simon.¹ The same thing is made quite patent by the colophon in the commentary of Upādhyāya Ajātaśatru, the commentator on the Puṣpasūtra. It runs :—

āmahiyaivasāmādiśrāyantīyakṛtāvadhim ।
ūhasāgaramuddhartuṃ śaknumaḥ phullanaukayā ॥

This shows that there existed an ocean of the ūhagānas to cross which the bark of the Puṣpasūtra was built.

1. "Dass dem Verfasser des Puṣpasūtra die Gānas bereits ausgearbeitet vorlagen, beweisen zu den Gründen, die S. 496-500-1 zu entnehmen sind, auch noch besonders die zahlreichen Gāna-formen, die der text des Puṣpasūtra enthält". R. Simon, PpS. p. 501, note. Caland holds that the PpS. is older than the gānas. Cp. JS. pp. 9-10; PVB. Int. p. xiii.

Thus we have seen, in brief, the three stages in the development of the Sāmaveda; and for each of these there was created a separate analytic treatise. Thus we have:—

1 Stobhas

These were treated in details in Akṣaratāntṛa and Śāṅgākarana which show the formation of *stobhas*.

2 Reduction of the gānas to the RV verses or, in a reverse order, of the verses to the gānas¹

This was treated in Sāmāntṛa, which prescribes rules for turning the verses into sāmān, that is, it shows the application of the chant to the verse.

1 On the formation of a sāmān from 10 Śāṅgākarana (Jaimini ix 2 7 29) says —

"sāmavedo sāhasram gītupāyāḥ | āha kṛtame gītupāyā nāma | ucyate | gītirnāma kṛyā ābhīyāntaraprajatnāyāyā svaraviśeṣāpāmasbhītyāṇi jikā sāmāśabdābhīlapyā | sā nīyatapramāṇāyāmrei gīyate | tatsampādanārtho yamgākṣaravikāro viśeṣo vikarṣapamabhyāso virāmali stobha ityevamā dayali sarve sāmavede saundāmyante ||

(1) akṣaravikāra—change of syllable is dealt with in PpS viii 87 sqq

(2) akṣaraviśeṣa—dissolution of vowel contraction, is dealt with in PpS vi 153 sqq

akṣaravikarṣana—the sonant use of semivowels vikarṣapamabhyāsa are dealt with in PpS vii 1 sqq

(4) ābhīyāntaraprajatnāyā—repetition

(5) virāma—introducing the rests

(6) stobha—the insertion of different sounds and syllables sometimes whole sentences or verses. For the definition of stobha cp JNMV ix 2 11 18 To these we may add —

(7) iopa—dropping of sounds, treated in PpS vii-86 sqq

(8) āgama—generally a meaningless syllable is inserted in any part of the radical word, but here the insertion of a *stobha* in the middle of a word is specially understood. It is dealt with in PpS vii-184 Cp also Ajataśatru who says —

¹ atha bhāṣān pravaṣyāmi pragānam yair vidhiyate | arcikam stobhikam caiva padam vikriyate tu yatni ||

3. The adaptation of sāman (occurring in the Grāmegeyagāna and Araṇyegeyagāna) to verses, other than those to which they belong in the gānas.

This was treated in details in the Puṣpasūtra which concerns itself with the modification of words and prescribes rules for adapting the sāmans, as they are handed down in the Grāmegeyagāna and Araṇyegeyagāna, for practical use at the sacrifices.

4. The turning of *padus* of the verses (occurring in the Ārcikas) into the Saṃhitā.

This was treated in Ṛk-tantra, which prescribes rules for turning the SV. *padas* into the Saṃhitā, and which therefore is a sort of a Prātiśākhya.

āyitvaṃ prakṛtiṃ caiva vṛddhaṃ cāvṛddhamēva ca |
 gatāgataṃ ca stobhānām uccāṇicam tathaiva ca ||
 sandhivat padavadgānamatvamārbhāvānēva ca |
 prasleṣā ścātha viśleṣānūhe tveva nibodhata ||
 saṃkṛṣṭaṃ ca vikṛṣṭaṃ ca vyañjanaṃ luptamatihṛtaṃ |
 ābhāvā śca vikārā śca bhāvānūhe, bhilakṣayet ||
 etairbhāvaistu gāyanti sarvāḥ śākhāḥ pṛthak pṛthak |
 pañcasveva tu gāyanti bhūyiṣṭhāni svareṣu tu ||
 sāmāni ṣaṭsu cānyāni saptasu dve tu kanthumāḥ ||

etc., R. Simon, PpS. 711.

But the CHU. (1) reads:—

“sa ha śilakaḥ śālāvatyaścaikitāyanam dāldhyamuvāca | hanta tvā prechāniti hovāca | kā sāmno gatiriti | svara iti hovāca ||” See also BrU. (1. 3. 25) which reads:—

“tasya haitasya sāmno yaḥ svam veda bhavati hāsyā svam | tasya svara eva svam | ”

Sāyaṇa in his Commentary on the SV. (Preface) writes:—“sāmaśabdavācyasya gānasya svarūpam ṛgakṣareṣu kruṣṭādibhiḥ saptabhiḥ svarairakṣara-vikārādibhiḥca niṣpādyate | ”

svaras are musical notations. These are kruṣṭa, prathama, dvitiya, tṛtiya, caturtha, pañcama, and ṣaṣṭha or antya (cp. Bur. Arbr. XLIII) which partly correspond to the ṣadja, ṛṣabha, gāndhāra, madhyama, pañcama, dhaivata and niṣāda of usual music. Besides these simple notes (prakṛti) there are seven others (vikṛti) viz, preṅkha, namana, karṣaṇa, vinata, atyutkrama, and samprasāraṇa. For details see my note on R. 41.

And the above shown discussion should make it absolutely clear why our treatise was invariably called "chando-gānām vyākaraṇam" and not a *Pratīśākhya* of the same. The real SV. consists of the melodies, and with them our treatise has nothing to do. These were the subject of the first three works, which accordingly deserve that appellation¹. Our treatise, on the other hand, is related to the text of the melodies and was therefore, perhaps for the sake of distinction, called simply a *vyākaraṇa*, instead of a *Pratīśākhya*. But because the text book of the melodies is also called SV., we can safely give the appellation "*Pratīśākhya*" to the *Ṛktaṇtra*.

V

Who was the author of Ṛktaṇtra ?

Tradition assigns *Ṛktaṇtra* to a *Śakāṭāyana*; and this is supported by the colophons of the Mss. and the explicit statements of *Sāmasarvānukramapi*² and *Nageśa*.³ But *Bhaṭṭoji* goes against it and emphatically declares:—

"tathā ca *ṛktaṇtravyākaraṇapākhya*sya *chāndogyalakṣa-*
nasya prapeta audavrajirapyasūtrayat"⁴

He is supported by the author of the gloss on *Pāṇinīyaśikṣā*⁵, who quotes from *Ṛktaṇtra* in these words "tathā

1. "Das *Paṣpasūtra* ist als eine Art von *Pratīśākhya* zum *Uttaragāna* anzusehen" R. Simon, PpS 492 The Ms. U also calls it "*Sāmapratīśākhya*" PpS, p. 499.

2. *rcām tantravyākaraṇe pañcasamkhyā prapāṭhakam |*
śakāṭāyanadovena dvātrimsat khapḍakāḥ smṛtāḥ || And so on

3 Cp Footnote on RT. p 3, L. 13.

4 "tathā *nāradyaśikṣāyāmapi |*
anantyaśca bhavot pūrvo hyantaśca parato yadi |
tatra madhyo yamastiṣṭhot savarṇaḥ pūrvavarnayoh ||
tathā ṛktaṇtra ..asūtrayat |

"*anantyaṇtyasamyoge madhye yamaḥ pūrvasya guṇaḥ*". ||

Śabdakaustubha 1. 1. 4, 143 Cp RT. p 2 L 14

5 (1) Cp. *Pāṇinīyaśikṣā*, Bonares 1887 p. 4 "knin khum gum ghum iti |
anantyaṇtyasamyoge madhye yamaḥ pūrvaguo ityaudavrajirapi || RT
p. 2 L. 14 "*nāradandavrajyormatena yamo varnāgama iti vidhiyate ||*

caudavrajih.” The author of Śikṣāprakāśa also quotes one passage from the treatise in the name of Audavraji. How to solve this conflict ?

Before entering into details, we may note the following points :—

- (1) Audavraji¹ is quoted on the rule 59 of the RT.
 - (2) Śākaṭāyana is quoted in the first line of the first Prapāṭhaka.
 - (3) The first Prapāṭhaka looks out of place. It is not counted as an integral part of the treatise by the Ms. B.
 - (4) The text contains numerous rules, that seem out of place in a Prātiśākhya. They rather belong to the subject of general grammar.
 - (5) “tathā caudavrajih, “sprṣtam karaṇam sparśānām | dusprṣtamantasth-
ānām || p. 5 = RT. p. 3, L. 1.
 - (6) “katham punaranusvāradvayaṃ | hrasvadīrghabhedaneti brūmaḥ | tathā
caudavrajih | “anusvārāvam ām ityanusvārau hrasvadīrghau dīrghāddh-
rasve varṇa iti.” p. 6 = RT. p. 2, L. 15.
 - (7) “nimeṣakālā mātṛā syādityaudavrajih” p. 10. It is not found in the RT.
 - (8) “audavrajirapi” sparśavargasya sparśagrahaṇe ca jñeyam | vargasya gra-
haṇam | sthāneṣvityadhikāra iti”. p. 12—RT. sūtra 13. According to this the commentary also was written by Audavraji himself, which is wrong, as will be shown later on.
 - (9) “tathā caudavrajih | ayogavāhā aḥ iti visarjanīyaḥ ꣳ ka iti jihvāmūli-
yaḥ | ꣳ pa ityupadhmānīyaḥ | am ityanusvāraḥ | p. 13—RT. p. 2,
L. 12. Note the difference in the reading.
 - (10) “dvau nādānupradānau” ityaudavrajih” p. 17—RT. 3, L. 3. Note the difference in the reading.
 - (11) “śvāso ghoṣāṇām tṛtīyāt prathamānām aghoṣāscaturthānāyugmāḥ soṣma-
nāmiti”. p. 18 = RT. 3, 3. Note the great difference between this and RT.
- It is very significant that the author of the gloss refers to Audavraji, Śaunaka and Pāṇini alone. The close relation between the three has been noted by me in details,
1. Cp. also footnote on 60.

Let us remember these points and read the colophon of the Ms B It runs —

"iti rktantravyākaranam śakāṭāyanadibhiḥ kṛtam"

Does it not clearly show (a) that Śakāṭāyana was the chief author of the treatise (b) and that, besides him, others too had their share in it ?

It is significant that our treatise invariably ends with the sūtra "svaro'nantyaḥ" with which the Sāmāntantra begins, and that the two are generally mentioned together Besides, there runs a remarkable affinity between the technical terms of the two This will be clear from the following —

The technical terms of the RT and ST may be conveniently divided into three classes¹

- (1) Artificial words
- (2) Mutilated words
- (3) Technical words

(1) Artificial words —

Terms	RT sūtras	ST sūtras,
ad = pādāmardhiya	112, 143	I 10 1
an = pādādi	71, 77	III 7 8
khid = pādopāntīya	145	I 9 7, II 4 10, V 8 9
eu = dirghibhavati	247, 255	I 10 3
na = pādāntīya	148	V 4 1
san = samyoga	27, 49, 269	I 8 4, V 4 3

Such words are found in Sāmāntantra in a larger number Cp gi, ji, di, di, bi, as names of the first five notes, ta trimātra, nu samprasāraṇa, iñ pādānta, uñ parvānta and numerous others Burnell has shown that the remarkable peculiarity of both Rktantra and the Sāmāntantra is that they have no paribhāṣā, and hence, it is necessary to gather the meaning of these terms from the very scanty commentaries, written upon them

¹ I owe the list of words to Burnell, RT pp LI-LII

A larger class is :—

(2) Technical terms formed by mutilating real words:—

Terms	RT. sūtras	ST. sūtras
ayuk= ayukta	252	
ara = akṣara	256	
ud = udātta	51. 156	X. 2. 1.
ṛk = ārcika	154	V. 1. 2; VII. 6. 7.
kṣa = akṣara	282	
grā = grāma	113	
gha = dīrgha	50, 93, 103, 112, 113, 148	1. 7. 3; II. 7. 6; IV. 11. 1.
ghu = laghu	236, 237	VII. 3. 8; 63
ṭhya= kaṇṭhya	147	V. 1. 3
ti = gati	29. 110	II. 5. 2
da = pada	69. 272	V. 1. 7
bha = stobha	150	III. 3. 9; IV. 10. 6
ma = virāma	54	
mat= prakṛtimat	64	
māsa= samāsa	1. 125	II. 3. 1
yuk = yukta	90	1. 8. 8; II. 9. 5; III. 3. 4
ra = para	270	1. 7. 4; 8. 10.
„ = repha	107	V. 4. 3
„ = svara	26, 68, 93, 119, 169, 257, 265, 269.	II. 8. 3; 10. 1; V. 2. 5.
raṇa= karaṇa	181	
rga = varga	13	II. 5. 3; 10. 1; V. 5. 1
lup = lopa	83. 156	
vat = udāttavat	52	
vya = tālavya	241	VI. 2. 8
san-		
dhya= sandhyakṣara	95, 8	
sthā = antasthā	169	V. 10. 3
sya = rahasya	C. 277	V. 2. 1
sva = hrasva	25. 150	
ṣmin= ūṣman	245	V. 6. 3

Tradition and Sāmasarvānukramaṇī¹ assign Sāmatantra to Audavraji; and the name Puṣpayāśas Audavraji occurs in the Vaṃśa brāhmaṇa² in the list of the illustrious ancients of the SV. literature. This Audavraji, the author of the Sāmatantra may be identical with Audavraji, the originator of the Rk-tantra.

Now there goes another, very important analytical treatise on the SV. by the name Puṣpasūtra, where the word 'puṣpa' is strongly suggestive of Puṣpayāśas (Puṣpayāśas Audavraji), and the suggestion is strengthened by the colophon of a Ms which reads "audavrajikṛtaṃ puṣpasūtram."

One thing more. Connected with the system of technical terms and symbols, just noted above, there is the way of quoting or reproducing sāmans, which is distinctive of the SV. analytical literature. In this respect we find a very close resemblance between the RT., ST., and PpS. To illustrate the point I append herewith a list of abbreviations from the PpS.:—

chidra	=	achidra.
patya	=	apatya.
sita	=	āsita.
rūpa	=	vairūpa.
leya	=	kāleya.
tani	=	saṃtani.
kranda	=	abhikranda.
varta	=	abhivarta.
goṣṭha	=	aṅgirasāṃ goṣṭha.

1. sāmāntantraṃ pravakṣyāmi sukhārtham sāmavedinām ।
audavrajikṛtaṃ sūksmaṃ sāmāginām sukhāvanam ॥

Sāmasarvānukramaṇī.

But cp. "Sāmasāmin in the Preface to Akṣaratāntra:—

"grantho' yamrktantrapranetuḥ śākatāyanasya samakālikena mahāmuniṇā āpīśalinā proktaḥ । sāmāntantram tu gārgyenetyeva vāyamupadiṣṭāḥ prāmāṇikāḥ".

- 2 Puṣpayāśasa audavrajeh puṣpayāśā audavrajih VBr. p. 11.

rūpa	=	añjovairūpa.
ārṣabha	=	śakvarṣabha.
siṣṭha	=	ihavadvāsiṣṭha.

Here the beginning of the word has been dropped. There are terms in which the middle portion is dropped. Such are:—

janavarta	=	jamadagnerabhivarta.
kṣuṣṭambha	=	kṣullakavaiṣṭambha.
dvihiṃkādevya	=	dvihiṃkāravāmadevya.

There are words of which the beginning and end both are dropped:—

cīneḍa	=	praticīneḍakāśita.
tamasa	=	dīrghatamaso'rka.
mahī	=	āmahīyava.

There are words of which sometimes the beginning is dropped and sometimes end:—

ānūpa or vādhryaśva	=	ānūpavādhryaśva. ¹
āndhī, ndhīgava or gava.	=	āndhīgava.

1. (a) For details cp. R. Simon, PpS, 503-506; Burnell, Arbr. p. XXX-IV ; RT, pp. LI, LIII. That PpS. also belongs to the pre-Pāṇiniyan school of Sanskrit grammar has been shown by Burnell in "On the Aindra School of Sanskrit Grammarians pp. 27-48; Arbr. p. XXIII. R. Simon holds the same view. Cp. PpS. p. 503. See also Belvelkar, Syst. Skt. Gr. p. 11.

(b) Just as in RT. *ra* represents para, svara, and repha, so in the PpS. gava = āndhīgava, but also gaṇḡgava ; tamasa = dīrghatamaso'rka, but also dairghatamasa and so on. It is noteworthy that in the three treatises the use of such clipped words is not very consistent, the full word is often used; and we also have more than one abbreviation of the same word. The RT. and the commentary also present a number of technical terms, which are, more or less, common to it, the Sāmatantra, the Prātiśākhya and some grammars. Such are:—

akṣara, aṅga, abhyasta, abhinidhāna, upasarga, ekavacana, nāmin, niṣṭhā, pada, pratyaya, mātṛā, lopa, varṇa, vibhakti, sandhyakṣara, samāsa, sparśa, svara and vyañjana. According to Burnell these words belong to the Aindra School of grammar and these coupled with the evidence, shown later on, point to an early origin of our treatise.

aśu or bhārgava = āśubhārgava

idānām or samksara = idānām samksara

gaurī, rīvita or vita = gaurīvita

satrā or sāhiya = satrāsāhiya

Thus the close similarity of technical terms, occurring in the three treatises, and the identity of the names of their authors, coupled with the statement of VBr lead us to assume that the three analytical works were composed, in their original form, by Puspayaśas Audāraja

Starting on this clue, we may formulate our hypothesis, regarding the authorship of the RT as follows -

1 The original Rktantra was composed by Audāraja, who also wrote Sāmatantra, Puspasūtra and a grammar on bhāṣā, which had a distinct set of Pratyāhāras¹, as is shown by the first Prapāṭhaka of the RT

1. Cp "samkṣeṣonyah, pratyāhārārthah," RT p 3 l 4 On Mahābhāṣya (1 1, 2 110) Nāgārjuna makes an important statement "pare tu parihāṣārābhāṣeṣi 'o ityeva sūtram lāryam prāṭiśākhyaādiprasiddhahāṣādi pratyāhārāṣiddhā yartham". There are no Pratyāhāras in any of the Prāṭiśākhya, excepting ours that refers to the Pratyāhāra of "ra" and 'ha Cp 'pratyāhāre rahayor vargasāhijā - p 3 L 10 But in the main body of the text we do not find any pratyāhāra even in the RT This indicates that the original text was different from the present one and the same was based, more or less, on the system of Pratyāhāras This Prapāṭhaka also refers to the Brahmarāśi, which is supposed to be prehistoric Cp Nāgārjuna (MBh 1 111 2 132) - asyāḥśaraṣa māmānāyasya āgryasahārajanakasya na kaccit kartātyeva mōva veda pārampar yona smaryamānam | Hari quoted by Nāgārjuna According to the tradition these were revealed by God Śiva himself by sounding his tabor The device of anubandhas or signification endings, so advantageously used by Pāṇini is also found here, which shows that the device already existed and Pāṇini only utilised it to its utmost limits Cp Pat on VII 1 18 athavā purvasū tranirdeṣo 'yam | purvasūtre yo' anubandhā na tairihot lāryāpi kriyante' Cp Belvalkar, Systems of Sanskrit Grammar p 23 Ajāṭatru the commentator on PpS (Benares 1922 p 170) attributes a statement to Audāraja which is not found in the RT, 'evam hi smaratyaudārajaḥ | nāmyantādupasargacōcetye karah | the quotation may be from Audāraja's grammar on bhāṣā which is not available at present

2. Śakaṭāyana, who may have been a follower of Audavraji, revised Audavraji's work, both in RT., where he quotes him by the name (53), as well as in grammar, where the former's work was superseded by that of the latter. The main sphere of Śakaṭāyana's activity lay in grammar, hence it is futile to hunt all his doctrines in the RT.

3. Yāska refers to Śakaṭāyana, and traces of Śakaṭāyana's analytic grammar are detected in Yāska's Nirukta. To this we shall come later on.

4. Pāṇini drew from Śaktāyana; and it unfortunately happened that his work acquired by its great merits such a celebrity as to supersede almost all that had been written on grammar before him, so that except the names and some particular rules of former grammarians, we have little left of this branch of literature; except what occurs occasionally in the Prātiśākhya. That Pāṇini knew Prātiśākhya had been indicated long ago by Böhtlingk and Müller; and it has been proved now by a comparison of Pāṇini's sūtras with those of the Prātiśākhya, that Pāṇini largely availed himself of the works of his predecessors, frequently adopting their very expressions, though he quotes their names only in cases, where these have to serve as authorities for certain rules. In all the sūtras, that are found parallel in RT. and Pāṇini, the latter may owe a debt to the former.

5. Simultaneously with Pāṇini² or a bit later than him, there occurred the third and the final redaction of our treatise

1. For details cp. Müller, *Anc. Skt. Lit.* p. 150-51.

2. For the date of Pāṇini cp. Colebrook, *Asiatic Researches* VII (1801, *Essays* ed. Cowell II p. 4); Böhtlingk II p. XIII; Roth, *zur Literatur und Gesch. des Veda* p. 16; Reinaud, *Memoires de l' institute de France* XVIII. p. 88; Weber, *Indischen Literatur Geschichte* p. 199; with Weber agreed Julien and Müller; Westgaard, *Über den ältesten Zeitraum der Indischen Geschichte* p. 72; Goldstucker, *Pāṇini* pp. 225-227; Benfey *Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft* p. 48; Bhandarkar, *Ind. Ant.* I p. 16; Burnell, *Aindra School*. p. 44; Pischel, *ZDMG.* XXXIX p. 95; Peterson, *Detailed Report* (1883 and his

and the authors of this stage expressly quote Śakaṭāyana¹. It was probably at this juncture, that a good many rules, rules that have little to do with the SV. or any other Veda, were showed into the text². These are not referred to by Śaurisūnu in his *Laghubṛhantantrasaṅgraha*.

6. The authors of the third stage drew their new material, possibly from Pāṇini, who had borrowed this from Śakaṭāyana and other predecessors³, or more probably from Śakaṭāyana himself, whose work may have been partly known to them. This becomes clear from a minute comparison of RT. 189—211 with Pāṇini VI. 1. 135—157, the latter being much more systematic and comprehensive. To cite only some. RT. 209 provides for "rathasyā" alone, while the corresponding rule in Pāṇini (VI. 1. 15. 7) covers as many as five examples, the word "rathasyā" being included in them. Pāṇini VIII. 3. 48 is a clear improvement on RT. 128. RT. 156-157 have been reduced to one sūtra (VI. 1. 138) by Pāṇini. The results of such a testing will be found scattered through the notes, and these need not be summed up here.

There also occur a few rules in the RT., which are clearly meant for bhāṣa, and for which Pāṇini has no corresponding rules, while Kātyāyana has. Cp. 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 106 with their notes. Some of them seem to be an improvement upon Kātyāyana, but can be explained otherwise as well. Take, for instance 96, which reads "bhāṣāyaṃ nīparayoḥ."

paper on *Ancityālaṅkāra* of Kṣemendra (1885); cp. also Bombay Sanskrit Series 31 p. 51; Sylvain Levi, *Journal Asiatique* 1890 pp. 234-240; Liebh, Pāṇini p. 108; Winternitz, *Gesch. der Ind. Litt.* III p. 383; Bolvarkar, *Syst. of Skt. Gr.* pp. 13-18; Intermediate Prose Selections 1924 on Nir. 29; Schroeder, *ZDMG.* 33. p. 177 ff; 49 p. 145 ff. (169); Hillebrandt, *Die Anschauungen über das Alter des Ṛgveda* *ZDMG.* 1927 pp. 67-68.

1. In the beginning of the text "śvāse nāda iti śakaṭāyanaḥ"

2. Cp. RT. 189-211 and others with my notes. Cp. 107-109.

3. Generations of grammarians must have preceded Pāṇini. Cp. Kielhorn, *Der Grammatiker Pāṇini*, NGGW, 1885 p. 189; Liebh, Pāṇini p. 16.

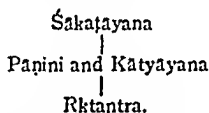
This would apparently imply that there are many instances, where the *a* is followed by 'ṇi' and that the rule prescribes *vrddhi* for them. Kātyāyana, on the other hand, limits the scope of the sūtra to three words i.e. "svairī", "svairiṇī", and "akṣauhiṇī", because these may have been the only words to which the *vrddhi* phenomenon was applied. A similar explanation can be offered for 106, which reads "vatsatarādīnāmṇi." This also would, *prima facie*, imply that there are many instances to be covered by the rule. There may have been many, but since in Kātyāyana's time these were only six, he incorporated them into a vārtika, and thus made the scope of the sūtra precise. And the comparison of the sūtra with the vārtika strongly suggests that the author of the former was not at all acquainted with the vārtika. Had he known it, he would have, for brevity's sake, begun the sūtra with *pra*, which comes first in the vārtika, and not with *vatsatara*, which stands second in the vārtika, and is also a larger word.

In fact, this kind of comparison seems no safe foundation for any chronological edifice, and we must accept its results with the utmost caution. Such similarities are bound to occur in any class of works, and they need not be more than an ancillary to the chief argument, otherwise corroborated. Were we to rely solely on them, we shall be forced to admit that Yāska was later than Pāṇini and even Kātyāyana¹. The sūtras of Pāṇini nowhere make any provision for the formation of words like "apārṇa", which occurs in Nirukta (III. 2), nor did Pāṇini know Yāska's explanation of "sūryā" (RV. X. 85. 20) by "sūryasya patnī." Pāṇini, must therefore, have preceded Yāska, else how to account for such an omission in Pāṇini? Kātyāyana removes the last defect by prescribing the vārtika "sūryāddevatāyām cāb vācyah" (IV. 1. 48). We shall have to

1. Yāska was prior to Pāṇini. Cp. Liebhich, Pāṇini p. 19; Zur Einführung in die Indische einheimische Sprachwissenschaft II p. 28 ff. For details see Roth, Nir., 1. 17 p. 38; Hillebrandt, Die Anschauungen über das Alter des R̥gveda. ZDMG. Vol. 81 pp. 68-69.

presume that the author of the vārtikas came after Yaska and utilized his material. But the first omission is not rectified even by Kātyāyana, who explained "prārṇa" and "ṛṇārṇa" etc., but not "apārṇa" of Yaska. This would lead us to assume that Yaska came after Kātyāyana¹. But this is all fallacious, and none would entertain this even for a moment.

The utmost, that we can conclude from such similarities, is this, that these rules may have been taken from Pāṇini, and Kātyāyana into the Ṛktaṇtra, but the former too borrowed them from Śakaṭāyana and others. Thus the process is reduced to this:—



and although Ṛktaṇtra may owe some rules to Pāṇini and even to Kātyāyana, yet both of them stand indebted to Śakaṭāyana, and Śakaṭāyana was the author of Ṛktaṇtra.

The hypothesis does not cause surprise, when we note, that exactly the same thing happened with regard to the authorship of the Puṣpasūtra.

Nothing was definitely known about the authorship of the PpS. The Ms. C., used by R. Simon ascribes it in the end of its fifth and sixth chapters, to a Gobhila², while the S. Indian Mss. distinctly attribute it to Vararuci³. One Ms.⁴ however, connects the treatise with Audavraji and this is significant. Weber⁵ threw out a suggestion that the extant PpS. is not the work of one man, but is a sort of collection done by

1. Cp. Belvalkar, Systems of Sanskrit Grammar p. 7.

2. Müller, Anc. Sanskrit Literature p. 210; R. Simon, PpS. p. 49.

3. Burnell, Arbr. XXIII; R. Simon, PpS. p. 495.

4. Cp. A Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Adyar Library. Vol I, p. 51, 25 c. 11 Grantha character.

5. Akad. Vorlesungen über Ind. Literaturgeschichte 1876, p. 91.

several hands. R. Simon, has beautifully shown the successive stages, through which the work has passed¹.

Now the name Puṣpayaśas² seems strongly suggestive that the work originated with Puṣpayaśas, a renowned ācārya of the Sāmavedins, and was successively revised by Vararuci, Gobhila and others.

The same thing is told about Sāmatantra, of which thirteen Prapāṭhakas are commonly known. But one Ms. has two additional chapters called Sañjñāprakaraṇa, and Burnell reports that two more, called Parvaprakaraṇa are known in the Gujrat⁴.

And it is very doubtful whether any one of the Prātiśākhyaś has escaped extensive modifications, by alteration, insertion, and addition, since its first substantial construction. The fact that in the RPr., all that is essential to make out such a treatise, is contained in the first half, or chapters I-IX, is strongly suggestive of the accretion of the later chapters; and the character of more than one of them lends substantial support to this suggestion⁵. That the VPr. has suffered interpolation and addition is the opinion of Whitney, and the same may be held with regard to the TPr. and CA. It has been suggested that some of the many citations of authorities found in the TPr.⁶ have been interpolated in the Prātiśākhya,

1. R. Simon, PpS. 499.

2. upādisphuṭikarapāya vararucinā prthageva sūtrāṇi prapīṭāni | tadyathā "krvāpāji". Vimalasarasvatī, the author of Rūpamālā, quoted by Belvalkar, Systems of Sanskrit Grammar p. 27.

3. The practice of using half names is common.

4. Burnell, Arbr. XXIV.

5. Whitney, CA. p. 580.

6. For the list cp. Whitney, TPr. p. 430. According to Whitney all the metrical rules (TPr. XVII. 8, XXII. 14, 15, XXIII. 2, 14, 15, 20, XXIV. 5, 67) are to be taken as unauthentic.

They are found in other parts of the Prātiśākhya literature. In the same category may also be included the seventeenth and eighteenth chapter and all that follows the twentyfirst on the score of the content alone. For details see Whitney, TPr. pp. 432-433.

after the latter ceased to be a mere body of practical rules for the guidance of a school, and in virtue of its thoroughness and comprehensiveness, gained more the character of a phonetic treatise on the Black Yajurveda, and was used in other schools than that which originated it.

And a similar story is told about Yaska's Nirukta. Dr. Lakshman Sarup, who has based his edition of Nirukta directly or indirectly, on the evidence of sixty-five manuscripts¹, has beautifully shown the three² stages of interpolations in the Nirukta, where the successive interpolations from one family to another, are invariably the amplifications of the text of a shorter recension, and are thrust between sentences, wherever the text could be so enlarged with impunity, as, for instance, in multiplying the number of etymologies and attributing them all to Yaska³."

The same thing was suggested by Goldstucker⁴ with regard to the Uṇādis of Pāṇini. The list of Uṇādis was first drawn up by Pāṇini on the basis of Śakaṭāyana,⁵ and was afterwards modified and corrected by Kātyāyana. The extent of the

1. Sarup, Nirukta, Introduction p. 23

2. Sarup, Nirukta, Introduction pp. 19-20 The three stages are :—

(a) D : i. e. the commentary of Durga, written before the addition of Pariśiṣṭas and embodying the whole text of the Nirukta, represents the earliest period, i. e. about the thirteenth century A. D.

(b) B : i. e. the Mss. of the shorter recension, represents a period later than D, when the Pariśiṣṭas, were added, but not divided as yet into different chapters and when the old orthography was still prevalent

(c) A : i. e. the larger recension, represents a still later period, when the Pariśiṣṭas had been divided into chapters and old orthography had gone out of use.

3. Sarup, Nirukta p. 22 An analogous example is furnished by Latin literature; the text of Servius, the commentator of Virgil, shows a similar threefold amplification

4. Pāṇini, his place and c. pp. 170, 181 (reprint 130, 139).

5. Cp. "nāmānyākhyātājānti śakatāyano nairuktasamayaśca." Nir. I. 13 Cp. Nāgeśa, ŚŚ. on P. II. 3. 1. Goldstucker does not notice this

46 Do we find any trace of Śākaṭāyana's views in the RT. ?

changes introduced by Kātyāyana into the text, was so great, that ultimately popular tradition came to credit him with its sole authorship¹. And this is exactly what we have noticed with regard to RT. Here also the tradition has practically forgotten all about the real author of the text, and has consequently credited Śākaṭāyana with its sole authorship.

VI

But assuming that Śākaṭāyana was the chief author of the RT. the question arises "*do we find any trace of his opinions in it ?*"

Before we attempt an answer to this, let us see, what works Śākaṭāyana wrote besides the RT.

1. Śākaṭāyana wrote a treatise on the *pada* text, presumably of the SV. This is shown by the remark of the commentator on CA. (preface to the IV chapter) which runs : "*samāsāvagrahavigrahān yathovāca chandasi śākaṭāyanah | tathā vakṣyāmi catuṣṭayaṃ padaṃ nāmākhyātopasarganipātānām ||*"

2. Śākaṭāyana wrote an analytic grammar. This is shown by the following :—

(a) Yāska³ says :—

"*nāmānyākhyātājānīti śākaṭāyanah |*"

(b) Kātyāyana⁴ puts the same thing as :—

"*nāma ca dhātujamāha nirukte vyākaraṇe śakaṭasya ca tokam |*"

1. "*unādisphuṭikaraṇāya vararucinā prthageva sūtrāṇi prapītāni | tadyathā kṛvāpāji*" Vimalasarasvatī, the author of Rūpamālā, quoted by Belvalkar, Systems of Sanskrit Grammar p. 27.

2. "As Śākaṭāyana has set forth for Veda, the combination, division, and disjunction of words in *pada*, so will I set forth the quadruple word, noun, verb, preposition and particle" Whitney in the preface to the IV. Ch.

3. Nir 1. 12.

4. On Pāṇini III. 3. 1, while discussing that every word is derived from a verbal root.

(c) Patañjali¹ says:—

“Śākatāyana was an analytic grammarian, as opposed to the etymologist.”

3 Śākatāyana wrote a treatise on phonetics The following are the references to it.—

(a) CA. II. 22 states that according to Śākatāyana final *y* and *v*, are uttered with a slighter effort² The same thing is ascribed to him by Pāṇini³.

Now Rktaṇtra, while treating the loss of *y* and *v*, records the view of Nāgī in 159, of other teachers in 160, and at the end states, that the half of *y* and *v* is omitted, which is another way of saying the same thing. This view is not attributed to any particular teacher. Does it not show that the treatise represents, in the main, the doctrines of Śākatāyana, and belongs to a school, which derives its name from him?

(b) RPr (VIII. 16) states that according to Śākatāyana, in the diphthongs, *e* and *ai*, *a* forms the first half, and *i* the second; in *o* and *au*, *u* forms the second half⁴. The view is implied in 15. Cp note on it

(c) VPr III 9 states that according to Śākatāyana, *visarjanīya* becomes a sibilant before a sibilant⁵ The phenomenon is prescribed by 177

(d) VPr. III. 12 states that according to Śākatāyana, *visarjanīya* becomes *jihvāmūliya* before gutturals and *upadhmāntya* before labials⁶. This is, in a way, covered by 177.

(e) Pāṇini VIII 4. 50 attributes to Śākatāyana the view, that duplication does not take place in a group of more

1 On Pāṇini III 3 115. Cp Nageśa, ŚŚ on Pāṇini III 3 1

2 “leśavṛttiradhisparśam śākatāyanah CA II 24

3 “vyorlaghuprayatnatarah śākatāyanasya Pāṇini VIII 3 18

4 “sandhyeṣṭakāro’rdhamikāra uttaram yajorukāra itī śākatāyanah’ RPr XIII, 39

5 “pratyayasavarṇam mudī śākatāyanah’ VPr III 9

6 “jihvamūlihyopadhmāntya śākatāyanah VPr III 12

than two consonants¹. The phenomenon is indirectly prescribed by 169. Cp. note on it.

(f) VPr. III. 86 states that according to Śākaṭāyana² the *n* of "pari naḥ" becomes "ṇ". In SV. "pari" is followed by "naḥ" only twice (SV.II.560; II.247). The former is covered by 274, but the latter is not; and this seems exactly the reason why Śaurisūnu specially cites "pari naḥ śarmayantyā" as an example of cerebralisation in his *Laghu-ṛktantra saṅgraha*³. It is just possible, that a rule to that effect existed in the RT., which somehow or other fell out of it.

(g) VPr. IV. 5 states that according to Kāśyapa and Śākaṭāyana, *m* and *n* are dropped, when they are followed by *r* and a sibilant⁴. In the note on 112, I have shown in details that *n*, when preceded by a long vowel, is reduced to *visarjanīya*, and the same, when preceded by *ā*, becomes *y* by 117, only to be dropped by 158; but when preceded by other long vowels, it is reduced to *r* by 115, and an *anusvara* is inserted by 185 between the vowel and *r*. The VPr. seems to refer to this phenomenon.

(h) RPr. 1. 16 states that according to Śākaṭāyana, the first of a class can only be a final⁵. Rule 172 moves against it and the reason is shown later on.

(i) The commentator on CA. (IV. 30) cites a verse⁶ which according to Whitney means "Śākaṭāyana mentions five cases in which *yā* suffers separation by *avagraha*; it is

1. "triprabhṛtiṣu śākaṭāyanasya" Pāṇini VIII. 4. 50.

2. "pari ṇa iti śākaṭāyanah" VPr. III. 86.

3. Benfey has in both the places "pari naḥ". But RV. and JS. read 'pari naḥ'. Cp. Caland JS. Einl. p. 34.

4. "lopam kāśyapa śākaṭāyanau" VPr. IV. 5.

5. "prathamam śākaṭāyanah" RPr. I. 16

6. pañcaivāvagrahānāha yā śabde śākaṭāyanah |
antodāttaḥ padatvaṃ ca vibhaktyarthe bhavettu yā ||

accented as final, and stands as an independent element, when used as a case ending. The examples cited by the commentator are not found in the SV., and there being close affinity between Śakaṭāyana and Śaunaka¹, Śakaṭāyana may have laid down such a rule in his treatise on *pada* text, more or less, applicable to both the SVPp. and AVPp.

Thus barring one or two cases, all the views, attributed to Śakaṭāyana, that concern *phonetics* are easily traced in the RT. And it was rather presumptuous on Burnell's part that he, without instituting a searching enquiry into the matter, hastily pronounced':—

"But of all his (Śakaṭāyana's) distinct and peculiar opinions, there is no clear trace in the text. The text is attributed to Śakaṭāyana, but so far as we know the teachings of that old grammarian, there is no adequate reason for supposing this ascription to be correct."

VII

How is it that Pāṇini stands indebted to Śakaṭāyana ?

While discussing the authorship of the RT. I stated that, with regard to the statements which are similar in RT. and Pāṇini, the latter may owe a debt to the former. It has been shown in the notes, that the rules 189-211 of the RT., are found virtually in the same form in Pāṇini VI. I 135-157. These rules have no bearing on the SV., and this suggests, that the same were added to the text later on. Here one would argue that the followers of Śakaṭāyana borrowed these sūtras from Pāṇini and not vice versa. This may be true, but the question in that case would amount to this:—

"Are these sūtras of Pāṇini, his own, or has he borrowed them from an earlier grammarian ?"

1. Burnell, RT. p. X.

50 Pāṇini has closely followed the implications of the SVPp.

In the note on 210, I have shown in details, that it was beyond the ken of Pāṇini to show the formation of those words, which he regarded as *underivative*, and that, wherever, he, in order to make his work encyclopædiac, has introduced their formation into it, he has obviously followed Śākaṭāyana; and this view is emphatically endorsed by Kātyāyana, Patañjali, Kaiyaṭa and Nāgeśa.¹ And if we once assume that Pāṇini borrowed 210 from Śākaṭāyana, there is nothing to prevent us from assuming that, in all the statements, that concern *underivatives*, and are found similar in Śākaṭāyana and Pāṇini, the latter owes a debt to the former.

And this is not at all surprising. We have just noted that Śākaṭāyana wrote a work on the *pada* text, presumably of the SV; gave *etymologies*, that sounded peculiar to others, and also wrote a work on *phonetics*. The first two works are not available, and the extant *pada* text of the SV. is generally ascribed to Gārgya². In spite of that, the same forms the basis of the RT. and exhibits unmistakable traces of Śākaṭāyana's system. Now if we could only show that Pāṇini in his Uṇādisūtras has closely followed the implications of the SVPp., we shall have automatically demonstrated the later's indebtedness to the former.

It is a rule in SVPp. that it *does not divide the root and the suffix*, and *does invariably separate the prefix from the body of the word*. Pāṇini has closely followed in his Uṇādi³

1. On Pāṇini III, 3, 1 For details cp. Nāgeśa, ŚŚ, on this sūtra.

2. Cp. Durga on Yāska (IV, 4):—

“bahvṛcām mehanetyekam padam | chandogānām trīṇyetāni padāni “ma iha na” iti tadubhayaṃ paśyatā bhāṣyakāreṇobhayoḥ śākalyagārgyayorabhiprāyāvatrānuvhitau” | Durga lived about the beginning of the 14th century (L. Sarup, Nir. 29) and as he quotes here the old commentator i.e. Skandasvāmin as his authority, his statement is entitled to consideration Cp. also Sāmasvāmin, Preface to the Akṣaratantra.

3. I have already pointed out that Śākaṭāyana was the chief founder of the Uṇādiṣūtra. Uṇādis may have existed even before him, but it was,

Pāṇini has closely followed the implications of the SVPp. 51 the implications of this practice. This will be clear from the following :—

SVPp.	Pāṇini.
panthāḥ	patastha ca ¹ (656).
anikaḥ	anibhṣibhyām kicca (626).
iṣiraḥ	īśmadi° (595).
sthaviraḥ (but sthā i viriḥ)	ajiraṣi° (595).
vidathāni ²	rudividibhyām nit (622).
pataṅgaḥ ³	pateraṅgac (600).
uktham	pātṛnudivaci° (604).

no doubt, he, who at first put them into a systematic form, as is shown by the clear statements of Yaska, Kātyāyana and Patañjali. Pāṇini, who came some centuries later, overhauled this list and made definite improvement upon Sakatāyana. The extant Upādīs exhibit unmistakable marks of Pāṇini upon them. They use sañjñās such as hrasva, dirgh, pluta, udātta, npadhā, lopa, samprasāraṇa and abhyāsa in the same sense in which Pāṇini uses them. The elliptical words i.e. *anubandhas* of the Unādīs are also similar to Pāṇini's.

Kātyāyana, who came later than Pāṇini, improved his work, and the extent of the changes introduced by Kātyāyana into the text was so great, that ultimately he came to be regarded as the sole author of the Unādīs. Cp. Belvalkar, Syst. of Skt. Gr. p. 27.

All the lists of Unādīs have not yet been published. We have only Pañchapadī in the Siddhānta Kanmudī. A Daśapadī has been edited by my friend Pt. Brahmadaṭṭa and is now in the press at Benares. The publication of the complete list of Unādīsutras will open a new and fascinating field for researches on Indian Grammar.

1. The reference is to SK of M. M. Śivadatta

2. On *vidatha* cp. Muller, SBE 32, 350, Bloomfield, JAOS. 19, 2, 12 ff, Geldner, ZDMG. 3 53. 733-61, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. 108 and Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 23.

3. I do not see any reason why "pataṅga" has been included in the list "samndrādi" (CA. IV 40) which negatives the division. Note that "samudra" is divided into *sam* | *udra* in the SVPp. The Padapāṭha of the AV. has been edited in full by Shaṅkara P. Pandit in his AV. The Padapāṭha contains serious errors both in regard to accentuation and the division of compound verbal forms, as well as in other respects Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 4. Cf. also Luders, on *hradyota*, Vyākṣikṣa p. 56.

SVPp.	Pāṇini.
haryataḥ	bhṛmṛdṛṣi° (621)
vṛṣabhah	ṛṣivṛṣibhyām kit (622)
ojaḥ	ubjerbale balopaśca (639)
akṣaraḥ	aśeḥ saraḥ (619)
parvataḥ	bhṛmṛdṛṣi° (621)
kumāraḥ	kameḥ kidiccopadhāyāḥ (623)
etaśaḥ	iṇastaśan taśasunau (624)

These words are not separated in the SVPp., and according to Pāṇini, they consist of only two elements i.e. the root and the suffix. Now let us see some specimens, where SVPp., Yāska, and Pāṇini all the three agree :—

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
atithiḥ	ṛtanyanci° (607)	“abhyatito grhān bhavati abhyeti tithiṣu parakuḷānīti vā ” (nir. 4. 5), The first derivation accords with the SVPp.
ātmā ¹	sātibhyāmaninmanau (637).	“atmātatervā āpter-vā api vāpta iva syāt yāvadvyāpti-bhūta iti ” (nir.13.15).
parśuḥ	sprśeḥ svaṇṣunau pr-ca (642).	“parśuḥ sprśateḥ” (4. 3).
parjanyaḥ	parjanyaḥ (prṣu seca ne) (621).	“parjanyastrpeḥ ād-yantaviparītasya tarpayitā janyaḥ paro jetā vā paro janayitā vā prār-jayita vā rasānām

1. For the discussion on tman = ātman cp. Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. 61; Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 11. Müller, Anc. Sanskrit Lit. p. 23. note.

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
nakṣatram ¹ (yajatram) (vadhatram)	aminakṣiyajivadhpa- tibhyo 'tran (621.)	(IO. 10.) The first derivation accords with the SVPp. "nakṣatrāṇi nakṣater- gatkarmaṇaḥ (III. 20) amuṃ sa lokam nakṣate tannakṣat- rāṇām nakṣatrat- vam " (T.B. 1. 5. 2. 5. 6). But the deriva- tions "nemāni kṣatrā- ṇīti ca brāhmaṇam" (SRV. 1. 50. 2) and "na vā imāni kṣatrā- ṇyabhūvannīti" (TB. II. 7. 18. 3) are not favoured by SVPp., and hence are not followed by Pāṇini.
ahih	ahantīti ¹	"ahirayanāt etyanta- rikṣe ayamapīta- ro' hīretasmādeva nirhrasitopasargaḥ " (II. 17). The der- ivation from √han + ā is not favoured by the SVPp. Were it acceptable to Pp., the prefix ā would have been separated.

There are instances, where Yāska has deviated from the SVPp., and Pāṇini has followed him instead of the former.

1. Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* pp 38, 74

To cite only a few instances :—

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
akṣi (= a ṭ kṣi)	aśernit (624)	“akṣi caṣṭeḥ ṭ anakteri tyāgrāyaṇaḥ ṭ” (1.9). Both the deriva- tions move against the SVPp.
akṣa (= a ṭ kṣa)	aśerdevane (616)	“akṣāḥ ṭ aśnuvata enā- niti vā ṭ abhyaśnuva- ta ebhiriti vā” (IX.7).
asurasya ¹ (= a ṭ surasya)	aseruran (594).	“asurāḥ ṭ asuratāḥ” (na + su + ra + tāḥ). This accords with the SVPp. But “sthā- neṣvastāḥ ṭ sthāne- bhya iti vā ṭ api vāsu- riti prāṇanāma ṭ as- taḥ śarīre bhavati ṭ tena tadvantaḥ ṭ” go against the SVPp., because in that case a will not represent negation, and hence would not be sepa- rated.
viprah (vi ṭ prah)	ṛjrendrāgra° (607) Pāṇini derives the word from √vip.	
putrah (= put ṭ trah)	puvo hrasvasca (637)	“putrah ṭ puru trāyate ṭ punnarakam ṭ tatas- trāyata iti vā ṭ” This accords with the SVPp. But “nipa-

1. The word cannot reasonably be connected with *assur*, either as source or result. Cp. Thomas JRAS, 1916 p. 364.

SVPp.

Pāṇini.

Yāska.

raṇādvā 1" militates
against it, and the
same has been fol-
lowed by Pāṇini.

Instances are not wholly wanting, where Pāṇini wavers
between SVPp. and Yāska. To cite only one :—

SVPp.

Pāṇini.

Yāska.

mitram
(= mi + tram)

amicimidiśibhyaḥ kt-
raḥ (637).

"medayatervā" (X.21).
But "mitraḥ + prami-
tes trāyateḥ + saṃ-
minvāno ' dravatīti
vā" accords with the
SVPp.

amitram
(a + mitram)

amerdviṣati cet. (638).
Here Pāṇini derives
the word from √mi
with "tra" as suffix
and not a second
word. Thus Pāṇini's
inconsistency in the
derivation of *mitra*
and *amitra* is ob-
vious.

Instances are not wanting, where Pāṇini has rejected
both the SVPp. and Yāska, and has offered his own derivation.
To quote only one :—

SVPp.

Pāṇini.

Yāska.

usra (u + sra)

Pāṇini derives the
word from √vas and
thus the word is in-
divisible. Cp. "sphā-
yi tanci" (605).

"utsrāviṇo syāmbho-
gāḥ" Nir. IV. 9.
This reading is adop-
ted by Sāyaṇa on
RV. III. 31. 11; but

SVPp.

Pāṇini.

Yāska.

Dr. Sarup adopts
“usrāviṇo’ syām.”

Instances may be found, where Pāṇinī has rejected the SVPp. and has accepted one (which is inferior) of the many derivations, given by Yāska. To quote only one :—

SVPp.

Pāṇini.

Yāska.

utsam (ut | sam)

udigranthikuśibhyaś-
ca (618). Pāṇini pre-
fers to derive the
word from √ ud,
which he does not
consider as prefix.

“utsaḥ | utsaraṇādvā |
utsadanādvā | utsya-
ndanādvā |” These
well accord with
SVPp. But “unat-
ter vā” (X. 9) goes
against it, and the
same has been ac-
cepted by Pāṇini.

Instances are not *wholly* wanting, where Pāṇini has rejected Yāska and the authorities quoted by him, and has accepted the view of the SVPp. The following is most significant :—

SVPp.

Pāṇini.

Yāska.

“agnim” this is
not divided by
the *pada* text.

Pāṇini derives the
word from √ anj. Cp.
“aṅger nalopaśca”
(608).

Yāska offers five
derivations of the
word :—

“agniḥ kasmāt | agra-
nīr bhavati | agraṃ
yajñeṣu praṇīyate |
aṅgaṃ nayati sam-
namamānaḥ | ak-
nopano bhavatīti
sthaulāṣṭhivīḥ | na
knopayati | na sne-
hayati | tribhya ākh-

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
		yātebhyo jāyata iti śakapūṇiḥ ṭ itāt ṭ uktāddagdhādvā ṭ ni- tāt" Nir. VII. 14.
		Now in all these de- rivations, the word must be divided.

Prathamah (Not separated in the Pp.)	prathermaśca (645)	"prathamah prata- mo bhavati" II. 22
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There are instances, where Paṇini accepts Yāska only partly. To cite only one :—

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
ahaḥ (a ṭ han)	nañi jahāteḥ (603). Pāṇini regards α as representing nega- tion and not as a prefix. (= na hiyate, tyajyata ityahah).	"ahaḥkasmāt ṭ upāha- rantyasmin karmā- ṇi ṭ (II.20). Yāska de- rives the word from √hr+ā which is re- jected by Pāṇini. The derivation ac- cording to the SVPp. would be, perhaps, "na hanyata itya- hah", which seems better, as it reflects the popular conti- nuity of the cycle of day and night. Thus the difference between the three grammarians, with regard to this word, seems to have been great.

There are instances, where Yāska offers numerous derivations for a word, but Pāṇini accepts only one, which accords with the SVPp. To cite only one :—

Yāska offers the following derivations for the word *indra*¹:—

“*indrah* | *irām* *drṇātīti* *vā* | *irām* *dadātīti* *vā* | *irām* *dadhātīti* *vā* | *irām* *dārayata* *iti* *vā* | *irām* *dhārayata* *iti* *vā* | *indave* *dravatīti* *vā* | *indau* *ramata* *iti* *vā* | *indhe bhūtānīti* *vā* | *tadya-* *denam* *prāṇaiḥ samaindhamstadindrasyendrattvamiti* *viññāyate* | *idaṃ* *karaṇādityāgrāyaṇaḥ* | *idaṃ* *darśanādityaupamanyavaḥ* | *indatervaiśvāryakarmaṇaḥ* | *indañchatrūṇām dārayitā* *vā* | *āda-* *rayitā* *vā* *yajvanām* ||” Nir. X. 8.

Of all these derivations only two, (a) “*indhe bhūtānī*” (b) “*indatervaiśvāryakarmaṇaḥ*” accord with the SVPp., which does not divide the word ; and the latter of the two has been actually accepted by Pāṇini, who forms the word with the √*idi*+*ra*. Cp. “*ṛjrendrāgravajra*” (607).

That Yāska tacitly follows the SVPp. need no longer be doubted, and I cite here only one or two specimen instances to illustrate the point :—

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
<i>puruṣa</i> ² . (Not divided in the SVPp.).		Yāska offers three derivations for the word :— “ <i>puri śādaḥ</i> <i>puri śayaḥ</i> <i>pūrayater-</i> <i>vā</i> <i>pūrayatyantaḥ</i> ” (1. 23). The last derivation accords with the SVPp., and has been accepted by Pāṇini.

1. Cp. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I. 157. note.

2. *puruṣa* = *pūruṣa* = *pūrṣa*. Cp. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I. 51-52.

SVPp.

sūryaḥ
(Divided only once).

adri
(Not divided in the SVPp.).

hiraṇya
(Not divided in the SVPp.).

Yaska.

Cp. "puraḥ kuśan"
(630).

Yaska offers three
derivations:—

"sartervā | suvatervā |
svīrayatervā |"
(XII. 14).

The last (√Ir+su)
derivation accords
with the division.

Yaska derives the
word:—

"adriradṛpātyeva |
api vātteḥ syāt"
(IV. 4).

The latter harmo-
nises with the SVPp.
and has been follow-
ed by Pāṇini. Cp.
"adi śadi bhū śubhi-
bhyaḥ krin" (629).

Yaska states:—

"hiraṇyaṃ kasmāt |
hriyata ā yamyamā-
namiti vā | hriyate
janājjanamiti vā |
hitaramaṇaṃ bha-
vatīti vā | hṛdaya-
ramaṇaṃ bhavatīti
vā | haryatervā syāt
prepsākarmaṇaḥ |"
(II. 10).

SVPp.

Yāska.

The first two and the last one accord with the SVPp.

Now, let us see some words, which are separated by the SVPp. and have been accordingly derived by Yāska and Pāṇini. Such are:—

SVPp.	Pāṇini.	Yāska.
svasti (su + asti)	sāvaseḥ (638).	"svasti + su astīti" (III. 21).
candramāḥ (candra + māḥ)	candre mo ḍit (641).	"cāyan dramati + candro mātā + chandram mānamasyeti vā + " (XI. 5).
adbhutam (ad + bhutam)	adi bhuvo ḍutac (642).	"ad bhutam + idama-pītaradadbhutama-bhūtamivānyasya + " (1. 67). The word is omitted in the Index by Dr. Sarup.
dūrāt (duḥ + āt)	durīṇo lopaśca (606).	"dūram kasmāt + dru-tam bhavati + dūrayam vā + " (III. 9).
uccā ¹ (ud + cā)	udi cerdaisiḥ (642). (for uccaiḥ)	"uccairuccitam bhavati" (IV. 24).
vātāpyāya (vāta + āpyāya)	vātapramiḥ (625). (which is similar).	"vātāpyamudakam bhavati + vāta eta-

1. Cp. avyayānām CA. (IV 71) which negatives the division of indeclinables. The commentator cites "uccā, nīcāt". But cp. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 30. In other respects there is a close resemblance between the Padapāṭhas of SV. and AV. For instance "pṛtanāṣāt" is not divided in SVPp, it is also indivisible in AVPp. Cp. "sanāvāḍante" CA. IV-70. "viśpatim" is not divided in SVPp. p. 196. It is also not separated in AVPp. Cp. CA. IV, 60. Cf. also Whitney 1084 a.

SVPp

Pāṇini

Yaska

dāpyāyayati ।"
(VI 28)

dūrona (duh + ona)

"dūrona itī + gr̥hanā-
ma + duhkṣā bhava-
ntī + dustarpāh ।"
(IV. 5)

osadhī (osa + dhi)

"osaddhayantitī vā +
osatyenā dhayantitī
vā + osam dhayantitī
vā ।" (IX 27)

upamā (upa + mā) (upamimite'nayā)

"upamimite" (III 13)

gavyūti¹ (go + yūti)

"goryutau chandasyupasamkhyānam"
a vārtika on Pāṇini VI 1 79

sakhī (sa + kṣī) "samāne khyah sa codattah" (635) See how
closely Pāṇini follows the Pp

udaram (u + daram) "udī dr̥nāterajalau pūrvapadāntyalopśca"
(642) This is most significant, and makes it
unmistakably clear that Pāṇini has closely
followed the SVPp

These are some of the typical instances, which provoked
Dr Burnell to remark —

"These specimens of the Padapāṭha of the Kauthumas
are not calculated to give a high opinion of its author or
authors, who were not even consistent in their treatment of
the words"

But how beautifully cogent and charming does it all
look, when read in the light of the comparison with Yaska
and Pāṇini ?

It is clear, at any rate, from the above shown compari-
son, that there is a remarkable affinity between the deriva-

¹ Bohtlingk and Roth analyse gavyūti. Cp also Macdonell, Vedic
Gr p 65

tions implied by the SVPp. and those given by Yāska and Pāṇini.

Granting this, let us now proceed with the *authorship* of the SVPp. Now, the most glaring feature of contrast between the SVPp. and RVPp. is this, that, while *the former invariably separates the prefix from the word, the latter, as a principle, does not do so.* This will be clear from the following :—

		SVPp.	RVPp.
parīṇasi	=	pari nasi	parīṇasi
dūrāt	=	duḥ āt	dūrāt
duroṇe	=	duḥ one	duroṇe
utsaḥ	=	ut saḥ	utsaḥ
samudram	=	sam udram	samudram
samatsu	=	sam atsu	samatsu
samidbhiḥ	=	sam idbhiḥ	samidbhiḥ
viśūvataḥ	=	vi suvataḥ	viśūsvataḥ
sūnṛtāvati	=	su nṛtāvati	sūnṛtāṣvati
samānam	=	sam ānam	samānam
prāṇaḥ	=	pra ānaḥ	prāṇaḥ
duroṇayuh	=	duḥ onayuh	duroṇasyuh
upamām	=	upa mām	upamām
samīcīne	=	sam īcīne	samīcīne

This shows that the SVPp. regards the *prefix* as a virtually *independent element*, and hence invariably separates it from the word, while the RVPp. holds the *prefix* as a mere *ancillary to the word*, and so, nowhere makes the like separation. Bearing this in our mind, when we read in Yāska :—

“na nirbaddhā upasargā arthānnirāhuriti śakaṭāyanaḥ | uccāvacāḥ padārthā bhavantiti gārgyaḥ | tadya eṣu padārthaḥ prāhurime tam |” (1. 3)

we are irresistibly driven to the only conclusion that the author of the SVPp. was none else, but Gārgya, who was the chief exponent of this peculiar doctrine. And this assump-

tion is confirmed by the tradition, recorded by Durga in his commentary on Nirukta IV. 4.

These indications ought to have made Burnell pause before he wrote down his dictum :—

“Were it possible to conclude that we have in it (SVPp.) the work of one of the earliest of the grammarians, such as Gārgya, it would deserve the minutest consideration, but there is not the slightest reason to give credit to the tradition as reported by Durgācārya, nor is there sufficient reason to suppose that this *pada* text is even an old work of the kind.” (RT. XXI.)

What a terrible disregard for the tradition ? All that was based on tradition was torn to tatters, so much so that the *winged words* of the Veda, Epics and Purāṇas were shown as no more than a poetic myth. Little did the early Indologists know that a careful comparison of these literary remains of our forefathers with their monumental inscriptions would one day help in placing the universal history on a firmer foundation than before¹. By this I do not imply that all Indian traditions are correct and trustworthy, nor do I think that that claim can be made on behalf of the traditions of any other country in particular. All what I want to press home is that the traditions of a country, despite the embellishments which they invariably receive at the hands of the mythmongering bards, are the bearer of its history and therefore must not be, *in toto*, rejected, unless there be sure grounds against them.

But admitting that the extant SVPp. did originate with Gārgya, can we emphatically say “*It is, in toto, the creation of Gārgya.*”

1. Waddel, *Makers of Civilisation in Race and History*. Preface pp. XXI, XXIII. though he very often makes sweeping remarks and is not reliable otherwise as well

The answer will be *No*. And the reasons are patent. The word “sūrya” occurs, in its different forms, 38 times in the SVPp. Out of 38, 37 times it is not divided, but on p. 80 we find “sūryasya” split up into “su | ūryasya.” The fact seems significant, because this division occurs in the commentary on the rule 93, and it may indicate that this solitary “su | ūryasya” is an intrusion in the SVPp. from the side of Śākāṭyana. “samatsu” is not divided on pp. 12, 36, but it has been split up into “sa | matsu (on pp. 47, 177, 199, 222) which militates against the usual way of analysing prefixes, and Benfey actually notes “sam | atsu¹.” “āditya” has not been divided in the *pada* text but the derivation offered by Yāska² requires separation, and Burnell has actually noted one case, where the word has been rightly split up into “ā | ditya³.” “pariśrava” is not divided (on p. 154), and so is “upamānām⁴” on p. 159. “svastyayaniḥ” is not split up, but “svastibhiḥ” has been rightly divided into “su | asti-bhiḥ.” “uccā” is divided into “ut | cā”, a division accepted by Yāska and Pāṇini, but “nīca” is not split up, though Yāska and Pāṇini require it⁵. “avadyāt” is not analysed, though *a* here represents negation, and Pāṇini accordingly analyses it as “a-vad-ya⁶”. “asiknī” is not analysed, though Yāska’s derivation⁷

1. Benfey SV. Einl. LIX.

2. “ādityaḥ kasmāt | ādatte rasān | ādatte bhāsam jyotiṣām | ādīpto bhāseti vā | aditeḥ putra iti vā | ” Nir. II. 13.

3. RT. XVII.

4. Whitney (CA. IV 53) has given quite a list of compounds and derivatives, the division of which may plausibly be supposed to have been neglected by the authors of the AVPp, from uncertainty of etymology, anomaly of forms, difficulty of restoring the original constituents, or the like. He has also noted the discordance among the *pada* texts of the Vedas in details. Significant, however, is the difference in noting “samvatsara”. The RVPp. never divides the word, while the AVPp. invariably writes sam | vatsara.

5. “nicairnicitam bhavati”. Nir. IV. 24; “nau dirghaśca” SK. p. 642

6. “kutsite vadernañi yat.” SK p. 644

7. “asita | sitamiti varṇanāma | tat pratiṣedho’ sitam | ” Nir. IV. 26.

favours it. "śambaram" has been split up into "śam + baram", though the later authorities regard "śmba" as one word¹. "nijaghniḥ | nijaghniḥ" may be, obviously, explained as a slip of printing².

Such are the many anomalies in which the *Pada* text abounds. Some of them may be the whims of the original author, some may be attributed to the ignorant scribes³ and yet others to the printers.

But the question of vital concern to us, here, is :—

Do we find any trace of Śākaṭāyana in it ?

The answer is Yes. We have already suspected Śākaṭāyana's hand in the solitary "su + ūryasya" in the SVPp. RPr. I. 3 states that according to Gārgya, the *third consonant of each class* is to be used as a final. Instead of following this rule, the *Pada* text, adopts the contrary, viz. that of Śākaṭāyana, that the *first of a class* can only be a final⁴. Some of the derivations, which are found alike in the SVPp. and the RT., may also be attributed to Śākaṭāyana.

One thing more. Yaska states that Śākaṭāyana⁵ did not

1. "śmba iti vajranāma | śamayatorīā | śātayatorīā |" Nir. V. 24. "śamrban". SK 631 See also "śamrban ca" (śambukāḥ 628 and "janorbnk jambūkāḥ 628). In such words the origin of *b* is obscure. Most of these probably come from a foreign source. Cp Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 36.

2. Owing to the ignorance of scribes mistakes crept in the RVPp. Cf Macdonell, Vedic Grammar p. 67 (74a).

3. A striking instance of such a slip occurs in the commentary of PpS VII 288, where the MS. reads "madhyamayavārnam" for "sandhyamayavāyāvam" (RT. 111), where R. Simon puts a query mark Cp. R. Simon, PpS. p. 676. RT. 117 is also quoted on this sūtra of the PpS

4. "tasmādantyamavasāne tṛtīyam gargyaḥ sparśam." RPr. I. 15 "prathamam śākaṭāyananā RPr. I. 16. But cp 172, which presumes the finals in the SVPp. as *third* of the series, and not the *first*. The rule came into Śākaṭāyana's treatise from the side of Gargya. This will show how difficult it is to ascertain the value of the discordant facts recorded pellmell

5. "na nirbaddhā upasargā arthānnirāhuritī śākaṭāyananā" Nir. I. 3

consider the prefix as an independent element, but the RT., based as it is on the extant SVPp., regards it as an independent element. Thus, we find a *Pada* text, attributed to Gārgya and a *Prātiśākhya* attributed to Śākaṭāyana, but in neither case, the peculiar doctrines, attributed to them, are fully found. *How to explain this?*

While discussing the precise scope of a *Prātiśākhya*, we noted, that, towards the close of the Brāhmaṇa period, the tendency for generalisation arose, which slowly and gradually reduced the numerous Śākhās of a Veda to the minimum, and subsequently led to the unification of the different *Prātiśākhyas* of a Veda into one. Stretching this argument a little further, we may assume, that, both the SVPp. and the RT. were much modified in later times, to suit the then current views of the Sanskrit grammarians, particularly Sāmavedins; and it was, probably, during that process of give and take, that the followers of Śākaṭāyana sacrificed their distinct treatise on the *Pada* text¹, and the followers of Gārgya forwent their *Prātiśākhya*, thus ultimately effecting the virtual unity of the rival schools².

VIII

The Age of the RT.

The above-shown arguments make the question of the age of the RT. a little easy. To start with, the author of *Gobhiliyagrhyakarmaprakāśikā*³ and the commentator on *Puspasūtra* quote its⁴ sūtras; and Kaiyaṭa⁵, though not quite

1. The followers of Śākaṭāyana went so far as to actually incorporate one of Gārgya's rules into their treatise. Cp. rule 172.

2. That such a thing happened in the case of the AVPp. was suspected by Whitney. Cp. C.A. IV. 74.

3. Cp. "atha vāco vṛttiṃ vyākhyāsyāmaḥ; idaṃ vaiyākaraṇāya" GGKP. p. 122.

4. On PpS. 787.

5. On Pāṇini IV. 2. 60 "ukthārthamiti sāmālakṣaṇaṃ prātiśākhyaṃ śāstramityarthaḥ | " The reference is not explicit to justify the identification. Cp. Weber, Ind. Lit. Gesch. p. 91 note. Burnell, Arbr. Int. XX.

explicit, refers to it. Caranavyūha¹ mentions Ṛktantra and Samatantra. The Śikṣā², which is supposed to be the forerunner to the Pratiśākhya³, quotes it, (in the name of Audavraji), and the author of Ṛktantravivṛti⁴, a comparatively late work, of course, explains the word "smṛtaḥ" occurring in the Nāradaśikṣā as "ṛktantrakārādibhiḥ smṛtā ityarthah." Coupled with these indications, the assumption, that the author of the above-named treatises, together with the Puṣpasūtra, whose authorship has been till now quite uncertain, was Puṣpayāśa Audavraji, who is mentioned by the Vamśa-brāhmaṇa⁵ among the illustrious ancients of the SV., (backed by Caland's hypothesis⁶ that Puṣpasūtra is earlier than the Oha and Ohya-gānas), makes out our treatise, in its original form, older than other Pratiśākhyaś. And this does not cause any surprise, when we note, that, while the Pratiśākhyaś are devised to preserve the text of the Saṃhitāś, and are, therefore, in a way, theoretic, the Sāmatantra and Puṣpasūtra were created to turn the ṛc into sāmāns, that were sung at the Soma-sacrifices, which existed long before the Pratiśākhya literature arose. Thus, Ṛktantra, in its original form, is not later than other Pratiśākhyaś.

1. "tatra kecit pñnarṛktantram sāmānātram sañjñādhātulakṣaṇamiti vidhiyante | " Śānnakīyacaravavyūha II. On Sañjñādhātulakṣaṇa cp. Caland PVB. Introduction p. VII. On the Caravavyūha cp. Wober. Ind. Lit. Gosch. 105, 157; Burnell, RT. p. XIII. note; Muller places these Pratiśikṣāś later than the sūtra period. Cp. Anc. Skt. Lit. p. 249.

2. Cp. footnote on 60.

3. The Śikṣāś are primitive. Hang, Über den Wessen pp. 53, 63-4 They belong to Pāṇinīyan school of Sanskrit grammar. Burnell, Arhr. p. XX. Śikṣāś are modern. Kiihorn, Ind. Ant. V. pp. I 41 nt seq., The TPr. is older than the Vyāsa śikṣā. Lüders, Vyāsaśikṣā, Einl. p. 3-4, 16. Śikṣāś are forerunner to the Pratiśākhyaś. S. Varma, Critical Studies pp. 13-14.

4. Printed in the end; the author refers to Sayana, Cp. notes on Vivṛti.

5. "puṣpayāśaś andavrajeh puṣpayāśā andavrajih" Vamśabrāhmaṇa p. 11.

6 I have questioned its accuracy.

In its second stage, i.e. as the work of Śākaṭāyana, it is not later than other Prātiśākhya. Śākaṭāyana is quoted by RPr. VPr., and CA.

In its third stage, the work may be later than Pāṇini¹ and even Kātyāyana.

IX

Analysis of the RT.

i

1. Introductory and explanatory.

- (1) The origin and general mode of production of articulate sounds.
- (2) Enumeration of vowels and consonants ; definition of terms (visarjanīya, jihvāmūliya, upadhmānīya, anunāsika, yama and anusvāra).

1. And this is exactly what Westergaard concluded about other Prātiśākhya. Cp. *Über den ältesten Zeitraum* p. 67. Burnell agrees with it. Cp. RT. p. LVI. But Burnell rightly adds that all the Prātiśākhya, in their original form, existed before Pāṇini. In his essay on the Aindra School of Grammarians he concludes "Aindra was the oldest school of Sanskrit grammar and that Aindra treatises were actually known and quoted by Pāṇini and others, and that Aindra treatises still exist in the Prātiśākhya, in the Kātantra and in similar works, though they have been partly recast or corrected." And again, "The Aindra treatises belong to a system older than Pāṇini's, though here is perhaps reason to believe that not one of them is, as a whole, older than the grammar of the last"

I may add, that Audavraji was perhaps one of the greatest exponents of Aindra School of grammar, who had the three analytic works of the SV. to his credit; and it seems significant, that the majority of the ācāryas, quoted by TPr., belong to the Sāmaveda, because their names occur in the Śrauta sūtras of Lātyāyana and Drāhyāyana. It seems that grammar was the favourite subject of the Sāmavedins ; and they, in this sphere, commanded the respect of the followers of other Vedas, as is evident from the close relationship, in which CA. stands to it; and the fact was apparently known to the authors of the gloss on Pāṇiniyaśikṣā, who very often cites the authority of Audavraji, Nāradaśikṣā and other Sāmavedic works, to the virtual exclusion of others.

- (3) *kāra* forms names of letters; *a* forms name of consonants; *epha* forms name of *r*; mode of formation of alphabetic sounds. Different order of letters for the sake of *pratyāhāras*.

ii

- (1) General provision for the irregular *sandhis* in compounds.
- (2) Mode of utterance of vowels and consonants. 2-10, *saṃsvāda* and *nigāra* have no particular *sthāna* 11; mode of utterance of *nāsikyas* 12; *varga*, with first mute, forms names of series 13; sonants 14-16; the last of the series is nasal 17; final simple vowels nasalised 18; long *i* nasalised 19.
- (3) Division of syllables 20-26.
- (4) *saṃyogasañjñā*.
- (5) Quantity of consonants, 28; *gati* 29; *e* and *o* 30.
- (6) *vr̥ttis* i.e. *drutā*, *madhyamā* and *vilambitā* 31-33.
- (7) *Pause* between two individual sounds 34; between two vowels 35; in the pause 30; at the end of the half of a verse 37; in *gāthās* 38; in *sāman* 39.
- (9) The length of a short vowel 40; definition of *apu* 41; standard of a long vowel 43; of *vr̥ddha* 44; in *vaiśvarya* 45.
- (10) Definition of *akṣara* 46; a consonant also is *akṣara* 47-48; a short vowel is equal to a long one, if followed by conjunct consonants 49; a long vowel is called *guru* 50.
- (11) Accentuation 51-60.

iii

- (1) Prescription of *ekaśruti* after a circumflex 61; there is only one main accent (*udātta*) in a *pada* 62; *padas* are the basis of *saṃhita* 63; euphonic alteration takes place in the *padas* 64; 65 there is only one main accent

Under the head of the conversion of *Pada* text into the *Samhitā*, the *Prātiśākhya*s differ only on minor points, or in the treatment of special cases, pertaining to the text, with which each of them has to deal.

These are the subjects, which every *Prātiśākhya* must tackle, and these are the only ones that are found in our treatise. In these matters our *Prātiśākhya* bears a close affinity towards the *CA.* and Whitney has rightly observed the close relationship between the two. Both the treatises make extensive use of the *gaṇas* in the construction of their rules. The three *Prātiśākhya*s, in order to show the precise ken of a particular *sandhi*, register long series of examples, while these two *Prātiśākhya*s catch hold of the minute principle underlying them all, and with its help, cover in one rule, what takes so much space in others. It is this, which has enabled them, while including so much, to be at the same time, so much the briefest. These, and the like things approximate them to the character of the general Sanskrit grammar, as principally and finally represented by Pāṇini.

Whether these peculiarities, will help in any way, to determine the chronological relation of our treatise to the other *Prātiśākhya*s, is very doubtful. The discussions held by Burnell, on this point, have yielded nothing positive. Those were based, more or less, upon the assumption, that the appearance in a *Prātiśākhya*, of a phase of grammatical treatment, or its phraseology, is an evidence of its later composition. But the fallacious nature of this argument was long ago shown by Whitney, and it carries, indeed, absolutely no weight, so far as our treatise is concerned, in which, composed as it is, by an *ācārya*, who was himself a great grammarian, the introduction of such characteristics was quite unavoidable.

Other *Prātiśākhya*s, including, of course, *CA.*, treat the construction of *pada* text, *krama* text, and sundry other

things¹. The SV. has no *Krama* text ; there may have been supplementary treatise on the SV. *Pada* text, and tradition actually ascribes such a one to the author of the RT. himself.

The construction of *Krama* text is not touched upon in TPr., and the portions of RPr. and CA. which concern it, may be later accretions in the text. The construction of the *Pada* text, receives still more scanty notice, being entirely passed over in the TPr., and represented in the VPr. only by a few scattering rules, relating to the special cases, analogous with those, found in the earlier chapters of the CA. The VPr. alone, treats the subject at large. Of matters, that are more or less, akin to the substance of the *Pratiśākyas*, yet omissible without detriment to their completeness as *Pratiśākyas*, Whitney has given a detailed comparison, and the same need not be recounted here.

It is, thus, seen that the *Rktaṇtra* does not materially differ in its range of subjects from the other treatises of its class. That it often oversteps the limits of the subject, which it is treating, or of the sphere of such a work, as we claim it to be, or in which it contemplates euphonic combinations for words, that are not found in the SV., has been shown at large in notes. I have also shown in details in the notes, that this treatise, like the CA., is less comprehensive than the RPr. I would, however, refer to the phenomenon of the elision of *a* after *e* and *o*, which I particularly reserved for this place :—

In the Benfeyin text of the SV. this *sandhi* may be tabulated as follows :—

A. <i>a</i> retained after <i>e</i> or <i>o</i>	463
B. <i>a</i> elided after <i>e</i> or <i>o</i>	145
	<hr/>
Total	608

1. For details see Whitney, TPr. 429 ff.; Luders, Vyāsaśikṣā 23 ff.; Raṅgācārya and Shāma Sastri, TPr. Int. p. 35 ff. As for the *Krama* pāṭha in TPr. cp Luders, Vyāsaśikṣā p. 35 ff.; Whitney, TPr. p. 429.

For (a) cf. I. 5, 6, 11, 13, 24, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 45, 51, 52, 53, 58, 61, 67, 75 (3), 82, 87, 93, 100, 104, 107, 108, 111 (2), 133, 142, 143, 148, 151, 155, 159, 174 (2), 179, 185, 194, 200, 203, 230, 237, 252, 259, 263, 274, 279, 283, 284, 290, 296, 298 (2), 304, 306, 320, 323, 324, 326, 339 (2), 341, 348, 353, 357, 358, 362, 365, 367, 376, 378, 385, 389 (2), 397, 399, 417, 419, 421 (3), 422, 426 (2), 435, 439, 448, 449, 461, 463, 475, 482, 484, 485, 488, 491, 496 (2), 499, 502, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 522, 525, 526, 529 (3), 531, 532 (2), 533 (2), 534 (2), 538, 543 (2), 545, 546, 547, 554, 555, 557, 558, 559, 562, 565, 577; II. 8, 25, 27, 37, 43, 47, 50, 51, 53, 64, 75, 85, 88, 89, 98, 99, 100, 103, 105, 108, 117, 118 (3), 125, 150, 156, 158, 160, 168, 171, 173 (2), 181, 188, 196, 200, 210, 222, 223, 225, 227, 228, 229, 231, 236, 237, 239, 24', 252 (2), 258, 262, 263, 270, 274, 279, 281, 282, 286, 287, 288, 303, 305, 311, 312, 315, 316, 324, 330, 331, 333, 338, 365, 367, 370, 371, 372, 373, 383 (2), 384, 385, 390, 391 (2), 393, 412, 428, 430, (3), 439 (2), 442, 443, 449, 456 (2), 457, 464, 467, 470, 477, 478 (3), 479, 480, 482, 490, 491, 497, 500, 504, 510, 511, 512, 526, 535 (2), 543, 557, 560, 561, 566, 568, 569, 572 (2), 573, 574, 576, 577, 579, 581, 587 (2), 588 (2), 592, 601 (3), 604, 609, 612, 627, 629, 632, 633, 634, 639, 640, 643, 647, 649, 654, 661, 662, 664, 665 (2), 666, 668, 669, 671, 673, 675, 678, 686, 689, 690, 691, 693, 699, 700, 701, 702, 705, 706, 707, 711, 716, 719, 720, 723, 727, 729, 735, 736, 737, 740, 745, 749 (2), 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 767, 772, 773, (2), 776, 778, 787, 795, 801, 803, 805, 806, 825, 826, 831, 848, 852, 853, 857, 859, 861, 866, 873, 874, 875, 885, 888, 890, 893, 894, 897, 898 (2), 902, 908 (2), 909, 913, 916, 917, 919, 928, 937, 938, 953, 954, 956, 957, 958, 961, 963, 964 (2), 965, 967, 970, 973 (2), 974, 976 (2), 996, 998 (2), 1007, 1022, 1032, 1042, 1043, 1067 (2), 1072, 1074, 1078, 1085, 1092, 1093 (3), 1094 (2), 1095 (2), 1100, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1105, 1108, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1119, 1128 (2), 1129, 1132 (2), 1133, 1134, 1136, 1138 (2), 1139, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1160,

1161, 1162, 1172, 1175, 1177, 1197, 1199. 1200 (3), 1206, 1207, 1213, 1221 1224 and 1228.

For (b) cf. I. 7, 49 84, 88, 97, 98, 132, 146, 219, 233, 239, 246, 250, 263, 272, 279, 302, 304, 305, 314, 326, 342, 351, 352, 371, 402, 408, 411, 412, 413, 414, 425, 466, 478, 503, 510, 519, 521, 523 542 (2), 548, 555, 563, 584; II. 2, 9, 27, 30, 43 (2), 55, 58, 103, 114, 126, 138 148, 163, 182, 221, 226, 232, 243, 271, 276, 281, 298, 318, 329, 332, 341, 344, 352, 353, 380, 382, 415, 450, 451. 463, 501, 541, 547, 549, 568, 569, 599, 603 (2), 605, 609, 617, 622, 625, 630, 645, 662, 692, 699, 700, 723, 769, 773, 774, 783. 788, 791 (2) 792, 805 (2) 827, 839, 888, 894, 902, 919, 920, 922, 930, 949, 955, 958, 972, 997, 1044, 1065, 1071, 1077, 1090, 1106 1108, 1134, 1155, 1156, 1177, 1180, 1195, 1202, 1208 (2), 1215, 1224 and 1225.

It will be clear from the above-table that the common custom with regard to this *sandhi* in our Saphita is to retain *a*; the retention being to the omission as 3½-1. In the interior of a pāda, it is practically always retained, excepting of course, passages, where *a* is followed by *v* (not joined with consonants that make it liable to doubling), in which case the omission is inevitable, so much so, that, while in the RV. 7. 32. 27 we read 'mā śivāso avakramuḥ' noted as a counter example on RPr. II. 40, the text in the SV. has 'mā śivāso' vakramuḥ' (II. 105); thus showing that the tendency of omitting *a* before *v*, which had stray exceptions in the RV., became a universal law in the SV. This kind of elision occurs 19 times in SV., though in all the passages the metre requires retention of *a*. In SV. 1. 584; 11. 318, 447, 622 the *a* is elided, not because it is followed by *v*, but because here it stands at the beginning of a pāda. in which situation omission is certain, barring, of course, a few cases noted in 77 and 82.

According to Whitney's counting the proportion of omissions to retentions in such a situation in the AV. (cf.

CA. II. 54) is 5 to 1 ; and in the R̄gveda it is still larger¹; and there may be very few instances in the earlier portions² of that text, where the custom of omission of *a* at the beginning of a pāda is not followed. The practice is scrupulously observed in SV; and our treatise notes only I. 450 'citro agni-rmarutaḥ', where the *a*, standing at the beginning of a pāda, is not elided.

As for the instances, where *a* standing in the interior of a pāda is elided, it notes (a) SV. I. 466 = RV. 2. 22. 4, noted by RPr. II. 42; (b) SV. I. 519 = RV. 9. 107. 6 not noted by Uvaṭa, but covered by RPr. II. 37. But here comes one difficulty, and it is this, that, if we interpret, the word "nyūne" (RT. S. 76) in the way, we have already done, this rule (RT. 78) becomes superfluous, because in both cases the metre requires omission, as in 'pādo 'sya' (ĀrS. 34, 35), and if we understand by the word only "antaḥpādam" and no more, then we have no provision in our treatise for several omissions. Leaving aside SV. I. 413, 414, 425; II 1090, 1108, which seem of one and the same metre, and where *a* stands at the beginning of the second or third pāda, we take SV. II. 773, which reads :—

"te asya santu ketavo' mṛtyavo,' dābhyāso januṣī ubhe anu = RV. 9. 70. 3.

1. (a) In the RV, it is elided in about 75 percent, in the AV, in about 66 percent of its occurrences. In the RV, it must be pronounced in 99 percent, in the AV, and the metrical parts of the YV, in about 80 percent of its occurrences. Cp. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. for Students p. 23.

(b) The few instances (70 out of 4500) of the elision of *a* in the RV, are the forerunners of the invariable practice of post Vedic Sanskrit. Cp. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 66. The frequent elision of the *a* in the written text compared with its almost invariable retention in the original text of the RV, indicates a period of transition between the latter and the total elision of the post Vedic period.

2. Cp. Arnold, (Vedic Metre) who divides the collection into five layers. Against this cp. Keith, JRAS, 1906 pp. 486-90; 1912 pp. 726-9; the Rel. and Phil. of the Veda, Vol I pp. 3-4.

It is a triṣṭubh stanza, the commonest in the RV., consisting of four verses of eleven syllables, divided into two hemistichs; and as the *a* of "amṛtyavo" does not stand at the beginning of a pāda, it should not be elided in RV. according to RPr. II. 35 and in SV. according to 76. But while RPr. II. 37 (Uvaṭa does not note this example there) provides for the usage in RV., our treatise leaves it entirely unnoticed. Similar is "ye no amho'tipīprati" II. 700 = RV. 7. 66. 5 (noted by RPr. II. 42) and "saṃkrandano' nimiṣa ekavītraḥ" II. 1202 = RV. 10. 103. 1 (RPr. II. 41). Then, there is II. 462, which is incomplete and reads "pravo'reopa". The full *mantra* must be anything but "pra vo mahe matayo yantu viṣṇave" I. 462; and "pra vo mahe mahe vṛdhe" I. 328 = II. 1146. It is not "pra vo mahe mandamānāyāndhaso" RV. 10. 50. 1, because here we have "upa", while the third pāda in RV. runs "indrasya yasya samukhaṃ." At any rate, the *a* in "pravo'reopa" is not a pādādi one, and its elision is not noted by our treatise. Again SV. II. 1224 runs:—

andhā amitṛā bhavataśśrṣāṇo' haya iva ।

teṣāṃ vo agnīnunnanāmindro hantu varaṃ varaṃ ॥

The stanza is wanting in RV., but is found in AV. in the following form:—

mūḍhā amitṛāścaratā śrṣāṇa ivāhayaḥ ।

teṣāṃ vo agnīmūḍhānāmindro hantu varaṃ varaṃ ॥

Well, if the reading of the text be correct, the example is not noted by our treatise. Then, there is SV. II. 1225, which runs:—

yo naḥ svo 'raṇo yaśca niṣṭyo jighāṃsati ॥

This occurs in the RV. (VI. 75. 19) with *a*:—

yo naḥ svo araṇo yaśca ॥

"svo'raṇo" has been noted by Śaurisūnu in his *Rktantra-saṅgraha*; and this leaves for us no option but to assume that the example is not noted by our *Prātiśākhya*.

With regard to this phenomenon, the RPr. seems thorough, and as far as I have been able to examine the text of the RV., I have found that the Prātiśākhya covers almost all the cases of retention and omission. The following examples are not noted by Pāṇini, but are covered by the RPr. :—

yo'ti 8. 2. 34 = RPr. II. 47; dipsavo'da° 7. 104. 12 = 37; yo'dhvanah 1. 71. 9 = 47; manaso'dhi 7. 33. 11-47; no'dhi 8. 96. 20 = 46. samkrandano'nimiṣah 10. 103. 1 = 41; yo'nayat 7 = 18. 7 = 47; agne'pa° 7. 1. 7 = 47; agne'bhi° 1. 71. 11 = 42; gave 'śva° 8. 30. 4 = 37; abodhayo' him 1. 103. 7 = 37 and so on. Cp. Benfey, SV. Einl. XXXI.

Thus, there are, to be sure, here and there, points, in the text of the SV. which are not covered by the rules of our treatise, but we have reason only to wonder, that in executing so immense and intricate a task, as that undertaken by our treatise, which has strictly boycotted the device of enumerating individual examples, so frequently used by the RPr. VPr. and TPr., there should have been so few oversights. Such oversights have been noted by Whitney in TPr. and CA., and the same may be found in the VPr., if a thorough examination of the same is carried out. The only Prātiśākhya which seems free from this defect is RPr., which from the point of view of dignified style, and the mastery of the material with which it deals, occupies undoubtedly the *first rank* in the Prātiśākhya literature. The results of such a testing with regard to the RV. and RPr. will be found scattered in the notes on the RT., and they need not be recapitulated here. As an example I would however, refer here to the phenomenon of lengthening of the final vowels in the RV., which has been treated in the VII and VIII chapters of the RPr., and which, upon a minute examination, has been found entirely free from all oversights. I append herewith, the full list of the cases of lengthening in the RV., putting against each example, the rule of the Prātiśākhya, which covers it :—

1. Cp. Whitney, TPr. p. 426 and CA. 580-581.

RV.			RPr.	RV.			RPr.	RV.			RPr.		
		I ¹		S.	M.		P. S.			S.	M.		P. S.
S.	M.		P. S.	18.	4	=	8. 15	32.	5	=	8. 36		
1.	9	=	7. 56	21.	2	=	8. 39	33.	13	=	8. 36		
2.	1	=	8. 49	22.	4	=	7. 45	34.	1	=	7. 22		
2.	2	=	7. 6	22.	15	=	7. 33	35.	2 ²	=	8. 36		
4.	3	=	7. 33	23.	8	=	8. 39	35.	4	=	9. 6		
4.	4	=	8. 38	23.	11	=	8. 39	35.	11	=	7. 33		
5.	1	=	8. 32	23.	13	=	7. 31	36.	2	=	7. 33		
5.	10	=	8. 39	24.	15	=	7. 33	36.	13	=	8. 1		
6.	6	=	7. 6	25.	7	=	7. 41	36.	13	=	7. 33		
7.	6	=	7. 55	25.	8	=	7. 41	36.	14	=	7. 10		
8.	9	=	7. 33	25.	9	=	7. 41	37.	4	=	7. 31		
9.	2	=	8. 39	25.	19	=	8. 49	37.	11	=	8. 15		
9.	3	=	7. 33	25.	19	=	7. 22	37.	15	=	8. 15		
10.	3	=	7. 12	26.	3	=	8. 15	38.	2	=	7. 33		
10.	9	=	7. 33	26.	5	=	8. 39	38.	13	=	7. 6		
10.	10	=	7. 12	26.	9	=	7. 33	38.	13	=	7. 31		
10.	11	=	8. 16	27.	2	=	8. 15	39.	3	=	8. 39		
10.		=	8. 4	27.	4	=	8. 1	39.	4	=	7. 26		
10.		=	7. 35	27.	5	=	7. 33	39.	7	=	7. 5		
11.	3	=	7. 33	27.	7	=	7. 50	39.	7	=	7. 33		
13.	11	=	7. 31	29.	1-6	=	8. 16	39.	9	=	7. 33		
14.	10	=	7. 33	29.	3	=	8. 31	39.	10	=	8. 36		
14.	12	=	7. 12	29.	7	=	7. 33	40.	1	=	8. 39		
15.	2	=	8. 15	30.	6	=	7. 30	40.	3	=	7. 6		
15.	4	=	7. 33	30.	8	=	8. 15	40.	6	=	8. 32		
15.	5	=	7. 33	31.	5	=	8. 36	41.	6	=	8. 38		
15.	10	=	8. 15	31.	17	=	7. 24	41.	1	=	7. 26		
16.	7	=	7. 33	31.	18	=	7. 33	41.	5	=	8. 39		
17.	8	=	8. 39	31.	18	=	8. 15	41.	6	=	7. 6		
18.	3	=	7. 33	32.	4	=	8. 36	42.	1	=	7. 33		

1. This stands for Maṇḍala. S=Sūtra; -M=Mantra; P=Patala; S=Sūtra.

2. For reasons cp. Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 63 n. 1

RV.			RPr.		RV.			RPr.		RV.			RPr.	
S.	M.		P.	S.	S.	M.		P.	S.	S.	M.		P.	S.
42.	6	=	7.	33	61.	12	=	8.	40	81.	3	=	7.	33
44.	1	=	7.	24	61.	16	=	7.	33	81.	6	=	8.	35
44.	3	=	7.	33	61.	16	=	7.	5	81.	8	=	7.	12
44.	4	=	7.	6	62.	2	=	7.	46	81.	8	=	7.	33
44.	6	=	7.	33	62.	12	=	7.	33	82.	1	=	8.	39
45.	1	=	7.	14	62.	13	=	7.	5	82.	1-5	=	7.	18
45.	3	=	8.	39	63.	9	=	7.	27	82.	4	=	8.	15
45.	5	=	8.	40	63.	9	=	7.	5	84.	5	=	8.	39
45.	9	=	8.	39	64.	1	=	8.	39	84.	20	=	8.	36
48.	1	=	7.	33	64.	7	=	8.	38	86.	1	=	7.	53
48.	5	=	8.	15	64.	9	=	8.	15	86.	2	=	8.	39
48.	16	=	7.	33	64.	13	=	7.	26	89.	8	=	7.	33
49.	2	=	7.	37	64.	15	=	7.	33	86.	9	=	7.	33
50.	6	=	7.	46	64.	15	=	7.	5	86.	01	=	7.	33
51.	1	=	8.	15	65.	4	=	8.	29	86.	10	=	7.	30
51.	8	=	8.	11	69.	2	=	8.	29	87.	2	=	8.	15
51.	12	=	8.	15	70.	3	=	8.	48	87.	4	=	7.	33
52.	1	=	8.	13	71.	3	=	7.	6	88.	1	=	8.	15
53.	1	=	7.	26	72.	8	=	7.	46	89.	2	=	8.	38
54.	3	=	7.	33	73.	4	=	7.	33	89.	9	=	8.	34
54.	5	=	7.	22	73.	9	=	8.	28	90.	5	=	7.	33
54.	7	=	8.	15	75.	2	=	7.	33	91.	8	=	7.	33
54.	9	=	8.	33	75.	5	=	7.	33	91.	15	=	7.	33
54.	9	=	7.	33	76.	2	=	8.	40	91.	16	=	7.	33
54.	9	=	7.	33	76.	3	=	7.	33	91.	17	=	7.	33
55.	5	=	7.	33	76.	3	=	8.	15	91.	19	=	8.	9
56.	2*	=	8.	38	76.	5	=	7.	33	92.	3	=	8.	36
57.	3	=	8.	36	77.	2	=	8.	1	92.	15	=	7.	33(2)
58.	1	=	7.	26	77.	2	=	8.	32	93.	7	=	7.	33
58.	9	=	7.	33(3)	79.	7	=	7.	51	94.	1	=	8.	36
59.	6	=	7.	26	80.	2	=	7.	46	94.	2-14	=	8.	36(2)
60.	5	=	7.	5	80.	3	=	8.	39	94.	4	=	8.	36
61.	12	=	7.	27	80.	4	=	7.	33	94.	8	=	8.	38

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
94. 9 =	7. 33	108. 3 =	7. 7	129. 3 =	8. 15
94. 12 =	7. 33	109. 2 =	8. 34	129. 4 =	7. 50
95. 11 =	7. 33	109. 2 =	7. 33	129. 5 =	8. 4
96. 9 =	7. 33	109. 5 =	7. 7	129. 8 =	7. 55
96. 7 =	7. 33	110. 3 =	8. 36	130. 1 =	7. 6
97. 8 =	8. 14	110. 8 =	8. 31	130. 2 =	7. 33
101. 1 =	8. 36	112. 1-23 =	8. 1	130. 5 =	7. 6
101. 8 =	7. 6	111. 2 =	7. 14	132. 1 =	8. 34
101. 8 =	8. 15	113. 1 =	7. 33	132. 1 =	8. 36
101. 9 =	8. 36	113. 4 =	7. 7	132. 3 =	8. 15
101. 11 =	7. 31	113. 11 =	8. 1	132. 4 =	7. 33
101. 11 =	7. 33	113. 17 =	7. 33	132. 4 =	8. 11
102. 3 =	8. 15	113. 19 =	7. 33	132. 5 =	7. 6
102. 4 =	8. 36	114. 2 =	7. 33	133. 2 =	7. 7
102. 5 =	8. 15	114. 6 =	7. 53	133. 6 =	8. 35
102. 6 =	7. 33	114. 9 =	7. 52	133. 7 =	8. 15
102. 7 =	7. 33	114. 10 =	7. 33	134. 3 =	8. 29
102. 10 =	7. 33	115. 2 =	7. 45	136. 1 =	7. 19
103. 3 =	7. 25	115. 6 =	8. 15	136. 1 =	7. 26
103. 5 =	8. 15	115. 6 =	8. 15	136. 2 =	7. 33
103. 6 =	7. 7	116. 24 =	8. 36	138. 4 =	8. 1
104. 1 =	7. 7	117. 19 =	7. 33	139. 1 =	8. 4
104. 2 =	7. 26	117. 21 =	8. 36	139. 1 =	7. 6
104. 5 =	7. 5	119. 9 =	7. 33	139. 7 =	8. 5
104. 5 =	8. 15	120. 8 =	8. 15	139. 8 =	7. 33
104. 7 =	7. 33	122. 5 =	7. 6	139. 10 =	7. 33
104. 9 =	8. 36	122. 11 =	8. 30	140. 1 =	7. 27
105. 9 =	7. 49	123. 4 =	7. 6	140. 1 =	8. 28
105. 15 =	7. 42	125. 1 =	7. 7	140. 4 =	8. 1
105. 18 =	7. 7	127. 3 =	7. 23	140. 13 =	7. 44
106. 2 =	8. 31	127. 9 =	8. 15	142. 4 =	7. 6
107. 1 =	8. 34	128. 5 =	8. 15	142. 13 =	8. 39
108.1;6-12 =	7. 33	129. 2 =	8. 15	145. 1 =	8. 15

RV.			RPr.			RV.			RPr.			RV.			RPr.		
S. M.			P. S.			S. M.			P. S.			S. M.			P. S.		
147.	2	=	7.	33		169.	4	=	8.	16		191.	6	=	8.	39	
148.	3	=	8.	4		169.	5	=	8.	15							
151.	7	=	7.	6		169.	8	=	7.	33					II		
156.	1	=	7.	33(2)		170.	3	=	7.	12							
161.	8	=	8.	32		171.	2	=	8.	15		2.	9	=	7.	33	
161.	8	=	8.	15(2)		171.	4	=	8.	15		2.	10	=	8.	36	
161.	11	=	8.	40		171.	8	=	7.	33		3.	9	=	7.	33	
161.	11	=	8.	40		173.	6	=	8.	48		4.	8	=	7.	26	
161.	13	=	7.	16		173.	11	=	7.	7		5.	6	=	7.	33	
162.	4	=	7.	33		173.	12	=	8.	5		5.	7	=	7.	54	
162.	7	=	8.	39		173.	12	=	8.	15		5.	8	=	8.	15	
162.	18	=	7.	7		174.	1	=	7.	33		6.	1	=	8.	39	
162.	19	=	8.	40		174.	9	=	7.	33		8.	1	=	8.	39	
162.	20	=	8.	38		174.	3	=	7.	33		11.	1	=	7.	52	
163.	4	=	7.	45		177.	4	=	8.	15		11.	6	=	7.	33	
163.	5	=	7.	33		178.	2	=	8.	15		11.	18	=	7.	56	
163.	7	=	7.	33		178.	4	=	7.	33		11.	21	=	7.	32	
163.	13	=	7.	6		178.	4	=	8.	38		12.	5	=	8.	15	
163.	13	=	7.	33		179.	5	=	8.	15		13.	1	=	7.	5	
164.	21	=	7.	45		179.	2	=	8.	1		14.	1	=	8.	15	
164.	38	=	8.	40		180.	7	=	8.	15(2)		14.	6,7	=	7.	19	
164.	33	=	7.	33		180.	10	=	7.	22		14.	8	=	8.	36	
165.	7	=	8.	36		182.	1	=	8.	50		14.	9	=	8.	33	
165.	12	=	7.	7		182.	5	=	7.	33		14.	10	=	8.	15	
165.	12	=	8.	36		184.	2	=	8.	1		15.	1	=	7.	18	
165.	13	=	7.	6		185.	8	=	8.	15		15.	4	=	7.	7	
166.	6	=	7.	45		186.	1	=	8.	38		15.	9	=	7.	7	
166.	8	=	7.	33		186.	10	=	7.	6		15.	10;				
166.	8	=	8.	15		187.	8	=	7.	33			16.9;				
166.	13	=	8.	48		189.	2	=	7.	30			17.9;				
167.	2	=	7.	6		189.	2	=	7.	33			18.9;				
167.	9	=	7.	52		190.	1	=	7.	25			19.9;				
168.	8	=	7.	33		190.	8	=	7.	33			20.9	=	7.	33	

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
17. 4 =	7. 33	34. 9 =	8. 38	13. 6 =	7. 32
17. 6 =	7. 46	35. 3 =	8. 1	14. 4 =	7. 33
18. 7 =	7. 6	35. 10 =	7. 7	14. 5 =	8. 36
18. 7 =	8. 36	36. 2 =	7. 7	15. 3 =	7. 10
19. 2 =	7. 6	36. 2 =	8. 36	15. 5 =	7. 6
20. 5 =	7. 42	36. 4 =	8. 36	16. 2 =	8. 38
19. 7 =	7. 33	36. 4 =	7. 33	17. 1 =	8. 50
19. 8 =	7. 33	36. 4 =	8. 6	17. 3 =	7. 33
23. 7 =	8. 38	36. 6 =	7. 6	17. 5 =	8. 38
23. 9 =	7. 31	37. 3 =	8. 38	17. 5 =	7. 33
23. 13 =	8. 36	37. 3 =	7. 7	18. 1 =	7. 33
27. 6 =	8. 38	37. 5 =	7. 33	18. 4 =	7. 33
27. 6 =	7. 33	37. 6 =	8. 38	18. 3 =	7. 33
27. 14 =	8. 15	41. 7 =	8. 1	19. 2 =	7. 6
28. 7 =	8. 4	41. 10 =	7. 43	22. 3 =	7. 6(2)
29. 2 =	7. 33	41. 13 =	7. 33	23. 1 =	7. 33
29. 2 =	8. 36	41. 15 =	8. 39	24. 2 =	8. 5
29. 3 =	8. 1			24. 4 =	8. 39
29. 3 =	8. 36		III	25. 1 =	7. 33
29. 6 =	7. 22			26. 1 =	7. 7
30. 3 =	7. 33	1. 1 =	7. 6	28. 2 =	8. 15
30. 6 =	8. 4	1. 6 =	7. 33	28. 5 =	7. 33
30. 4 =	7. 33	1. 15 =	7. 33	29. 3 =	8. 36
30. 10 =	7. 27	3. 1 =	7. 33	29. 5 =	7. 33
31. 2 =	8. 15	4. 2 =	8. 38	29. 5 =	8. 36
31. 4 =	8. 39	4. 3 =	7. 6	29. 6 =	7. 33
33. 2 =	8. 36	6. 3 =	7. 33	29. 8 =	7. 33
33. 4 =	8. 36	8. 1 =	7. 33	29. 10 =	8. 36
33. 7 =	7. 43	9. 8 =	7. 14	30. 4 =	8. 30
33. 11 =	7. 33	10. 3 =	8. 15	30. 6 =	8. 5
33. 8 =	7. 33	10. 5 =	8. 39	30. 16 =	7. 10
33. 15 =	7. 33	10. 8 =	7. 29	30. 16 =	8. 36
34. 9 =	8. 39	13. 3 =	7. 33	30. 17 =	7. 33

RV.			RPr.			RV.			RPr.			RV.			RPr.		
S. M.			P. S.			S. M.			P. S.			S. M.			P. S.		
30.	20	=	8.	33		42.	6	=	7.	12		56.	6	=	8.	36	
31.	2	=	7.	33		42.	6	=	7.	33		57.	3	=	7.	6	
31.	6	=	8.	8		42.	7	=	7.	7		57.	4	=	7.	6	
31.	12	=	8.	36		45.	5	=	7.	33		57.	5	=	8.	33	
31.	20	=	7.	5		46.	2	=	8.	33		58.	2	=	8.	15	
32.	1	=	7.	7(2)		46.	2	=	8.	36		58.	5	=	7.	23	
32.	2	=	7.	33		47.	1	=	7.	33		58.	6	=	8.	40	
32.	2	=	8.	35		48.	4	=	7.	7		60.	4	=	8.	36	
32.	2	=	8.	36		49.	1	=	7.	33		60.	5	=	8.	38	
32.	3	=	7.	33		50.	1	=	7.	7		60.	5	=	7.	33	
32.	5	=	7.	33		50.	2	=	7.	33		61.	5	=	7.	6	
33.	2	=	7.	6		50.	4	=	8.	33		62.	1	=	8.	15	
33.	3	=	7.	6		50.	4	=	8.	36		62.	8	=	8.	39	
33.	5	=	7.	6		51.	5	=	7.	33							
33.	9	=	8.	4		51.	10	=	7.	13							
33.	10	=	8.	36		52.	7	=	8.	15							
35.	1	=	7.	33		53.	3	=	7.	33		1.	8	=	8.	50	
35.	1	=	7.	7		53.	5	=	8.	35		1.	10	=	8.	16	
35.	1	=	8.	35		53.	5	=	7.	45		1.	19	=	7.	6	
35.	6	=	7.	7		53.	6	=	7.	45		2.	14	=	7.	33	
35.	8	=	7.	7		53.	11	=	8.	36		2.	14	=	8.	15	
36.	1	=	8.	1		53.	11	=	7.	33		2.	15	=	7.	33	
36.	2	=	8.	36		53.	14	=	8.	39		3.	2	=	8.	15	
36.	3	=	7.	33		54.	2	=	8.	36		3.	8	=	7.	33	
36.	3	=	7.	33		54.	8	=	8.	10		3.	10	=	8.	15	
36.	9	=	7.	12		54.	5	=	7.	6		3.	14	=	7.	33	
36.	9	=	8.	16		54.	13	=	7.	53		4.	3	=	7.	33	
38.	1	=	8.	36		54.	15	=	7.	7		5.	5	=	8.	36	
39.	1	=	7.	6		54.	15	=	7.	27		5.	13	=	7.	6	
40.	1	=	7.	33		54.	17	=	8.	38		5.	14	=	7.	33	
40.	5	=	7.	33		54.	22	=	8.	38		6.	1	=	8.	1	
41.	1	=	8.	16		55.	2	=	8.	5		6.	6	=	8.	15	
41.	6	=	7.	12		55.	3	=	7.	6		6.	7	=	7.	33	

IV

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
6. 7 =	7. 26	18. 13 =	7. 33	32. 15 =	8. 39
6. 11 =	8. 1	19. 1 =	7. 33	33. 6 =	8. 36
7. 2 =	7. 15	20. 5 =	7. 6	34. 3 =	7. 6
8. 2 =	8. 29	20. 9 =	7. 33	34. 8 =	8. 36
9. 7 =	7. 55	20. 10 =	7. 27	35. 4 =	7. 33
10. 1 =	7. 55	21. 3 =	7. 5	35. 8 =	8. 36
10. 2 =	7. 15	21. 10 =	7. 33	36. 4 =	7. 33
10. 3 =	7. 33	22. 5 =	8. 16	36. 5 =	8. 30
10. 7 =	8. 50	22. 6 =	8. 16	36. 7 =	8. 15
12. 4 =	8. 15	22. 6 =	7. 33	36. 8 =	8. 39
12. 4 =	7. 10	24. 8 =	7. 6	36. 9 =	8. 38
12. 6 =	7. 16	25. 3 =	7. 22	36. 9 =	8. 38
15. 5 =	8. 15	26. 1 =	8. 36	38. 5 =	7. 6
15. 7 =	7. 6	26. 7 =	7. 33	38. 8 =	8. 15
16. 1 =	8. 36	27. 2 =	8. 15	39. 3 =	8. 36
16. 9 =	7. 6	28. 3 =	7. 23	41. 3 =	7. 33
16. 16 =	7. 5	28. 5 =	7. 33	42. 9 =	7. 33
16. 17 =	8. 15	29. 2 =	8. 15	43. 3 =	7. 5
16. 20 =	7. 26	29. 4 =	7. 6	43. 3 =	8. 15
16. 21;		30. 1 =	7. 30	43. 6 =	8. 1
17.21;		30. 9 =	8. 15	44. 1 =	7. 22
19.11;		30. 23 =	7. 33	44. 3 =	7. 22
20.11;		31. 3 =	7. 43	44. 5 =	7. 6
21.11;		31. 4 =	7. 43	46. 1 =	7. 32
23.11=	7. 26	31. 5 =	8. 33	46. 2 =	7. 52
16. 17 =	8. 15	31. 6 =	8. 15	50. 6 =	7. 33
16. 18 =	8. 15	31. 8 =	8. 15	50. 8 =	8. 36
16. 20 =	7. 33	31. 8 =	7. 26	51. 2 =	8. 1
18. 2 =	8. 15	31. 8 =	8. 15	51. 4 =	7. 46
18. 3 =	8. 36	31. 11 =	8. 29	51. 7 =	8. 15
18. 4 =	7. 10	31. 13 =	7. 55	54. 3 =	8. 15
18. 5 =	7. 10	32. 1 =	8. 16	55. 6 =	7. 33
18. 9 =	7. 33	32. 10 =	8. 36	56. 3 =	7. 33

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
58. 2 =	8. 36	26. 7 =	7. 38	49. 5 =	8. 40
58. 2 =	8. 36	26. 8 =	7. 33	51. 5 =	7. 33
		27. 3 =	7. 33	51. 13 =	7. 22
	V	28. 3 =	8. 36	52. 1 =	7. 33
		28. 6 =	8. 15	52. 3 =	7. 31
1. 4 =	8. 15	29. 8 =	7. 33	52. 5 =	7. 30
1. 5 =	8. 36	30. 7 =	8. 4	52. 11 =	7. 33(3)
2. 7 =	8. 16	30. 7 =	7. 33	52. 13 =	7. 33
3. 7 =	7. 54	31. 13 =	7. 26	52. 15 =	7. 33
4. 5 =	7. 7	32. 6 =	7. 7	52. 16 =	7. 33
5. 4 =	7. 27	32. 12 =	7. 33	53. 5 =	8. 15
7. 2 =	7. 33	33. 3 =	7. 33	54. 1 =	8. 15
7. 4 =	8. 15	33. 7 =	7. 33	54. 5 =	8. 36
7. 5 =	7. 33	35. 7 =	8. 39	54. 6 =	7. 33
7. 7 =	8. 15	35. 8 =	8. 28	54. 6 =	8. 31
9. 7 =	8. 39	38. 1 =	7. 33	54. 10 =	8. 36
10. 6 =	7. 33	38. 5 =	7. 26	54. 15 =	7. 46
12. 13 =	7. 40	41. 7 =	8. 28	54. 15 =	8. 38
16. 1 =	7. 33	41. 13 =	7. 33	55. 5 =	8. 31
16. 4 =	7. 33	41. 14 =	7. 6	55. 7 =	8. 38
16. 5 =	7. 33	41. 17 =	7. 33	55. 8 =	8. 36
17. 4 =	7. 33	42. 6 =	8. 36	55. 10 =	7. 6
17. 5 =	7. 33	42. 11 =	7. 56	57. 2 =	8. 40
22. 1 =	7. 33	42. 13 =	8. 4	57. 7 =	8. 38
22. 2 =	7. 38	42. 15 =	7. 6	57. 8 =	8. 38
22. 2 =	7. 33	43. 3 =	8. 35	58. 4 =	8. 36
23. 1 =	8. 39	43. 8 =	7. 6	58. 8 =	8. 38
23. 4 =	8. 15	44. 9 =	7. 45(2)	59. 1 =	7. 33
24. 1 =	8. 36	45. 4 =	8. 15	59. 3 =	8. 38
24. 1 =	7. 6	45. 5 =	8. 36	59. 6 =	7. 6
24. 3 =	8. 39	45. 6 =	8. 32	61. 1 =	8. 15
24. 3 =	7. 33	45. 6 =	8. 36	61. 8 =	8. 15
25. 1 =	7. 6	45. 9 =	7. 6	61. 14 =	7. 45

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
66. 4 =	7. 33	1. 6 =	8. 36	16. 18 =	7. 33
73. 1 =	7. 23	1. 9 =	8. 36	16. 30 =	7. 33
73. 4 =	8. 1	2. 9 =	7. 55	16. 41 =	7. 19
70. 4 =	8. 28	2. 2 =	8. 15	16. 43 =	7. 33
73. 8 =	8. 1	2. 7 =	7. 33	16. 44 =	7. 6
74. 1 =	7. 33	2. 11 =	7. 6	16. 44 =	8. 40
74. 3 =	7. 6	3. 2 =	8. 35	16. 45 =	7. 33
74. 5 =	8. 8	3. 3 =	7. 33	16. 48 =	7. 46
74. 6 =	7. 33	4. 1 =	7. 33	17. 1 =	7. 33
74. 9 =	7. 17	4. 8 =	7. 33	17. 3 =	7. 33
78. 8 =	7. 33	5. 4 =	7. 33	17. 13 =	7. 33
79. 3 =	7. 33	6. 1 =	7. 6	18. 8 =	8. 36
79. 8 =	7. 24	8. 1 =	8. 40	18. 8 =	7. 26
79. 9 =	7. 33	8. 7 =	7. 33	18. 11 =	7. 26
82. 4 =	7. 33	9. 6 =	8. 31	18. 13 =	7. 22
82. 7 =	7. 22	10. 5 =	7. 33	18. 13 =	7. 23
83. 1 =	7. 6	11. 6 =	7. 33	18. 15 =	7. 33
83. 7 =	8. 36	12. 5 =	8. 7	19. 12 =	8. 11
83. 8 =	8. 36	14. 6 =	7. 6	19. 12 =	7. 15
83. 10 =	8. 1	15. 1 =	7. 17	20. 8 =	8. 36
85. 1 =	8. 36	15. 5 =	8. 39	20. 12 =	8. 33
85. 5 =	7. 17	15. 9 =	8. 15	21. 10 =	8. 49
85. 6 =	7. 17	15. 13 =	8. 10	22. 5 =	7. 26
85. 7 =	8. 15	15. 15 =	7. 51	22. 8 =	7. 33
85. 8 =	8. 15	15. 18 =	7. 56	23. 7 =	7. 33
87. 5 =	7. 46	16. 2 =	8. 40	23. 8 =	7. 52
87. 8 =	7. 33	16. 3 =	7. 54	23. 9 =	8. 15
87. 6 =	8. 39	16. 43 =	7. 31	24. 2 =	7. 33
87. 9 =	7. 33(2)	16. 6 =	7. 24	24. 9 =	7. 17
		16. 11 =	7. 30	25. 1 =	7. 17
	VI	16. 12 =	7. 6	25. 2 =	8. 34
		16. 16 =	7. 17	25. 3 =	8. 36
1. 2 =	7. 33	16. 17 =	7. 49	25. 7 =	8. 15

RV.			RPr.		RV.			RPr.		RV.			RPr.	
S.	M.		P.	S.	S.	M.		P.	S.	S.	M.		P.	S.
25.	7	=	8.	36	45.	27	=	7.	52	63.	10	=	8.	36
25.	9	=	7.	33	46.	3	=	7.	33	65.	4	=	8.	36
25.	9	=	8.	36	46.	9	=	7.	33	65.	6	=	7.	33
26.	1	=	7.	39	46.	10	=	8.	15	66.	5	=	7.	5
27.	7	=	7.	17	46.	11	=	8.	15	66.	5	=	7.	26
28.	6	=	8.	36	46.	12	=	8.	15	71.	3	=	7.	33
29.	6	=	7.	33(2)	47.	7	=	7.	33(2)	75.	8	=	7.	49
30.	2	=	7.	33	47.	14	=	7.	53	75.	11	=	7.	45
30.	3	=	7.	26	48.	17	=	8.	35	75.	17	=	7.	36
30.	4	=	7.	6	48.	19	=	7.	50					
32.	2	=	8.	36	49.	4	=	7.	6					
32.	4	=	7.	6	49.	10	=	7.	25					
33.	5	=	7.	33	49.	11	=	8.	36	1.	4	=	7.	45
36.	1	=	8.	36	49.	15	=	7.	33	1.	20	=	7.	33
36.	4	=	8.	36	50.	7	=	8.	15	1.	25	=	7.	33
37.	3	=	7.	26	50.	9	=	7.	33	1.	24	=	8.	36
38.	3	=	7.	42	50.	11	=	8.	36	2.	1	=	7.	33
38.	5	=	7.	33	50.	15	=	7.	33	3.	3	=	7.	6
39.	5	=	7.	33	50.	15	=	8.	40	3.	8	=	7.	33
40.	1	=	8.	36	51.	3	=	7.	6	6.	5	=	7.	7
40.	1	=	7.	33	51.	5	=	8.	38	7.	1	=	7.	33
40.	4	=	7.	33	51.	6	=	8.	36	7.	7	=	7.	33
41.	5	=	8.	36	51.	6	=	8.	15	8.	7	=	7.	33
42.	2	=	7.	33	51.	13	=	7.	10	9.	5	=	7.	6
42.	2	=	7.	40	51.	14	=	7.	10	10.	3	=	7.	6
42.	4	=	8.	39	51.	15	=	8.	15	10.	4	=	8.	39
44.	9	=	7.	33	51.	15	=	7.	33	11.	3	=	7.	33
44.	15	=	7.	6	52.	7	=	7.	33	11.	4	=	7.	33
44.	17	=	7.	10	56.	2	=	8.	15	15.	1	=	8.	39
44.	18	=	8.	15(2)	56.	6	=	7.	33	15.	13	=	7.	32
45.	11	=	8.	49	59.	1	=	8.	29	15.	14	=	7.	29
45.	14	=	8.	39	61.	6	=	7.	50	16.	8	=	7.	33
45.	23	=	8.	15	61.	6	=	7.	33	18.	17	=	8.	36

VII

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
18. 21 =	7. 33	30. 4 =	7. 33	56. 15 =	7. 5
18. 24 =	8. 36	31. 2 =	8. 15	56. 21 =	8. 36
18. 25 =	7. 33	31. 2 =	8. 10	56. 22 =	8. 15
20. 3 =	7. 33	31. 4 =	7. 13	57. 4 =	8. 36
20. 6 =	7. 26	31. 10 =	8. 9	57. 7 =	7. 6
20. 7 =	8. 40	31. 12 =	10. 40	58. 1 =	8. 36
21. 1 =	7. 33	32. 7 =	7. 33	60. 3 =	8. 15
21. 6 =	7. 54	32. 7 =	8. 39	60. 10 =	8. 38
21. 9 =	8. 15	32. 8 =	7. 33	61. 4 =	7. 33
22. 1 =	7. 33	32. 8 =	7. 33	62. 6 =	7. 33
22. 3 =	7. 33	32. 9 =	8. 38	63. 5 =	7. 45
22. 4 =	8. 59	32. 24 =	7. 43	63. 6 =	7. 33
22. 4 =	7. 33	32. 25 =	8. 39	67. 1 =	7. 6
22. 4 =	7. 33	32. 25 =	7. 33	67. 10 =	7. 33
22. 8 =	7. 26	32. 26 =	7. 33	69. 2 =	7. 32
23. 1 =	8. 36	33. 2 =	8. 36	69. 2 =	7. 33
23. 4 =	7. 6	34. 19 =	8. 48	69. 8 =	7. 33
24. 3 =	7. 6	33. 4 =	8. 36(2)	72. 3 =	7. 6
24. 6 =	7. 33	36. 9 =	7. 6	74. 4 =	7. 5
26. 4 =	7. 33	37. 5 =	7. 33	74. 5 =	7. 33
26. 5 =	7. 33	39. 7 =	7. 33	75. 8 =	7. 33
27. 1 =	8. 35	40. 7 =	7. 33	77. 4 =	7. 10
27. 2 =	7. 55	42. 2 =	7. 33	77. 4 =	8. 36
27. 2 =	7. 33	42. 5 =	7. 10	79. 4 =	8. 36
27. 4 =	7. 26	43. 5 =	7. 33	83. 2 =	7. 45
28. 1 =	7. 42	45. 3 =	8. 15	83. 5 =	8. 15
28. 5 =	8. 38	46. 1 =	8. 36	83. 5 =	7. 33(3)
29. 1 =	7. 33	48. 4 =	7. 33	88. 2 =	7. 15
29. 2 =	7. 17	48. 4 =	7. 38	88. 5 =	8. 36
29. 3 =	7. 33	54. 1 =	8. 38	88. 6 =	8. 15
29. 4 =	8. 15	55. 7 =	7. 37	89. 1-4 =	7. 33
30. 1 =	7. 33	56. 1 =	7. 15	89. 3 =	8. 39
30. 2 =	8. 40	56. 7 =	7. 33	90. 1 =	7. 6

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
90. 1 =	7. 33	2. 28 =	7. 6	12. 3 =	7. 46
92. 3 =	7. 6	2. 41 =	7. 33	12. 17 =	8. 36
93. 6 =	7. 26	2. 32 =	7. 23	12. 19 =	7. 33
93. 7 =	7. 6	2. 42 =	7. 33	12. 22 =	8. 36
96. 1 =	8. 36	3. 1 =	7. 33	13. 3 =	7. 33
97. 7 =	7. 33	3. 1 =	7. 33	13. 5 =	8. 13
97. 8 =	8. 36	3. 8 =	7. 33	13. 7 =	8. 39
98. 4 =	7. 33	3. 9 =	7. 46	13. 7 =	7. 33
100. 1 =	7. 33	3. 10 =	7. 46	13. 7 =	8. 36
102. 3 =	7. 35	3. 11 =	7. 53	13. 14 =	8. 1
103. 2 =	8. 36	3. 12 =	7. 53	13. 14 =	7. 33
103. 3 =	7. 33	3. 13 =	7. 10	13. 20 =	8. 32
103. 15 =	7. 33	3. 17 =	7. 33	13. 25 =	7. 52
103. 15 =	8. 36	3. 18 =	8. 39	13. 25 =	8. 36

VIII

		4. 1 =	7. 33	15. 6 =	7. 22
		4. 1 =	7. 23	15. 6 =	8. 36
		4. 4 =	7. 7	15. 12 =	8. 13
1. 1 =	8. 15	4. 8 =	8. 40	15. 13 =	8. 36
1. 12 =	7. 33	4. 10 =	7. 33	16. 1 =	8. 15
1. 16 =	7. 33	4. 11 =	8. 32	16. 10 =	7. 6
1. 17 =	7. 33	4. 12 =	7. 45	16. 12 =	8. 33
1. 19 =	7. 32	5. 33 =	7. 6	16. 12 =	7. 6
1. 21 =	8. 15	6. 18 =	8. 39	17. 1 =	8. 39
1. 25 =	7. 13	6. 32 =	8. 39	17. 1 =	8. 39
1. 30 =	8. 15	6. 39 =	7. 52	17. 4 =	7. 33
2. 1 =	7. 33(2)	6. 39 =	7. 33	17. 10 =	7. 46
2. 15 =	7. 33	7. 9 =	8. 39	17. 11 =	8. 39
2. 21 =	7. 12	7. 11 =	8. 16	18. 10 =	8. 36
2. 23 =	7. 33	7. 12 =	8. 15	18. 11 =	7. 54
2. 22 =	8. 15	7. 13 =	7. 33	18. 22 =	8. 5
2. 22 =	8. 1	7. 20 =	7. 33	19. 1 =	7. 7
2. 23 =	7. 33	12. 1 =	7. 46	19. 20 =	7. 46
2. 26 =	8. 15	12. 2 =	7. 46	19. 20 =	7. 52

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
19. 23 =	7. 33	24. 25 =	7. 46	41. 2 =	7. 17
19. 24 =	8. 40	25. 15 =	8. 15	42. 2 =	7. 33
20. 1 =	7. 31	25. 21 =	8. 36	42. 6 =	7. 33
20. 1 =	8. 36	26. 1 =	8. 1	44. 23 =	8. 32
20. 3 =	7. 12	26. 20 =	7. 12	45. 1 =	8. 15
20. 6 =	7. 45	26. 23 =	7. 52	45. 8 =	7. 33
20. 19 =	7. 17	27. 3 =	8. 5	45. 13 =	7. 12
20. 21 =	8. 15	27. 4 =	7. 33	45. 20 =	7. 33
20. 23 =	8. 36	27. 4 =	8. 15	45. 22 =	8. 39
20. 24 =	8. 32	27. 5 =	7. 33	45. 22 =	7. 16
20. 26 =	8. 36	27. 9 =	7. 26	45. 35 =	7. 33
20. 26 =	7. 37	27. 10 =	7. 5	45. 38 =	7. 33
20. 26 =	7. 33	27. 14 =	8. 15	45. 38 =	8. 39
21. 6 =	7. 6	27. 18 =	7. 10	45. 40 =	8. 39
21. 7 =	7. 26	30. 2 =	8. 36	46. 4 =	8. 15
21. 7 =	7. 33	31. 15 =	7. 5	46. 11 =	7. 33
21. 8 =	7. 33	32. 7 =	8. 15	46. 11 =	7. 26
21. 10 =	8. 15	32. 17 =	7. 42	46. 25 =	8. 15
22. 1 =	7. 33	32. 19 =	8. 4	47. 1 =	7. 54
22. 4 =	7. 6	32. 23 =	7. 33	47. 2 =	7. 33
22. 10 =	7. 5	32. 24 =	7. 33	47. 11 =	8. 31
22. 13 =	8. 8	33. 3 =	7. 5	47. 15 =	8. 15
23. 1 =	7. 33	33. 13 =	7. 6	47. 17 =	7. 33
23. 10 =	7. 5	33. 17 =	8. 15	48. 6 =	8. 9
26. 1 =	8. 31	33. 18 =	8. 15	48. 8 =	8. 35
23. 27 =	7. 39	34. 3 =	7. 33	48. 9 =	8. 36
24. 1 =	7. 17	34. 11 =	8. 39	48. 14 =	8. 38
24. 6 =	8. 15	36. 1-6 =	7. 33	50. 1 =	7. 33
24. 7 =	8. 1	37. 1-6 =	7. 33	51. 3 =	7. 6
24. 11 =	8. 32	37. 5 =	7. 33	51. 5 =	7. 12
24. 16 =	7. 33	38. 9 =	7. 33	52. 8 =	8. 49
24. 23 =	7. 33	41. 1 =	7. 17	53. 4 =	7. 45
24. 24 =	7. 54	40. 1 =	8. 15	53. 6 =	8. 4

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
53. 6 =	8. 30	75. 13 =	7. 33	93. 21 =	7. 43
60. 2 =	7. 6	75. 16 =	7. 12	95. 2 =	7. 13
60. 6 =	7. 33	75. 16 =	7. 33	95. 3 =	7. 33
60. 11 =	7. 53	76. 7 =	7. 33	95. 4 =	8. 49
60. 12 =	7. 33	79. 7 =	7. 33	96. 2 =	8. 36
60. 14 =	7. 39	80. 6 =	7. 50	96. 12 =	7. 33
61. 3 =	7. 12	80. 10 =	7. 5	97. 7 =	7. 33
61. 4 =	7. 5	81. 1 =	8. 16	97. 8 =	8. 6
61. 5 =	7. 17	81. 2 =	7. 12	97. 8 =	7. 35
61. 8 =	7. 23	81. 9 =	7. 5	98. 7 =	7. 33
61. 12 =	7. 40	82. 2 =	7. 33	98. 11 =	7. 33
61. 17 =	7. 56	83. 7 =	7. 33	99. 2 =	7. 33
62. 1 =	7. 19	83. 9 =	8. 15	100. 2 =	7. 33
63. 5 =	7. 17	83. 9 =	7. 33	100. 7 =	8. 39
64. 10 =	8. 39	84. 3 =	8. 39	101. 10 =	7. 33
64. 11 =	8. 39	84. 3 =	7. 33	102. 7 =	7. 6
66. 2 =	7. 7	84. 6 =	7. 56	102. 14 =	8. 39
66. 7 =	7. 33	85. 9 =	7. 33	103. 2 =	7. 6
66. 9 =	7. 17	86. 3 =	8. 15	103. 9 =	7. 6
66. 10 =	7. 17	88. 2 =	7. 5		
66. 11 =	8. 15	89. 4 =	8. 13		IX
66. 13 =	8. 15	89. 7 =	8. 36		
66. 14 =	7. 33	90. 2 =	7. 7	1. 5 =	7. 6
67. 6 =	7. 37	90. 3 =	7. 42	4. 1-10 =	7. 33
69. 16 =	8. 1	92. 9 =	7. 33	4. 1 =	7. 33
69. 16 =	7. 32	92. 9 =	7. 51	4. 2 =	7. 30
70. 9 =	7. 17	92. 18 =	7. 12	6. 9 =	7. 33
70. 15 =	7. 7	92. 26 =	8. 15	7. 7 =	7. 33
71. 7 =	7. 33	92. 28 =	7. 33(3)	9. 7 =	7. 50
71. 10 =	7. 6	92. 29 =	7. 33	9. 8 =	7. 33
74. 11 =	8. 39	92. 30 =	7. 33	9. 8 =	8. 39
75. 1 =	7. 12	93. 11 =	7. 26	9. 8 =	8. 39
75. 2 =	7. 6	93. 12 =	7. 33	10. 1 =	8. 39

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
10. 5 =	8. 39	64. 16 =	7. 6	87. 9 =	7. 33
14. 2 =	8. 8	65. 17 =	7. 33	88. 7 =	7. 5
14. 4 =	7. 33	65. 19 =	7. 33	90. 4 =	8. 36
15. 2 =	7. 23	65. 28 =	7. 22	90. 6 =	7. 33
15. 3 =	7. 33	66. 11 =	7. 6	91. 4 =	7. 33
19. 1 =	8. 13	66. 12 =	7. 6	91. 6 =	7. 33
20. 2 =	8. 15	67. 6 =	7. 33	92. 2 =	7. 6
21. 5 =	7. 38	68. 1 =	7. 6	93. 5 =	7. 5
29. 3 =	7. 33	68. 10 =	7. 33	93. 5 =	8. 40
29. 5 =	7. 33	69. 10 =	7. 33	96. 2 =	8. 34
30. 6 =	7. 33	70. 2 =	8. 40	96. 11 =	8. 40
31. 2 =	7. 33	70. 2 =	7. 33	96. 12 =	7. 33
31. 4 =	7. 33	71. 10 =	8. 36	96. 17 =	8. 40
35. 3 =	7. 33	72. 2 =	7. 33	97. 3 =	8. 7
40. 3 =	7. 33	72. 8 =	8. 1	97. 3 =	8. 7
40. 5 =	8. 39	72. 9 =	8. 16	97. 12 =	8. 36
41. 6 =	7. 33	75. 5 =	8. 14	97. 15 =	7. 33
45. 4 =	8. 1	79. 5 =	7. 33	97. 20 =	8. 36
46. 4 =	8. 29	80. 1 =	8. 36	97. 21 =	7. 33
47. 4 =	7. 33	80. 4 =	8. 36	97. 22 =	8. 8
48. 5 =	7. 33	81. 2 =	7. 6	97. 25 =	7. 33
50. 1 =	8. 39	81. 2 =	7. 33	97. 27 =	7. 33
51. 2 =	7. 33	81. 3 =	8. 32	97. 36 =	7. 33(2)
53. 2 =	8. 15	81. 3 =	7. 33	97. 38 =	8. 1
57. 1 =	7. 6	82. 4 =	8. 36	97. 39 =	7. 46
61. 3 =	7. 33	82. 5 =	7. 33	97. 44 =	8. 36
61. 15 =	7. 33	84. 1 =	7. 10	97. 44 =	8. 36
61. 15 =	7. 33	84. 5 =	8. 13	97. 48 =	7. 33
61. 19 =	7. 37	85. 4 =	8. 39	97. 49 =	7. 43
61. 26 =	8. 39	85. 8 =	8. 40	97. 49 =	7. 33
61. 28 =	7. 10	86. 6 =	7. 33	97. 51 =	7. 44
61. 30 =	7. 33	87. 1 =	7. 6	100. 1 =	7. 43
62. 21 =	7. 53	87. 6 =	8. 15	100. 3 =	7. 33

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
101. 3 =	7. 43	9. 14 =	7. 17	25. 4 =	7. 33
101. 13 =	7. 54	9. 14 =	8. 36	25. 7 =	8. 39
103. 1 =	7. 27	9. 14 =	7. 33	26. 1 =	7. 6
104. 2 =	7. 53	11. 4 =	7. 33	27. 9 =	7. 33
104. 3 =	7. 33	11. 9 =	8. 35	28. 7 =	7. 33
104. 4 =	8. 7	11. 9 =	7. 33	28. 8 =	7. 45
104. 4 =	8. 36	12. 2 =	7. 33	29. 8 =	8. 15
104. 4 =	8. 39	12. 3 =	8. 8	30. 1 =	8. 36
107. 1 =	8. 39	12. 5 =	8. 15(2)	30. 3 =	7. 33
107. 12 =	7. 6	12. 9 =	8. 35	30. 5 =	7. 6
107. 24 =	8. 1	14. 2 =	7. 45	30. 8 =	7. 33
108. 2 =	7. 6	14. 7 =	7. 45	30. 11 =	7. 33
108. 4 =	7. 46	14. 10 =	7. 33	30. 12 =	8. 36
108. 7 =	7. 32	14. 13 =	8. 39	30. 14 =	8. 36
108. 10 =	7. 33	15. 4 =	8. 15	32. 5 =	7. 6
110. 1 =	7. 17	15. 4 =	7. 33	32. 5 =	8. 39
110. 4 =	7. 6	15. 6 =	7. 7	33. 3 =	7. 33
111. 2 =	7. 45	15. 11 =	7. 33(2)	34. 4 =	8. 31
		16. 3 =	8. 36	34. 8 =	8. 36
		16. 13 =	8. 39	34. 14 =	8. 38
		18. 5 =	7. 33	35. 1 =	7. 33
1. 2 =	8. 36	18. 14 =	8. 33	35. 2 =	7. 22
4. 6 =	7. 33	20. 10 =	7. 33	35. 10 =	7. 30
4. 7 =	7. 33	21. 4 =	8. 36	35. 11 =	8. 40
5. 5 =	8. 36	22. 10 =	8. 8	35. 11 =	8. 36
6. 4 =	7. 6	22. 11 =	7. 5	36. 2-12 =	7. 33
6. 7 =	7. 33	22. 15 =	7. 10	36. 10 =	8. 15
6. 7 =	7. 7	23. 3 =	7. 33	42. 1 =	7. 27
7. 1 =	7. 33	23. 6 =	7. 12	42. 2 =	8. 36
7. 6 =	7. 33	23. 7 =	7. 12	42. 3 =	8. 36
8. 6 =	7. 45	25. 1 =	7. 33	42. 3 =	8. 38
9. 1 =	8. 15	25. 2 =	7. 33	42. 4 =	7. 33
9. 4 =	8. 15	25. 3 =	7. 33(2)	42. 6 =	8. 15

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
42. 3 =	7. 35	61. 21 =	7. 33	82. 2 =	7. 45
43. 10 =	8. 36	61. 22 =	7. 33	83. 3 =	7. 27
43. 1 =	7. 6	61. 24 =	7. 33	83. 7 =	7. 29
43. 6 =	8. 15	61. 27 =	7. 17	83. 7 =	7. 33
43. 2 =	7. 33	61. 27 =	8. 30	84. 5 =	7. 33
43. 2 =	8. 28	63. 2 =	8. 39	84. 27 =	7. 33
44. 4 =	7. 33	63. 3 =	8. 14	84. 29 =	8. 39
45. 2 =	7. 33	63. 4 =	7. 33	88. 6 =	8. 1
47. 1 =	7. 33	63. 8 =	7. 33	88. 14 =	7. 6
47. 1 =	7. 12	63. 8 =	8. 14	88. 17 =	7. 45
47. 6 =	7. 6	63. 10 =	8. 14	89. 1 =	8. 15
48. 5 =	8. 38	63. 13 =	8. 36	89. 17 =	7. 33
48. 7 =	7. 43	63. 14 =	8. 14	93. 4 =	8. 15
49. 11 =	7. 33	63. 17 =	7. 33	93. 9 =	7. 10
49. 5 =	7. 50	64. 16 =	7. 33	94. 1 =	8. 36
51. 7 =	7. 33	64. 17 =	7. 33	94. 14 =	8. 29
52. 3 =	7. 33	66. 14 =	8. 38	94. 14 =	8. 4
53. 2 =	8. 36	67. 5 =	7. 7	95. 2 =	8. 36
53. 6 =	8. 28	67. 6 =	8. 36	95. 13 =	8. 15
53. 8 =	8. 36	67. 11 =	8. 36	95. 14 =	7. 33
55. 5 =	7. 33	68. 3 =	7. 7	96. 12 =	7. 33
59. 3 =	7. 10	68. 5 =	7. 7	97. 2 =	7. 33
59. 4 =	8. 37	68. 8 =	8. 36	98. 8 =	8. 30
59. 5 =	8. 36	69. 4 =	8. 36	99. 12 =	7. 33
59. 6 =	8. 35	69. 5 =	7. 29	101. 2 =	8. 36
60. 8 =	7. 33	70. 8 =	8. 15	101. 7 =	8. 36
60. 9 =	7. 33	70. 10 =	8. 36	101. 8 =	8. 36
61. 9 =	7. 5	72. 6 =	7. 33	101. 10 =	8. 1
61. 10 =	7. 5	72. 7 =	7. 33	101. 11 =	8. 4
61. 11 =	7. 5	77. 1 =	8. 15	102. 3 =	8. 39
61. 13 =	7. 33	78. 8 =	8. 30	102. 6 =	8. 15
61. 14 =	8. 35	81. 5 =	7. 33	103. 4 =	8. 36
61. 20 =	7. 5	81. 7 =	7. 33	103. 11 =	8. 36

RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.	RV. S. M.	RPr. P. S.
103. 13 =	8. 40	126. 8 =	8. 36	147. 5 =	7. 5
103. 13 =	8. 31	126. 8 =	8. 40	148. 5 =	8. 49
104. 1 =	8. 36	127. 6 =	7. 33	149. 2 =	7. 45
107. 3 =	7. 33	128. 4 =	8. 36	149. 5 =	7. 33
107. 11 =	8. 40	129. 4 =	7. 7	152. 4 =	8. 39
108. 3 =	7. 33	129. 6 =	7. 33	152. 5 =	8. 39
108. 9 =	7. 33	130. 2 =	8. 1	156. 3 =	8. 39
111. 2 =	8. 36	132. 3 =	7. 33	156. 5 =	7. 31
111. 4 =	8. 36	135. 1 =	7. 33	158. 2 =	7. 33
112. 3 =	8. 36	136. 3 =	8. 39	166. 3 =	7. 33
112. 6 =	7. 33	136. 7 =	8. 15	176. 1 =	7. 33
112. 10 =	8. 35	137. 1 =	8. 39	176. 2 =	7. 19
113. 10 =	8. 39	137. 1 =	8. 39	178. 1 =	7. 17
115. 1 =	7. 33	138. 1 =	7. 45	178. 1 =	8. 40
116. 1 =	7. 33	139. 4 =	7. 16	180. 1 =	8. 36
116. 5 =	7. 7	139. 5 =	8. 15	180. 2 =	8. 36
120. 3 =	8. 38	140. 1 =	7. 6	181. 1 =	8. 36
120. 9 =	7. 33	143. 1 =	8. 39	182. 1 =	7. 33
126. 2 =	7. 46	143. 3 =	7. 33	182. 2 =	7. 33
126. 2 =	8. 34	143. 5 =	7. 6	182. 3 =	7. 33
126. 6 =	7. 17	145. 3 =	7. 33		

XI

The Commentary.

Turning now to the special consideration of the commentary on the text we may note the following points:—

1. It is extremely curt and concise and is written virtually in a sūtra style. At places, it leaves us entirely at the mercy of guess and conjecture. Cp. 73, 76, 168, 246 and 280, where the commentator, in some respects, is more obscure and concise than the text¹.

1. Cp. notes on these sūtras. On 116 he says 'trirakrāntagrahapāt.' Here "trih" means trivāram=three times. Similar is "trirdvih" on 280. It was only by a stroke of good fortune that I hit at the right meaning of these mystic utterances.

2. The text has not come down to him as perfectly authoritative and sacred and he rightly questions the validity of some sūtras¹, prescribes vārtikas², and finally provides for its deficiencies³.

3. He makes extensive use of the adhikāras and this shows that he knew the tradition of the Sāmavedic grammar exceptionally well. These adhikāras are of two kinds, i.e. adhyāhāras, where the thing is not said in the text, but has to be implied, as in 1. 133, 116, 146, and 236, and the adhikāras, which are supplied by the text, as in 20, 22, 28, 46, 54, 56, 59, 61, 67, 86, 96, 107, 109, 110, 115, 146, 185, 237, 238, 242, 243, (2), 244, (2) 247, 255, 264, 281, 282 and 284.

4. He seems to be well acquainted with the Gaṇapāṭha of Pāṇini. Cp. 128 with note.

5. Here and there he oversteps the limits of a Pratiśākhya. Cp. 225 where he cites examples from Sāmavedic literature and then draws one from RV. and another from Aitaraya brāhmaṇa.

6. In citing examples he uses the following methods:—

- (i) He cites the opening of the verses, though the real example lies somewhere on in the stanza. Cp. note on 279.
- (ii) He names the melodies. Cp. 112, 113, 150, 162, 181, 260, 283, 284.
- (iii) He names the verses. Cp. note on 1.
- (iv) He cites the neighbouring word in a verse. Cp. 76, 116.
- (v) At places he gives the half of a word as an example. Cp. 148.

1. Cp. 157 and 280.

2. Cp. 143, 229, 243 245

3. Cp. 159, 226, 256, 238, 272.

7. At places the commentary seems incomplete. 141, 150 and 239. The last portion of the commentary these sūtras seems to be lacking in something. That there another, and possibly a larger recension of the commentary indicated by the Ms. B. on the 116, where the extra reading not found in Burnell, has been given in the footnotes. This fact is confirmed by the author of the gloss on the Vivṛti¹, who on the rule 56, clearly draws from a recension of the commentary, larger than that available to us.

XII

Who was the author of the Commentary ?

For determining the personality of the commentator, we have no data whatever, except that the author of the gloss Pāṇinīyaśikṣā once quotes from the commentary in the name of Audavraji², which is clearly wrong, as has been already shown.

About his place we know absolutely nothing and for the period we have only references, which though too few and indefinite to yield any unchallengable result need to be mentioned here. Our commentator cites on the rule 90 Nakulamukha-cārya, who is unfortunately nowhere mentioned in Sanskrit literature, nor in any Wörterbuch or list of Mss., and he is the only authority whom our commentator cites at that two only once.

But there is a ray of hope. Simon³ has shown that Upādhyāyājātaśatru, the commentator on Puṣpasūtra, lived about 950 A. D., and we know from his work that he utilized the ancient commentary of Bāhūkācārya or Bāhūka bhāṣakāra⁴, who must have been a fairly ancient scholar. This

1. Cp. Rktaṇṭravivṛti on rule 56.

2. "Audavrajirapi 'sparśavargasya sparśagrahaṇe ca jñeyam" p. 11. it with RT. 13.

3. Simon, PpS. p. 499.

4. Simon, PpS. p. 498.

Bahūka, on PpS. 7. 288 quotes from our commentary¹ and this makes so much certain, that our commentator is older than Bahūka and may have flourished about the beginning of the Christian era.

One thing more. Our commentator cites examples from the two Ārcikas, the two Gānas, Mahānāmniś, the two Śrauta-sūtras, the Brāhmanas, but nowhere from the later Gānas i.e. the Ūha and Ūhya gānas, which are supposed "pauruṣeya." This may be significant, but we cannot infer any statable result from this.

XIII.

Can we improve the text of the SV. with the help of the Prātiśākhya ?

The question is of the utmost importance, but the RT. and the Commentary offer little help in this matter². Śaurisūnu, the author of Laghurktantarasāṅgraha, who is more exhaustive than either, registers some cases, where the text of Benfey is at variance. I shall concern myself here only with one rule, which prescribes the omission of visarjanīya, when followed by *s* in conjunction with a consonant. Śaurisūnu registers the following examples of this rule :—

Śaurisūnu	SV.	Benfey.
vaca stuṣe	I. 87	The same
viśa stavetātithiḥ	I. 85	do
parā duṣvapnyam	I. 141	do
sakhāya stoma	I. 164	do
ya sma śrutavarman	I. 89.	do
jagataḥ swardrśam	I. 233	jagataḥ swardrśam

1. It runs "atra hi" gatiścāntasthāmāpadyate (cp. RT. 110) iti yakārā-pattiḥ | "raṁadhyo" (RT. 159) iti lopah punnaranena vacanena bhegapakaram bhavati eṣām bāhūka bhāṣyakāreṇa vyākhyānam kṛtam | asmadguravastu bruvate | " Simon has confused here the sūtras of Rt. Cp. PpS. p. 676 n. 2.

2. Cp. however, "udag nyag vā" Benfey SV. 1. 279, while the rule 173 and the Commentary require "udaṁ nyag vā."

ā bhara svarvāṇ	I. 254	ā bharah svarvāṇ
vaca stotram	I. 255	vacaḥ stotram
bodhā na stomam	I. 313	The same.
mataya svaryuvaḥ ¹	I. 375	matayaḥ svaryuvaḥ.
vīra stavate	I. 385	The same
sakhāya stomyam	I. 387	do
tamu va stuṣe	I. 410	do
sacetasa svasare	I. 457	sacetasaḥ svasare
svādhyā svarvidaḥ	I. 508	svādhyāḥ svarvidaḥ
gomata stotr̥bhyo	II. 179	The same
indava svarvidaḥ	II. 566	indavaḥ svarvidaḥ
eṣa sya dhārayā	II. 584	The same
naki svaśva	II. 300	nakiḥ svaśva
pr̥thu svaruḥ	II. 687	pr̥thuḥ svaruḥ
hi ṣṭha svaḥ patī	II. 351	hi ṣṭhaḥ svaḥ patī
yukta stotr̥bhyāḥ	II. 435	The same
pavamāna svardṛśam	II. 134	pavamānaḥ svadh- varaḥ in II. 611
rītyāpa svarvidaḥ	II. 676	rītyāpaḥ svarvidaḥ.
ya snīhitīṣu ²	II. 728	yaḥ snīhitīṣu
maghona sma	II. 1030	maghonaḥ sma
uṣasa svā 3 rgāḥ	II. 1225	uṣasaḥ svā 3 rgāḥ
mā na starabhimātaye	II. 770	The same
svādīya svādunā	II. 835	svādīyaḥ svādunā
rādha stuvate	II. 836	The same
svādo svādīyaḥ	II. 834	svādoḥ svādīyaḥ
revata stotā	II. 1157	The same
balavijñāya sthaviraḥ	II. 1206	balavijñāyah stha- viraḥ

1. The Mss. A. and B. both read "matayarvidaḥ" (= mataya svarvidaḥ) which is not found in the SV. It however, occurs in RV. 10. 43. 1, which reads :—

"accā ma indram matayaḥ svarvidaḥ", for which SV. has :—

"accā va indram mataya svaryuvaḥ."

2. Mark "snīhiteṣu" in A. and B., where Benfey has "snīhitīṣu."

yo na svo'raṇo	II. 1225	The same
arepasa svādhyā svar-		
vidah (2)	II. 451	arepasaḥ svādhyah savarvidah

It will be clear from the above-shown table that, out of 37 times, Benfey observes the rule of the *Sāmavedic* grammar only 17 times and violates it 20 times, without showing any reason whatsoever. Other anomalies¹ may be found upon a minute examination of the text; and the same will be treated in detail in the introduction of the *Laghuṣṭantantrasaṅgraha* and *Sāmasaptalakṣaṇa*, the publication of which may necessitate a fresh edition of the *Sāmaveda*.

¹ Cp also "pari nah" Benfey SV. II 247 and 560, where *Laghuṣṭantantrasaṅgraha* and VPr III. 88 (*pari na itī śākaṭāyanah*) require "pari nah" Cp RV. 8. 47 5; 9. 54. 5, 9 64. 18 etc, JS. and my note on RT. 274

॥ ऋक्तन्त्रम् ॥

अथ ऋक्तन्त्रम्

ओं नमः श्रीसामवेदाय ।

[अथ प्रथमः प्रपाठकः]

अथ वाचो वृत्ति व्याख्यास्यामः । वायुं प्रकृतिमाचार्याः । वायुर्मूर्धंश्चासी-
भवति । श्वासो नाद इति शकटायनः । वायुरयमस्मिन् काये मूर्धेत्यटतीत्ये-
पोऽर्थः । स खलु अविशेषं प्रतिपन्नः कण्ठं प्रतिपन्नः श्वसितिर्भवति । स श्वसितिः
शिरः प्रतिपन्न आकाशमद्वारकं नदतिर्भवति । तस्येदानीं नदतेजिह्वाग्रेणैर्य-
माणस्य व्यक्तयः प्रादुर्भवन्ति वर्णानामोष्ठयाः कण्ठ्यास्तालव्या मूर्धन्या दन्त्या
नासिक्या जिह्वामूलीया इति । तद्यथा ऋषुकारस्त्रपु विलाप्य विवे निपिञ्चेयं यं
विम्वदेशं तत्त्रपु निपिच्यते ततस्ततो द्रव्याणां व्यक्तिर्भवति काञ्चीमणिके
रुचकः स्वस्तिक इत्येवं यं यमयं अविशेषं जिह्वाग्रेण स्पृशति ततस्ततो वर्णानां

1 Is wanting in A B C Bur has
ऋक्तन्त्रव्याकरणम् ।

2 श्री is wanting in Bur ओं नम ऋग्वे-
दाय D

3 श्री गुरुभ्यो नम । अथ वाचो वृत्ति व्या
ख्यास्याम । C

4 C and Bur, add च् to छ, while A B
D omit it

5 स is wanting in A B

6 कण्ठप्रति० B

7 श्वसिति भवति D

8 स is wanting in D

9 विपुलाप्य B विलाप्य D

10 निब० B

11 काञ्चीमणिके के A काञ्चीमणिके B काञ्ची-
मणिके D

12 रुचिक Bur ।

13 अयं is wanting in Bur

व्यक्तिर्भवत्योष्ठ्यानां कण्ठ्यानां तालव्यानां मूर्धन्यानां दन्त्यानां नासिक्यानां जिह्वामूलीयानामिति । एवमुत्पन्नानां वर्णानामुपदेशोद्देशः । उद्देशे संज्ञाकरणम् । उपदेशे प्रत्याहारः सिद्धस्तद्यथाध्वर्योरुपदेशं वक्ष्यामः । अथ वर्णाः संज्ञा-
प्रत्याहारसमाः ॥ १ ॥

- 5 अ इति आ इति इ इति ई इति उ इति ऊ इति ऋ इति ॠ इति लृ इति
लृ इति समानानि । ए इति ऐ इति ओ इति औ इति सन्ध्यक्षराणि ।
आयाहीवोयीनाम् (१.१.a). गतिरन्त इति स्वराः । अथ व्यञ्जनानि । किति
खिति गिति घिति ङिति कवर्गः । चिति छिति जिति झिति ञिति चवर्गः ।
टिति ठिति डिति ढिति णिति टवर्गः । तिति थिति दिति धिति निति तवर्गः ।
10 पिति फिति बिति भिति मिति पवर्गः । इति स्पर्शाः । अथान्तस्थाः । यिति
रिति लिति वित्यन्तस्थाः । अथोष्माणो हिति शिति^१ षिति सिति योगवाहीः ।
अथायोगवाहाः । अः इति विसर्जनीयः । × कै^२ इति जिह्वामूलीयः । × पै^३ इत्युपध्मा-
नीयः । डुमित्यनुनासिकैः । अथ यमाः । कुं इति खुं इति गुं^४ इति घुमिति^५
यमाः । अनन्त्यान्त्यसंयोगे मध्ये यमः पूर्वगुणैः । अथानुस्वारौ । अं अं
15 इत्यनुस्वारौ ॥ २ ॥

ह्रस्वादीर्घौ दीर्घाद्ध्रस्वः । वर्ण इति पूर्वः कौरादाख्यायाम् । व्यञ्जनमकार-

1 उद्देश सं० C.D.

2 उपदेश प्र० C.

3 सिद्धवद्वा । यथाध्वर्युर० Bur. C. D.

4 Visarga om. in A. वर्णानां B.

5 संज्ञाः प्रत्याहारः समाः D. After this C.
has—प्रथमः खण्डः ।

6 A and C read—अ इति आ इति इ इति ई
इति उ इति ऊ इति ऋ इति ॠ इति लृ इति लृ
इति. B.C. omit लृ इति लृ इति. ए इति
ऐ इति ओ इति औ इति इत्यादयः अ इति
आ इति ऋ इति ॠ इति ई इति ऊ इति
इत्य इति ईती ईत्यु इति D.

7 आयाहिबोयीनाम् A. आयाहीवोईनाम् Bur.
आयावोयीनाम् C. आयायि बोयीनि D.

8 कवर्गाः चवर्गाः and so on D.

9 Is wanting in A.

10 हिति is the last in Bur.

11 योगवाहाः is wanting in Bur.

12 ऋ इति A.B.D. : क इति C.

13 ए इति A.B.D. : पै इति C.

14 ०नासिक्यः A.B.D. हिमित्यनुनासिकम् C.

15 गुमिति is wanting in Bur.

16 After घुमिति C has डुमिति यमाः । घुमि-
त्यनन्त्यान्त्य० Bur.

17 यमाः is wanting in A. and Bur.

18 पूर्वगुणो वा Bur. and C; perhaps a
mistake for पूर्वगुणो स्थान० A.

19 अनु० is wanting in A.B.

20 ०पूर्वकारा० A.

पूर्वात् । रिति रेफात् । स्पृष्टं करणं स्पर्शानाम् । दुस्पृष्टमन्तस्थानाम् ।
विवृतं स्वरोष्मणाम् । विवृततरमकारैकारौकाराणाम् । संवृतो घोषवान् ।
विवृतो ऽघोषो नादानुप्रदानाः स्वरघोषवन्तः । ईवासोऽघोषाणाम् । तनीयान्
प्रथमानामुभौ ह चतुर्थानां संनिदेशोऽन्यः । प्रत्याहाराऽर्थो वर्णोऽनुबन्धो
व्यञ्जनं यावतिथस्तावतां तदादीनां ततः पराणाम् ॥ ३ ॥

5

ए ओ ऐ औ आ ऋ लृ ई ऊ ऋ लृ इ उ आः । र य व लाः । ङ ञ ए न माः ।
घ ङ ढ ध भाः । ग ज ङ द वाः । ङ छ ठ थ फाः । क च ट त पाः । ह श ष
साः । अः २ क २ पाः । हुं कुं खुं गुं धुं अं आं एवमुपदेशे स्वराणां सन्ध्यक्षराणां
दीर्घाणां ह्रस्वानां समानानामन्तस्थानामुत्तमानां स्वरान्तस्थोत्तमानामकार-
घोषाणां हकारस्तु घोषवतामघोषाणां सोष्मणामूष्मणां च । प्रत्याहारे रद्वयो- 10
वर्गसंज्ञानुस्थानानां नामसिद्धिरिति चेद्भ्रस्वतरैर्नासिफ्यस्थानेषु मात्राकरणं
विशिष्टानामपि प्राप्तिस्तथा सिद्धमिति । इदमन्तरं छन्दोवर्णशः समनुक्रान्तम् ।
यथाचार्या ऊचुर्ब्रह्मा बृहस्पतये प्रोवाच बृहस्पतिरिन्द्रायेन्द्रो भरद्वाजाय
भरद्वाज ऋषिभ्य ऋषयो ब्राह्मणेभ्यस्तं यत्विममन्तरसमाम्नायमित्याचक्षते ।
न भुक्त्वा न नक्तं प्रभूयाद् ब्रह्मराशिरिति” च ब्रह्मराशिरिति च ॥ ४ ॥ 15

इति प्रथमः प्रपाठकैः ।

1 ०पूर्वादकाराद्वा रेफात् A. ०पूर्वादकाराद्वा
रिति रेफाद्वा B. भकारश्च पूर्वाद रेफात् C.

2 So B. विवृतो घोषो. A, C, D. and Bur.

3 So A, B, C. ०नुप्रदानात् D. नादानुप्रदानाम्
Bur,

4 श्वासो घोषाणाम्. A, C, D, Bur.

5 वर्णोऽनु० A. B. Bur. puts fullstop
after anubandhaḥ.

6 यावतावता C.

7 ए ओ ऐ औ आ ऋ लृ ई ऊ ऋ लृ इ उ
अ ला य अ वा A. ए औ औ आ ऋ लृ
ई ऊ ऋ लृ इ उ अ र य ल व ङ etc. C.
ए ओ ऐ औ आ ऋ लृ ई ऊ ऋ लृ इ उ
अ र व य ल ङ etc. Bur.

8 अन्तस्थानां is wanting in A.

9 प्रत्याहारो A, B.

10 ०नुस्थानाम् D.

11 ह्रस्वतरं B, D.

12 विवृतानां A, C.

13 Is not repeated in B and Bur. cf.
Nāgeśa, LŚŚ, Sañjāp. p 7—“ऋक्तन्त्र-
व्याकरणे शाकटायनोऽपि.....प्रभूयाद्ब्रह्म-
राशिरिति” ॥

14 B. reads—इति ब्रह्मराशिप्रथमः समाप्तः ।
Bur. has—इति ब्रह्मराशिः । प्रथम-प्रपाठकः
समाप्तः । A has—प्रथमः प्रपाठकः । C gives
इति तृतीयः खण्डः । इति ऋक्तन्त्रे प्रथमः
प्रपाठकः ॥

[अथ द्वितीयः प्रपाठकः]

मासे यथा दृष्टः ॥ १ ॥

वर्णोधिकृतः । समासे यथा दृष्टस्तथा विज्ञेयः । सहर्षभाः (आ. सं. ४२). गो ऋजीकम् (१.३१३). अनापत्तिः । गव्यूतिम् (१.२२०), अवापत्तिः । उषर्वुधः (१.४०). सवर्दुधाम् (१.२६५). रेफत्वम् । सम्राजम् (१.१७). अनुस्वारप्र-
 5 तिषेधः । दीर्घत्वमृतीषहम् (१.३५४). तुर्विकूर्मिम् (१.१७६). प्रतीव्यं (१.१०३). परी-
 णसि (१.३४). ऋतावृधः (१.२५८). तुत्रियावृधम् (१.२८३). ऋतावसो (१.२५५).
 प्रभूवसो (१.३७३). सूजरी (१.३०३). सूनुतावते (२.१०४). दूरात् (१.२१६).
 दूरे (१.५३). चर्षणीधृतम् (१.३७४). प्रतिषेधः । श्रुतकर्त्तरिम् (१.११८). अश्वपते^६
 (१.४०२). मूर्धन्यापत्तिः । दुष्वप्यम् (१.१४१). परीणसि (१.३४). दुरोणयुः (१.
 10 ३६). स्वरणम् (१.१०६). गिर्वणः (१.१६५). बहुलम् । पुरुणामन् (१.१८८). प्रणेतः
 (१.१६३). अतीहिमायाम् (१.२२३ मन्युषाविणम्). नृमणाः (१.३२३). सत्राहणम्
 (१.३३५). वृत्रहणां (२.१०५० etc.). वृषमणः (१.३३६). निर्णिजे^८ आहर्षताय
 त्रिरस्मै प्रदेवम^९छासु च (१.५५१.५६०.३६३). प्राणा सिन्धूनाम् (१.५५६). प्राणा

1 सहस्रषभा अर्चन्ति B.

2 गव्यूतिरवा० B.

3 Is wanting in Bur.

4 या is wanting in B.

5 After ऋतावसो B. reads रतहावसो
 which is wanting in Bur.

6 कक्षाश्वपते B.

7 SV. 1. 223 reads-अतीहि मन्युषाविणम्,

while both B and Bur. have अतीहि
 मायाम्.

8 वृत्रहणम् B.

9 निर्णिजम् B. In SV. 1. 563 (प्रदेवम-
 छा०) occurs निर्णिजम्, while in 1.551
 and 560 occurs निर्णिजे.

10 आहर्षता B.

11 प्रदेवासु B.

शिशुः (१.५७०). प्रणपात् (२.७७). सार्षपौक्षीषु च। गोपाता (१.३४). सुष्टुतिम्
 (१.३४८). उपकण्वादौ च। नृपज्ञा (१.७७). नृपाहम् (१.१४४). नृपूतः (१.२७६).
 नृपाता (१.३१८). हव्यमानुपक् (१.८२). आघाये। पवस्व देवायां च। (१.१३३).
 १.४८३ आयुपक्). इत् सुँभृ (१.७६). दुष्वप्यम् (१.१४१). स्तोमे। रयिष्ठाः
 (स्तोमः १.१५०). पुरुषामन् पुरुष्टुत (१.१८८). धर्ता-इमेते पुरुहतादिषु च 5
 (१.५५८; ३७३; २.६४-पुरुष्टुतम्). मन्युपाविणम् (१.२२३). ऋतीपहम् (१.२३६).
 तुव्यादौ च (१.३५४-ऋतीपहम्). उपमा अस्य विष्ठाः (१.३२१). चक्रं यदा-
 याम्। (१.३३१-निपत्तम्). इन्द्राय गिरायाम् (१.३३६). विष्वगाभिप्रियायाम्।
 (१.५५४-विष्वञ्चम्). पुरुषव्रते च। (आ.सं. ३४-विष्वङ्). आ नो वयायाम्।
 (१.३५३-नेष्टाम्). प्रप्र चस्त्रिष्टुभमिपम् (१.३६०). आनुष्टुभस्य (आ.सं.—१५). 10
 विष्कमिते (१.३७८). विपूवतः (१.४०६). अनुप्यधम् (१.४२३). अप्सु दक्षो
 गिरिष्ठाः (१.४७३). परिस्वानायां च। (१.४७५-गिरिष्ठाः). सुष्टुतः (२.८५०).
 वर्हिपदः (१.५६३). परमेष्ठी (आ.सं. १८). अभिमातिपार्हः (आ.सं. १६) दिक्षु
 सदा (स्तोमः). इन्द्राग्नी (१.२८१). इन्द्रपानः (१.५३२). सोमे सोमे (१.१८८).
 सुते सुते (१.२०१). गोसैषा (१.१२२). स्त्रिया (सामवि० २.५.१.). हृदिस्पृशम् 15
 (१.४३४). पुरुस्पृहम् (१.४८६). ॥^c

हाः कण्ठे ॥ २ ॥

हकार अकार-आकार-विसर्जनीयाः कण्ठस्थानाः।

उरसि विसर्जनीयो वा ॥ ३ ॥

उरसि विसर्जनीयस्तिष्ठति।

20

जिह्वामूले * × कृ ॥ ४ ॥

जिह्वामूलीयस्था जिह्वामूलस्थानाः ककार-ऋकार-ॠकाराः।

1 I.e. Ar. S 46-8 (=RV.X.189); in 47 प्राणात् occurs. Cf. Sāyaṇa on it

2 *त Bur. सुष्टुतयः B.

3 Bur. says 'what is intended by this is not clear'. But cf. SV. I.341, where उपकण्वस्य सुष्टुतिम् occurs

4 Is wanting in B.

5 विपुवतः B.

6 B reads *पाहो। देवव्रते। दिक्षु सचत्वि-
न्द्राम्।

7 So correct. गोसयौ B.

8 After the Vivṛti, B repeats every
Sutra.

9 B. reads उरसि वा विस०.

10 जिह्वामूलीयेकृ B. जिह्वामूलेकृ A.C.

तालुनि श्च्ये ॥ ५ ॥

तालुस्थानाः शकार-चकार-यकार-इकार ईकार-एकाराः ।

मूर्धनि^१ षटौ ॥ ६ ॥

मूर्धनि षटौ तिष्ठतः ॥

5

दन्ते तस्लाः ॥ ७ ॥

दन्तस्थानास्तकार-सकार-लकाराः ।

रेफो मूले वा ॥ ८ ॥

रेफस्तु दन्त्यो दन्तमूले वा ॥

ओष्ठ्ये^३ वो × पू ॥ ९ ॥

10

ओष्ठ्यस्थाना वकार-ओकार-औकार-उपध्मानीय-पकार-उकार-ऊकाराः ।

किदकिडाकारो^५ हन्वाम् ॥ १० ॥

किदकिडाकारो^६ हन्वां तिष्ठति ।

इति प्रथमो दशकः^७ ॥ १ ॥

[अथ द्वितीयो दशकः]

॥ ११ ॥ अविशेषस्थानौ संस्वादनिगारौ^८ ॥ १ ॥

अविशेषस्थानौ भवतः सर्वस्थानप्राप्तौ संस्वादनिगारौ । पकार-नकार-

15 यकारा वा संस्वादे । हकार-भकार-नासिक्या वा निगारे^९ ।

॥ १२ ॥ नासिकायां यमानुस्वारनासिक्याः ॥ २ ॥

नासिकास्थाना भवन्ति यमानुस्वारनासिक्याः ।

1 So A.B.C. मूर्धनि Bur.

2 मूर्धनि Bur.

3 ओष्ठ्यो A.B.

4 वकारौकारउपध्मानीयपकाराः B.

5 °कारौ. A.B.C. (कारौ च A.).

°कारौ B. (In Ār. G. III, 4, 10).

7 So A.C. and Bur. द्वितीयो दशकः B.

8 °निगारौ Bur.

9 निगारौ Bur.

10 See 8. Samsvādanigāra=Somavratasāman or Ār. G. III, 1, 9-10 = (SV. II, 229. cf. Sāyana SV. vol. II, pp 264-265; Bur Ārbr. p 72) and Ār. G. III, 5, 11. (cf. Ār. S. III. 2; Sāyana SV. II p. 284; Bur. Ārbr. p. 74; RV. 1, 91, 18)

11 Is wanting in Bur.

॥ १३ ॥ स्पर्शो र्गस्य ॥ ३ ॥

स्पर्शग्रहणे वर्गस्य ग्रहणं विज्ञेयम् । स्थानेष्वित्यधिकारः । यत्र ककारः सर्वः कवर्गः । यत्र चकारः सर्वश्चवर्गः । यत्र टकारः सर्वष्टवर्गः । यत्र तकारः सर्वस्तवर्गः । यत्र पकारः सर्वः पवर्गः ।

॥ १४ ॥ उत्तमा घोषाः ॥ ४ ॥

5

यत्रोत्तमा घोषा भवन्ति तत्र वर्गस्येत्यधिकारः । ते ग ज ङ द वा, घ भ ढ ध भा, ङ ज ण न माश्च ।

॥ १५ ॥ हान्तस्थाः ॥ ५ ॥

हकारोऽन्तस्थाश्च घोषसंज्ञा भवन्ति । ते ह य र ल वाः ।

॥ १६ ॥ युग्माः सोष्माणः ॥ ६ ॥

10

युग्माः सोष्माणो भवन्ति । वर्गस्येत्यधिकारः । ते ख छ ट थ फा, घ ऋ ढ ध भाश्च ।

॥ १७ ॥ अन्त्योऽनुनासिकः ॥ ७ ॥

वर्गाणामन्त्यो यणोऽनुनासिको भवति । ते ङ ज ण न माः ।

॥ १८ ॥ साक्षरः पदान्तोऽवसितः ॥ ८ ॥

15

साक्षरः समानाक्षरं पदान्तोऽवसितोऽनुनासिको भवति । दधि मधु त्रपु शुरु लघु पट्ट मृदु । मन्त्रे । अर्ग्नं आ याहि (१.१.). साक्षरं इति ? अग्ने (१.१.). पदान्तोऽवसितः ? संहितायाम् ।

॥ १९ ॥ एकवचने ॥ ९ ॥

ईकारस्य द्वैधमेकवचनेऽनुनासिको भवति । स्त्री ब्राह्मणी वृषलीप्रभु- 20
तीनि । निवृत्तानि इन्द्राग्नी (१.२८१). द्यावापृथिवी (१.३२६). रोदसी (१.२७८).
न जातम् । एकवचने ? गच्छन्त्यमी । धावन्त्यमी । भुञ्जन्त्यमी । साक्षी ।
दाक्षी । काक्षी । पौष्णी । स्त्री चेदनुनासिकम् । इन्द्राणी शाकटायनी च ।

1 अत्यधिकारः Bur. A misprint.

2 तत्र B.

3 Is wanting in B.

4 साक्षरं B.

5,5 Is wanting in B.

6 मृदु आ याहि B.

7 साक्षरमिति B.

8 इकारस्य B.

9 आक्षा B.

॥ २० ॥ व्यञ्जनं पूर्वस्यान्तस्वरम् ॥ १० ॥

व्यञ्जनं खलु पूर्वस्य स्वरस्यान्तस्वरं भवति । अवसितमित्याधिकारः ।
यदिन्द्र प्राक् (१.२७६). वण म० (१.२७६). यद्य कत् (१.१२६). तदावृणी^३
(१. १३८). प्रत्यङ् (आ. सं. ५२). महां इन्द्रो यः (२. ६५५). समन्था यन्ति
5 (आ. सं. २३). व्यञ्जनम् ? अवसाने संहितायाम् ॥

इति द्वितीयो दशकः^६ ॥ २ ॥

[अथ तृतीयो दशकः]

॥ २१ ॥ अभिनिधानः ॥ १ ॥

क्रमजं च पूर्वान्तसस्वरं भवति । अर्कम् (१.१५८). नर्यम् (१. ५६).
प्र होत्रे पूर्व्यम् (१. ६८). हर्यते (१. २२८). पवते हर्य० (१. ५७६). महस्वर्य
(१. ६७). एवमादीनि विरामे ।

10 ॥ २२ ॥ व्यञ्जने ॥ २ ॥

व्यञ्जने च प्रत्यये पूर्वान्तं सस्वरं भवति । पदान्ते व्यञ्जनमित्याधिकारः ।
यः कृचरन् (?) . यस्ते (१. ४७०). यः पात्रम् (१. ४२४). यद् भूमिम् (१.१२१):
पन्यम् (१. १२३). तं वः (१. २३६). व्यञ्जनमिति ? तमिन्द्रादीनि (१.११६).
पदान्ते ? अपघ्नन् (१. ५१०).

15 ॥ २३ ॥ अनुस्वारौ च ॥ ३ ॥

अनुस्वारौ च पूर्वान्तसस्वारौ भवतः । त्रिंशत्पदा (१. २८१). अंसत्रम्
(१. २७५). त्रिंशद्धाम (२. ७२६). अपां रेतांसि (१. २७). नव्यांसम् (१.२८).
ह्रस्वादीर्घो दीर्घाद्भ्रूस्वः ।

1 ०न्तस्वरितम् B.

2 खलु भोः पू० B.

3 ०वृण्यासु B.

4 सम is wanting in B.

5 व्यञ्जनानि B.

6 इति तृतीयो दशकः B. द्वितीयो दशकः A.C.

7 आहर्यता B.

8 स्वादी० B.

9 यः कृष्णागर्भा (1. 240).

10 पदान्तो B.

11 Is wanting in B.

॥ २४ ॥ रत्नाविष्यपरौ ॥ ४ ॥

रत्नौ पूर्वान्तसस्वरौ भवतः अव्यपरौ । अर्को देवानाम् । अर्कस्य देवाः । स्पर्धन्ते (१. ५३६). कार्धौ (१. १०५)-प्रभृतीनि । शुल्का (१. २६१). गल्दया (१. ३०७). अव्यपराविति ? प्र ह्योत्रे पूर्व्यम् (१. ६८)-प्रभृतीनि । तुर्वशे (१. २७६). सर्वौ असुरेभ्यः (१. २५४). व्यञ्जने (सू० २२) इति ? ०स्या ५ अरातेः (१. ६) ।

॥ २५ ॥ स्पर्शः स्वे ॥ ५ ॥

स्पर्शः स्वे प्रत्यये पूर्वान्तसस्वरौ भवति । सख्यं ते (१. ३२४). अग्ने (१. १). न ज्यायः (१. २०३). अरण्योः (१. ७६). अन्धसः (१. ३१३). इन्द्रा० (१. ३८८). विभ्राद् (आ. सं. ४४)-प्रभृतीनि । स्वे इति ? जज्ञानः सं० १० (१. १०१)-आदीनि । सुरुपर्द्धव् (१. ६६०) ।

॥ २६ ॥ रादि रमन्यत् ॥ ६ ॥

परोदि स्वरमन्यदतः ।

॥ २७ ॥ संयुक् सण् ॥ ७ ॥

संयुक्तं व्यञ्जनं संयोगसंज्ञं भवति । चित्तम् (२. १२०६). वित्तम् (१. ४१७). १५ भित्तम् । निमित्तम् । एवमादीनि ।

॥ २८ ॥ मात्रार्धमात्रा वा ॥ ८ ॥

मात्रा वा अर्धमात्रा वा भवति व्यञ्जनमित्यधिकारः ।

॥ २९ ॥ तिरेच त्रिकला वा ॥ ९ ॥

गतिश्च मात्रा अर्धमात्रा वा त्रिकला वा ।

२०

॥ ३० ॥ सन्ध्याद्यश्च ॥ १० ॥

सन्ध्याद्यश्च वर्णस्त्रिकलो भवति । एकारौकारयोः ।

इति तृतीयो दशकः ॥ ३ ॥

१ लविष्यपरौ B. लावादव्यपरौ A.

७ रन्धा B.

लावव्यपरौ C.

८ सादीनि B.

२ Sāman form of Kṛdhi.

९ सुरुपर्द्ध B.

३ प्रहोत्रे पूप्रभृ० B.

१० पदादि० B.

४ धनुर्वशे B.

११ गतिधं A. B. C.

५ is wanting in B.

१२ चतुर्थो दशकः B. A.

६ व्यञ्जनस्या अरातेः B.

[अथ चतुर्थो दशकः]

॥ ३१ ॥ द्रुतायां मात्रा ॥ १ ॥

द्रुतायां वृत्तौ मात्रा त्रिकला भवति ।

॥ ३२ ॥ चतुष्कला मध्यमायाम् ॥ २ ॥

चतुष्कला मात्रा मध्यमायां वृत्तौ भवति ।

॥ ३३ ॥ पञ्चकला विलम्बितायाम् ॥ ३ ॥

पञ्चकला मात्रा विलम्बितायां वृत्तौ भवति ।

॥ ३४ ॥ वर्णान्तरं परमाणु ॥ ४ ॥

वर्णान्तरं परमाणुमात्रं भवति । तत् कलार्धम् ।

॥ ३५ ॥ स्वरयोरर्धमात्रा ॥ ५ ॥

स्वरयोरन्तरमर्धमात्रा भवति । ०मिणादीनि (१.५७२) ।

॥ ३६ ॥ विरामे मात्रा ॥ ६ ॥

विरामे अन्तरं मात्रिकं भवति । अवसाने तत् ।

॥ ३७ ॥ नित्यविरते द्विमात्रम् ॥ ७ ॥

नित्यविरते द्विमात्रमन्तरं भवति । अर्धर्चान्तर्गतेषु ।

॥ ३८ ॥ गाथासु ॥ ८ ॥

गाथासु च द्विमात्रमन्तरं (नित्यविरते) भवति । ये नौभिः प्रतरन्ति

मानसं काश्मीराः सलिलम् । मदानसः तानश्वपथे वशीकृत्वा युधीन्द्रो^१दिवि^२ दानवानिव । नैवोदकमस्ति पातवे न पक्षा उत्पतनाय । स्तोममकृपणं

वत । सारसो मृगो मण्डूको विललाप । धन्वन्त्युपचित्रकपाण्डुपलाशक-

२० मत्स्यकाञ्जहि^३ । जालकाकेन^४ गरणीषु च मत्स्यकामानाहननांसकस्य^५ विदि-

१ मात्रं B.

२ प्रतरं B. ति omitted.

३ काश्मीराः B.

४ मदानसः B.

५ ०नश्वाश्च पथे Bur.

६ ०कृता Bur.

७ युधीन्द्र इव दिवि Bur.

८ धन्वन्त्यु० B.

९ पण्डु B.

१० So B. Bur. reads—मत्स्यका जहीहि.

११ जानककेन० B.

१२ मत्स्यकामाला हमसंसकस्य Bur.

शानि सामिकम् । ओ-ग्ना-रे (१.१) इत्यादीनि । सुब्रह्मण्योम् (पद्-
विंशब्राह्मणम् १.१.) इति च ।

॥ ३६ ॥ त्रिमात्रं सामसु ॥ ६ ॥

त्रिमात्रमन्तरं सामसु वेदितव्यं भक्ष्यन्तेषु ।

॥ ४० ॥ अकालो ह्रस्वः ॥ १० ॥

अकारकालो वर्णो ह्रस्वो भवति । अ इ उ ऋ इत्येते ।

इति चतुर्थो दशकः^३ ॥ ५ ॥

[अथ पंचमो दशकः]

॥ ४१ ॥ अर्धमणु ॥ १ ॥

अर्धमकारकालो अणु संज्ञो भवति । स्वरितचिन्तप्रणताभिगीतेषु ।

॥ ४२ ॥ मात्रा ॥ २ ॥

मात्रा चाकारकालो भवति ।

॥ ४३ ॥ द्वे दीर्घम् ॥ ३ ॥

द्वे मात्रे दीर्घं नाम ।

॥ ४४ ॥ तिस्रो वृद्धम् ॥ ४ ॥

तिस्रो मात्रा वृद्धं नाम भवति^६ ।

॥ ४५ ॥ वैस्वर्ये स्वरस्त्रिमात्रः ॥ ५ ॥

वैस्वर्ये स्वरस्त्रिमात्रो^७ भवति । छुता-दीनि^८ (१. ८३) ॥

॥ ४६ ॥ अक्षरम् ॥ ६ ॥

अक्षरसंज्ञं भवति । अकारकालो द्विरकारकालो^९ वृद्ध इत्यधिकारः ।
कृते वर्णोपदेशे सामान्यपृथक्त्वेनाक्षरपरिभाषयान्वर्थो धर्मोऽक्षरज्ञाने । अक्षर-

१ ओमायित्वा० B.

२ अ ऋ इ उ इत्येते B.

३ चतुर्थो दशकः A. and C. पंचमो दशकः B.

४ So B. काल Bur.

५ अकारकाला B.

६ Is wanting in B.

७ ऋमात्रा Bur.

८ सामन् form-द्वे ता तू (३ म्) वाम्.

९ द्विरकालो B. द्विरकालकालो Bur.

१० ऋनर्थो B.

परिमाणसंबन्धः^१ । द्विस्वरः पर्व । तत्रोद्घातनिघातौ प्रत्युत्क्रमोऽभिगीतं^२ वृद्धिः कर्षणम् । अष्टाक्षरेण प्रथमाया ऋचः प्रस्तौति । द्व्यक्षरेणोत्तरयोः । दशाक्षरं मध्यतो निधनमुपयन्तीति हि ब्राह्मणम् (तां.म.ब्रा. ७,७,१.२। ८,५,१३) । एकवत्त्वेऽभिहिते^३ सर्वप्राप्तिः ।

5

॥ ४७ ॥ वर्ति ॥ ७ ॥

अकारादिषु वर्तते व्यञ्जनं^४ वर्ति चाप्यक्षरं भवति ।

॥ ४८ ॥ भूयान् ॥ ८ ॥

भूयांश्च सव्यञ्जनो वर्तित्वेनाक्षरं भवति । कारुं विभ्रत् (१.४८६). अग्निं दूतम् (१.३.) ।

10

॥ ४९ ॥ गुरु सणि ॥ ९ ॥

गुरु संयोगे प्रत्यये भवति । अग्निः (१.४). अश्वः (स्तोभः). उष्ट्रः । उद्रः । उग्रम् (१.३२६). अभ्रम् ।

॥ ५० ॥ घम् ॥ १० ॥

दीर्घं च गुरुसंज्ञं भवति । ए ओ ऐ औ प्रभृतीनि ।

इति पञ्चमो दशकः ॥ ५ ॥

[अथ षष्ठो दशकः]

15

॥ ५१ ॥ उदात्तमुत् ॥ १ ॥

उदात्तमुत्संज्ञं भवति । उच्चमित्यर्थः ।

॥ ५२ ॥ वान्तसन्धिः ॥ २ ॥

उदात्तवान् सन्धिरुत्संज्ञो भवति । आ इन्द्र सानसिम्—एन्द्र सानसिम् (१.१२६). आ इन्द्र याहि—एन्द्र याहि (१.३४८). आ इत उ तु—एतो न्विन्द्रम् (१.३८७). उद्घेदभि श्रुतामघम् (१.१२५). अत्राह गो रमन्वत (१.१४७) ।

1 So Bur. ०संबन्धात् B.

2 भिगानं B.

3 वृद्धिकर्षणम् Bur.

4 एकवच्चाभि० B.

5 Is wanting in B.

6 उग्रम् B.

7 पञ्चमो दशकः A.C. षष्ठो दशकः B.

8 वात्सन्धिः A. वाक्सन्धिः C. वान्सन्धिः B.

9 न्विन्द्रं स्त्वाम B. न्वन्द्रं Bur. A misprint.

उदात्तवानिति ? उपो^३ नु स संपर्यन् (१.१६६). के^३ यथ के^३ दसि^३ (१.२७१) ।

॥ ५३ ॥ आद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितम् ॥ ३ ॥

आद्यार्धमात्रा उत्संज्ञा भवति । तत् स्वरितं नाम ।

॥ ५४ ॥ उन्नीचे मे ॥ ४ ॥

उच्चीभवति तत् स्वरितम् । नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वा । नि^३ होतो^३ सत्सि^३ ५
वर्हिषि^३ (१.१). सखाय^३ इन्द्रमूतये^३ (१.४००). अ^३भि^३ त्वा शूर नो^३ नुमो^३ऽदुग्धाः
(१.२३३). इन्द्र^३ तुभ्यमिदं^३ द्विवो^३ऽनुत्तं^३ यजिन्^३ वीर्यम्^३ (१.४१२). य^३दिन्द्र चित्र
म^३ इह न (१.३४५). नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वा इति ? पा^३छू^३ ३ तं (१.३६).
पु^३रि^३ चम्बो^३ (१.५१३) इत्यादीनि ।

॥ ५५ ॥ नीचमुच्चात् ॥ ५ ॥

10

नीचमुच्चात् परं स्वर्यते । आ^३ या^३दि (१.१). घोर^३चन्तम् (१.१७). स्वा^३दिष्टया^३
(१.४६८). अ^३ग्ने स्तोमम् (२.७५३). पान्तम् (१.१५५). इन्द्रो^३ (१.५०५). आ^३ या^३दि
(१.१६१)-प्रभृतीनि । नीचे प्रत्यये विरामे वा इति ? पु^३रि^३ चम्बो^३ (१.५१३) ।

॥ ५६ ॥ संयोगात् ॥ ६ ॥

संयोगाच्च परं स्वर्यते । शु^३ष्टि^३ अग्ने—शु^३ष्टि^३ अग्ने (१.१०६). अ^३भि^३ पति^३— 15
अ^३भ्येति (१.५२४). अ^३भि^३ अ^३र्चाम^३—अ^३भ्यर्चाम^३ (१.५३५). योज^३ नु^३ इन्द्र—
योज^३ान्विन्द्र (१.४१५). पा^३छू^३ ३ तं^३ द्वितीयया (१.३६). मा^३ न^३ इन्द्रा^३भ्या^३ ३ दिशः
(१.१२८). वि^३द्धी^३ त्वा^३ ३ स्य^३ नो^३ वसो (१.१३२). पि^३या^३ त्वा^३ ३ स्य^३ गिर्वणः
(२.७४१). शं^३ध्यू^३ ३ पु^३ शचीपते (१.२५३). । उच्चाद् (सू. ५५) इति ?
अ^३वो^३ध्यनिः (१.७३) ।

20

1 ०पदा उपो० B.

2 Is wanting in B.

3 Omitted in B.

4 अभ्यर्चाम देवान् B.

5 पाछुत B.

6 त्वस्य B.

7 अवोधि नीचम् । अपादुशिसंयोगात्

यावाहुः B.

॥ ५७ ॥ केयहीन्द्रनी-वे ति ॥ ७ ॥

क इयथ—केयथ (१.२७१). अर्धा^१ हि इन्द्र^२—अर्धा^३ हीन्द्र (१.४०६). नि इव^३
शीर्षाणि^३ मृद्वम्—नीवे^२ शीर्षाणि^३ मृद्वम्^२ (२.१००२) ।

॥ ५८ ॥ तोर्धे स्तेम् ॥ ८ ॥

५ ० तोरुणप्सु^३: (१.२१६). वृधे^३स्मान्^३ (१.२३६). ते मन्वत^३ (आ०सं. २२) ।

॥ ५९ ॥ नैगिनोभयथा ॥ ९ ॥

उभयथा नैगिना प्रोक्तम् । तोर्धे स्तेम् इत्यधिकारः । उदात्तं स्वरितं वा ।

॥ ६० ॥ न्यायेनौदव्रजिः^५ ॥ १० ॥

न्यायेनौदव्रजिर्वाचार्यो मन्यते । उच्चानामुच्चसन्धिरुच्च एव कार्यः ।

इति षष्ठो दशकः ॥ ६ ॥

इति द्वितीयः प्रपाठकः ।

1 Is wanting in Bur.

2 Is wanting in B.

3 तोरुणदूरादिहेवय अतोऽरुण B.

4 वृधेऽस्मान् । वृधेऽस्मां अवन्तु । मन्वत । ते मन्वतेति वा B.

5 So B. न्यायेनौदव्रजिः A. न्यायैनौदव्रजिः C. Cf. ŚS. p. 443 “न्यायैनौदव्रजिर्यथा”

Siddheśvara's CS Ph OIG, p 50.

Śikṣāprakāśa “अनन्त संयोगे मध्ये यमः पूर्वगुण इत्यौदव्रजिरपि” ŚS. p 388.

6 औदव्रजिः B.

7 इति ऋक्तन्त्रे प्रथमः प्रपाठकः B. प्रथमः A. C. omits प्रपाठकः. इति द्वितीय प्रपाठकः Bur.

[अथ तृतीयः प्रपाठकः]

[प्रथमो दशकः]

॥ ६१ ॥ तस्मादुच्चश्रुतीनि ॥ १ ॥

तस्मात् स्वरितात् पराणि उदात्तश्रुतीनि भवन्ति । व्यदा^१तये (१.१).
आभि^३ त्वा शूर (१.२३३). प्रभृतीनि । आजा^३ता सु^३कतो पृण (१.५२). इन्दु^३-
रिन्द्राय धीयते (१.४८६). सुतो विदथे^३ अक्रमुः (१.४७७). नीचे वा प्रत्यये
विरामे वा (सू. ५४) इति ? पवित्रे^३ चम्योः सुतः^३ (१.४६०). सखायो^३ उ
दीर्घजित्थम्^३ । (१.५४५) ।

॥ ६२ ॥ पदमेकोचम् ॥ २ ॥

पदमेकोचं भवति । अग्ने^३ (१.१)-प्रभृतीनि ।

॥ ६३ ॥ प्रकृतिः ॥ ३ ॥

प्रकृतिश्चापि पदं भवति ।

10

॥ ६४ ॥ मान् विकारः ॥ ४ ॥

प्रकृतिमान् विकारो भवति । दण्डाग्रादीनि ।

॥ ६५ ॥ समासे ॥ ५ ॥

समासे चैकमुदात्तं भवति । व्यदा^१तये (१.१)-प्रभृतीनि ।

॥ ६६ ॥ विभक्तिलोपः ॥ ६ ॥

15

विभक्तिलोपश्च समासे भवति । राजपुरुषः । पाण्डुकम्वलः । मत्तहस्ती-

ति प्रथमा लुप्यते षष्ठी च । द्वन्द्वसमासे^१ । शिववैश्वानरौ^२ । स्कन्दविशाखौ ।
नारदपर्वतौ । उशनाबृहस्पती इति । गणसमासः कौण्डिन्यवनस्पतिषु ।
चातुर्वर्ण्ये च । बहुवचनम् सात्वशरदण्डादीनि । वाक्यसमासोदाहरणम् ।
पुरुषशतं माणवकोदकमानय । गां चित्रामभ्यागच्छेति^३ ।

॥ ६७ ॥ संनिकर्षः संहिता ॥ ७ ॥

संनिकर्षः संहिता भवति । पदस्येत्याधिकारः । आनन्तर्यं संनिकर्षः ।
अबोध्यादीनि (१.७३). साम्नि । सस्य स्वे^{१०} प्रभृतीनि (१.५८२). दधि मध्वन्नेति
संनिकृष्टमिति चेत् ? यः परः संनिकर्षो नान्तरेण विकारम् । को नाम विकारः ?
शास्त्रप्राप्ते^{११} लोपे^{११} च सन्धिर्ग्राह्यः ।

॥ ६८ ॥ न वृद्धं रे ॥ ८ ॥

न वृद्धं स्वरे प्रत्यये संनिकृष्यते । संनिकर्षो^{१३} न भवति^{१३} । ०मिणा अं व्यं
वारम् (१.५७२). भरा इन्द्र ज्यायः (१.३०६). ०म धारया आपो २
(१.५११). ०ण्णो ३ आगा ३ ह्री^{१०} (१.३४७). सो ३ आ श्वा ३ र्या (१.४८२).
अयं पूषादीनि^{१६} (१.५४६ अयं पूषौ हो^{१०}). वृद्धमिति ? आजिष्वादीनि (१.४११.
१५ स्वाजिषूतिम्).

1 समासः B.

(= RV 9. 106. 10 ऊर्मिणाव्यो वारं).

2 शिववैश्वानरौ B.

15 SV. 1. 309 (=RV 7. 32. 24) reads

3 ०स्पतिः B.

भरेन्द्र ज्यायः.

4 इति गणसमासः । One sentence in B. Fullstop after समासः.

16 SV. 1. 511 (=RV. 9. 107. 4) reads
पुनानः सोम धारयापो वसानो अर्षसि.

5 कौण्डिन्य.....वचनम् One sentence in B.

17 SV 1. 347 (=RV. 1. 84. 1) reads
शविष्ठ धृष्णावागहि.

6 समासो दधि हरति B.

18 This is correct. SV. 1. 482 = RV. 9.

7 चित्रामभ्याह्वेति विभक्तिलोपः B.

94. 4. Both read गव्या सोमासो अश्वया.

8 पादस्ये० B.

19 SV. 1. 546 = RV. 9. 101. 7. Both

9 आनन्तर्ये B.

have अयं पूषा रयिर्भगः सोमः पुनानो
अर्षति.

10 So B. सः । स्वे प्र० Bur.

11 प्राप्तेर्लोपे B.

20 RV. I. 81. 1 reads ०तीमन्महत्स्वाजि-

12 सन्धिश्चन्दः (ग्राह्य is wanting) B.

पूतेमर्भे (=उत+ईम+अर्भे). But SV. 1.

13 Is wanting in B.

41I has तमिन्महत्स्वाजिषूतिमर्भे. ति may

14 But there is Samhitā here in SV.

be emended to ते. Bur. reads स्वा

1. 572, which reads ऊर्मिणाव्यं वारं

इषूतिम्.

॥ ६६ ॥ दसु ॥ ६ ॥

पदमुकारो न संनिरूप्यते । तसु अभि प्रगायत (१. ३८२). इत्यसु
आ० (१. ३०५). तस्मा उ आ० (१. २७२). पदमिति ? त्वां वृत्रेप्विन्द्रं (१. २३४).

॥ ७० ॥ ओभूतं च ॥ १० ॥

ओभूतं च उपदं न संनिरूप्यते । दोषा उ आ अगात् (दोषो आगात् ६
१. १७७). एपा उ उपाः (एपो उपाः १. १७८). प्र उ अयासीत् (प्रो अयासीत्
१. ५५७) ।

इति प्रथमो दशकः ॥

[अथ द्वितीयो दशकः]

॥ ७१ ॥ आ णि ॥ १ ॥

आकारः पादादौ (आणि) प्रत्यये न संनिरूप्यते । क इमं नाहुपीप्वा
इन्० (१. १६०). कदा घसो स्तोत्रं ह्यत आ अय० (१. २२८). यदिन्द्र नाहु- 10
पीप्वा ओ० (१. २६२). ॥ पदम् (सू. ६६) इति ? पुनानायाम् (१. ५११, धारया
पः). पादादाविति ? दिवः पृष्ठान्यायहन् (१. ६२)-आदीनि^१ । दधन्वाँ यो
नयो २ प्लु घन्तरा उ । वां २३ (१. ५१२ h) ।

॥ ७२ ॥ न वन्वा च ॥ २ ॥

संनिरूप्यते । आद्विन्यथा (१. ३०५). किं वा वयनम् ।

15

॥ ७३ ॥ औ ॥ ३ ॥

औकारश्च संनिरूप्यते । न 'यो मातरावन्वेति (१. ६४). याचाहुः (१. ३६१).

॥ ७४ ॥ द्वयर्थे ॥ ४ ॥

द्वयर्थे च न संनिरूप्यते । इन्द्राग्नी (अपात् १. २८१)-प्रभृतीनि । उभे
यदिन्द्र रोदसी आ० (१. ३७६). उभे शैवी (? उभे अनु २. ७७३). 20
द्वयर्थे इति ? वर्माघ (१. ५८५).

१ उ अय B

6 Is wanting in B

२ इन्द्र is wanting in B

7 वन्तरा । उपा । B

३ उ is wanting in B.

8 आर्द्र B a ship.

४ Note the Sandhi in all the three
examples in SV. (Benfey's Ed.)

९ वयनम् B

१० अनुमातराव० B

५ Is wanting in B.

११ शर्चावत् B

॥ ७५ ॥ ई न वपरे ॥ ५ ॥

ईकारस्य द्वैधं न वपरे एव न संनिकृष्यते । इन्द्राग्नीप्रभृतीन्येव । निवृत्तानि । उपधीव । प्रधीव । चर्मणीव । दंपतीव । वाससीव ।

॥ ७६ ॥ अयवावे न्यूने ॥ ६ ॥

एकारौकारौ अकारप्रत्यये^१ न्यूने पादे न संनिकृष्येते^२ । नमस्ते अग्न ओजसे (१.११). वायोरनीके अस्थिरन् । (१.१३). न तत्ते अग्ने^३ (१.५३). प्रेष्ठं वो अतिथिम् (१.५). त्वं नो अग्ने (१.६). वृषो अर्वावति^४ । (१.२६३). मधो अर्षन्ति (१.४८५). यज्ञायज्ञादीनि (१.३५ वो अग्नये). ॥ एकारौकाराविति किम् ? श्रुतकक्षारम् (१.११८). अकार इति ? अग्न इत्ये तरां (१. ७). न्यूने ? घनता वाम् (१.३०५. णो शु०). पादोऽस्य सर्वा (आ० सं० ३५). पादोऽस्येहाभवत् (आ० सं० ३४). वपरे (सू. ७५) इति ? वृषजूतिर्नोऽविता (१. २६३). अयं वामह्येऽवसे (१.३०४). सोऽवथां (ऋ. वे. ४. ३६. ५). स्थूरं न कचिद्भरन्तोऽवस्यवः (१.४०८). प्रनोऽविशत् (१.४११). ॥ यदिन्द्र शासो अव्रतम्^५ । (१. २६८). अधि सानो अव्ये^६ । (१.५३२). त्रिरक्रान्तं ग्रहणात् ?

॥ ७७ ॥ त्रौ णि ॥ ७ ॥

त्रौ शब्दः पादादौ प्रत्यये न संनिकृष्यते । भगो न चित्रो अग्निर्म० (१.४५०) ॥ निवृत्तानि एह्यु षु ब्रवाणि ते अग्ने^७ (१.७). अग्निं राये पुरुमीदश्रुतं नरोऽग्निः^८ (१. ४६). अभित्वा शूर नो जुमो^९ ऽदुग्धा ईव (१. २३३).

॥ ७८ ॥ नृतो प वो ङ्गि ॥ ८ ॥

संनिकृष्यते । तव त्यन्नर्यं नृतोऽर्पे० (१.४६६). अभवोऽङ्गिरस्तम (१.५१६).

1 Is wanting in B.

2 प्रत्ययौ B.

3 संधीयते B. संनिकृष्यते Bur.

4 अग्ने प्रमृषे B.

5 वति is wanting in B.

6 ०कक्षाकारे B.

7 तरा is wanting in B.

8 So B. and SV 1.263. नोऽविता is wanting. in B. वृषजूति० Bur.

9 अयं वामसो यथास्थूरं प्रनोविशत् अपां गर्भो यदिन्द्र शासो B.

10 This is found in R.V. only. Bur's reference is wrong.

11 अव्रतम् is wanting in B.

12 अव्ये is wanting in B.

13 अक्रान्त Bur.

14 So B. and SV.1.7. ए ह्युव्र० Bur.

15 Is wanting in B.

16 Is wanting in B.

17 Is wanting in B.

18 ०प इन्द्र B.

॥ ७६ ॥ गो ॥ ६ ॥

गोशब्दश्च न संनिरूप्यते । गो अग्रम् । गो अश्वम् । गो अजिनीकम् ।

॥ ८० ॥ न वा ॥ १० ॥

न वा संनिरूप्यते एव वा । गो अग्रम् । गोअश्वम् । गोऽजिनम्- । गो जिनीकम् ।

5

इति द्वितीयो दशकः ॥

[अथ तृतीयो दशकः]

॥ ८१ ॥ अवं वा ॥ १ ॥

अवं वा आपद्यते । गवग्रम् । गवश्वम् । गवजिनम् । गवजिनीकम् ।

॥ ८२ ॥ त्वे ॥ २ ॥

त्वे शब्दश्च न संनिरूप्यते । त्वे अग्ने स्वाहुतं (१ ३८) । सिद्धग्रहणा-
त्सामर्थ्यग्रहणम् । निवृत्तानि । यजतं तर्ता आदीनि (१.७५) ।

10

॥ ८३ ॥ लुवन्यः ॥ ३ ॥

लुप्यते अन्यः अकारः । पादोऽस्य (आ० सं० ३५)-प्रभृतीनि ।

॥ ८४ ॥ पूर्ण इति करणाभ्यस्ते ॥ ४ ॥

पूर्णं पादे इति करणाभ्यस्ते लुप्यते । मही यज्ञस्य (१.११७). घृतघती
(१.३७८)-प्रभृतीनि ॥ पूर्ण इति ? प्रप्र वयममृतम् (१.३५). यावाहुः सयुजौ^१ 15
(१. ३६१) ।

॥ ८५ ॥ ऋति ॥ ५ ॥

ऋति च प्रत्यये न संनिरूप्यते । गायत ऋतान्ते (१. १०७). अभ्यू ३-
तस्य सुदुघा (१.५५६) । अणीत्यधिकारः ।

॥ ८६ ॥ ओजि ॥ ६ ॥

20

ओजि च प्रत्यये न संनिरूप्यते । त्वं न इन्द्रा भर ओजो (१. ४०५).

1 After गो अश्वम् B reads गो अजिनम्.

2 अजिनिकम् B.

3 गोऽजिनिकम् B.

4 See 2 and 3

5 स्वाहुत is wanting in B

6 यजतं तादीनि Bur.

7 अयुतम् is wanting in B

8 सयुजौ is wanting in B.

इन्द्र ज्येष्ठं न आभर ओजि० (आ० सं० १). अमितौजा अजायतं (१.३५६).
(सू. ७७.)-त्यधिकारं: ॥

॥ ८७ ॥ शकन्धुकादीनाम् ॥ ७ ॥

शकन्धुकादीनां च न संनिकृष्यते । शक अन्धुक ईश । अक्षपा असि ।
5 वपा इव त्मना । अनेहसम् (१. ६२). सुपथा अकृण्वन् ।

॥ ८८ ॥ कि-इन्-वी-उत् ॥ ८ ॥

न कि इन्द्र त्वदुत्तरम् (१. २०३). पृथिवी उत द्यौः (आ०सं० ५) ।

॥ ८९ ॥ स्मिन्-व्र-ज्मन्-यम् ॥ ९ ॥

यस्मिन् व्रतान्यादधुः (१. ४७). उप ज्मन् यं विप्रासः (१. ३३७) ।

10 ॥ ९० ॥ महँ^९ युक् ॥ १० ॥

मकारो हिंकारयुक्तो न संनिकृष्यते । विशो^{१०} विशो^{१०} हिंम^{१०} वो (१. ८७).
अग्ने वाजस्यं (गो हिंम^{१०}तो-इ । १. ६६ b). स्वादिष्ठया (ओ हो हिं हा । १. ४६८
h). इन्दुः पविष्टा—सुं (१.४८१ b). सृजा दाश्वाम^{१०} (हिम् हिम्) च । अपा ३ म्
हिंम^{१०} वा (१. ५८४ b.). । इति सम्मील्ये हिंम^{१०}ादीनां क्रमः । विशेषाद् वमौ^{११} च
15 दीर्घानुस्वारमयौ^{१२} । मकारकरणाश्चै^{१३} श्यैते^{१४} (१. २३५: C हिम् मा).
मकारकरणे^{१५} न वर्तन्ते । तद्वच्चैवाचार्यस्य नकुलमुखस्य वचनं श्रूयते । “प्रक्रमते
मकारकरणेन ततो हकारादिमनुस्वारं गायति ततो मकारः” इति नकुलमुखः ।

इति तृतीयो दशकः ॥

1 Is wanting in B.

2 आणी० B.

3 After this B. reads न कि इन्द्र०

4 व्यन्यं B. व्यन्यां A. स्मिन् व्रजमनयम् C.

5 See 4.

6 So A.B.C. हिम् Bur.

7 B. does not mark accent. Cf SV.1.87.

(Sāyana's comm. Vol.I, P. 243) विशो६

विशो हुम् वो६. The South Indian gāna

mss. write this हिम् स्थि वो. Here 'Sthi'

=Sthira mātṛā or 1 mātṛā pause.

So in the following examples.

8 Is wanting in B.

9 वाज (स्य wanting in) B.

10 So Bur. Cf. SV. 1. 99. (with Sāyana's
र र र र
comm. p. 264) गो ह्रम् मतो^{१०} हो हो इ.

11 पविष्ट B.

12 सुदुर्य B.

13 सजदध्वं B.

14 हुम् B.

15 See 14.

16 षाद्धमौ B.

17 मधो B.

18 ंकरणाश्चैते B.

19 मकारकरणे B.

20 प्र is wanting in B.

[अथ चतुर्थो दशकः]

॥ ६१ ॥ विकारः ॥ १ ॥

विकारश्च संनिकर्षो भवति । नैव वृत्तेनापि प्राग् लोपागमप्रकृति-
भावश्च विकारः ।

॥ ६२ ॥ सस्थानः ॥ २ ॥

विशे-नि शब्द प्रयोगे (१.१५, b. विशा इ^१ वा इशे) । सस्थानः सविकारो 5
विशेषः । विशेषस्थानान्तरं^२ वा । यथानन्तरं वा ।

॥ ६३ ॥ रौ घम् ॥ ३ ॥

स्वरौ दीर्घमापद्येते । उभावेकं विकारः । सस्थानः (सू. ६२) इत्युक्तम् ।
ईडिप्वावसे (१.४६). न त्वा द्वियं (१.२६१). अधादित्य व्रते (आ० सं० ४).
घयमु त्त्वाम् (१.४०= भरन्तो घस्यवः). आगमते (१.२६०). अभिमातिपाहः (आ० 10
सं० १६). अधा द्वीन्द्र (१.४०६). वीजिनीव (२.१०६३). संकेभिः (१.५६). आंजि-
पूतिम् (१.४११) सूर्यस्य (१.५३= पदपा० सु). ऊर्यस्य. सन्ध्यापैत्तिविशेषात् ।

॥ ६४ ॥ अस्यनामिनी सन्ध्यम् ॥ ४ ॥

अस्यनामिनी सन्ध्यमापद्येते^३ । एन्द्र-सादीनि (१.१२६) तथे डुं० (२.
१०२). आ पप्रायोपाः (१.३७६). अस्यनामिनी^४ इति किम् ? पूर्वैर्^५ (२.४४१). 15

1 नपि Bur.

2 In B. the comm ends with °भावश्च.
After fullstop B repeats the Sutra
विकारः, while Bur. includes the same
in the comm

3 Cf. विशायिवा २३ विशे^१ । SV. 1 15.
(Sayana's comm. Vol. I p. 117)

4 °नो विकारो B.

5 Is wanting in B

6 ई is wanting in B.

7 च न त्वाऽद्विवोऽपि B. SV. 1, 291. has
च न त्वादिव परा.

8 अथ is wanting in B.

9 सू. B. SV. 1, 408 reads वयमु त्वा°

10 After आगमत् B reads होतृपभम् ।

मातृपभम् । अधाहीन्द्र. जिनीवसु ।

11 उक्तेभिः B. Bur. refers to 2 1093.
But Vājunīva is not found therein.
We find Vājunīvasū in II. 1098.

12 जिपूतं आ is wanting in B. Cf. RT. p.
16, n. 20.

13 °पत्तिवि° Bur

14 °पद्यते B.

15 So correct, तदेवं B.

16 अस्याना ना° B

17 किम् is wanting in B.

18 पूर्वै (ए is wanting in) B.

॥ ६६ ॥ सन्ध्यं द्विवर्णम् ॥ ५ ॥

सन्ध्यक्षरं द्विवर्णमापद्यते । अस्थोपधमिति^१ प्रकृतम् । प्रैतु (१.५६).
कृणुतैकमिन् माम् (आ. सं. ६). (साम्नि)^३क्षतत्वौ^३३ हो^३३ (१. ३२०). अपैः
प्रैरयत् सगर० (१. ३३६ अपै प्रैरा). अमितौजा (१. ३५६).

॥ ६६ ॥ भाषायां^६ शीपरयोः^६ ॥ ६ ॥

भाषायां^६ शीपरयोरक्षरयोर्द्विवर्णमापद्यते । स्व ईरिणी । खैरिणी । अक्ष
ऊहिनी । अक्षौहिणी ॥ अस्थनामिनी (सू. ६४)-त्यधिकारः ।

॥ ६७ ॥ उपसर्गादूहेष्यौ प्रेष्यार्थे ॥ ७ ॥

उपसर्गात् परादूहेष्यौ प्रेष्यार्थे द्विवर्णमापद्यते । प्र ऊहः । प्रौहः । उप ऊहः ।

१० उपौहः । प्रै ईष्यः । प्रैष्यः । उप ईष्यः । उपैष्यः । कस्मात् प्रेष्यार्थे ? प्रेष्यतु भवा-
नध्वर्युश्च ।

॥ ६८ ॥ सन्ध्ये परं सामर्थ्ये ॥ ८ ॥

सन्ध्ये प्रत्यये पर (वर्णम्) मापद्यते सामर्थ्ये । प्रोढीयती^{१२} । प्रोजयति^{१३} । प्रेष-
यति । प्रोषितः ॥ उपसर्गा (सू. ६७)-दिति ? राजौढीयति । सामर्थ्ये कस्मात् ?

१५ औढीयति^{१४} ।

॥ ६९ ॥ समासे ॥ ९ ॥

समासे च परमापद्यते । कोमित्यवोचत् । सोमित्यवोचत् । ब्रह्मोमित्यवो-
चत् । समोहम् । विषमोहम् । दुःखोहम् । समोर्लः । विषमोर्लः । दुःखोर्लः । समोष्ठी
विषमोष्ठी । विम्बोष्ठी । समोकः । विषमोकः । दुःखोकः । जलोकः ॥ समासे

२० कस्मात् ? अजौतुं^{१५} भक्षयति^{१६} । उपौष्ठवध्नी वडवा^{१७} । नाम चेदपर्युदासः ।

१ द्विवर्णं वर्णमा० B.

Then it repeats सन्ध्यं द्विवर्णं भाषायाम् ।

२ मिति wanting in B.

१० मापद्यते B.

३ होइ ३ is wanting in B.

११ ईष्यं । प्रैष्यं B.

४ आवापः । प्रैरय सगर B.

१२ प्रेढयति B.

५ अमितौजाः B.

१३ प्रेजयति B.

६ सन्ध्यं द्विवर्णं भाषायाम् A. B, भाषायां
ही परयोः C.

१४ राजौढयति B.

७ Is wanting in B.

१५ ०स्मादौढनात् B.

८ ऊहणी । अक्षौहिणी B.

१६ समोलुर्विषमोलुर्दुःखोलुः B.

९ After this B reads भाषायां शीपरयोः ।

१७ अजौतं भक्षयन्ति B.

१८ वडवा Bur.

॥ १०० ॥ न चा ॥ १० ॥

न चा परमापद्यते । द्विवर्णमेव चा न चा ॥

इति चतुर्थो दशकः ॥

[अथ पञ्चमो दशकः ॥]

॥ १०१ ॥ ह्रस्वमृचि ॥ १ ॥

ह्रस्वमापद्यते ऋचि प्रत्यये । अष्टर्चम् । नवर्चम् । दशर्चम् । शाकलर्चम् ।
मालर्चम् । मन्त्रे । सहर्षभाः (आ. सं. ४२) ।

5

॥ १०२ ॥ ऋमप्येके ॥ २ ॥

ऋमप्येके आचार्या ह्रस्वं मन्यन्ते ।

॥ १०३ ॥ मासे घमृति ॥ ३ ॥

समासे दीर्घमापद्यते ऋति प्रत्यये । मशकार्तः । शीतार्तः । भयार्तः ।
दण्डार्तः ॥ समासे कस्मात् ? मशक इति मशकमामन्य-ऋतं पश्य । मशकर्तम् । 10
मशक ऋतम् ।

॥ १०४ ॥ म क्रियायाम् ॥ ४ ॥

म शब्दः क्रियायां दीर्घमापद्यते । मार्धन्तम् । मार्षभम् । मार्धन्तम् ।
मार्तीयमानम् ॥ मशब्द इति ? राजर्चति । समर्चन्ति । क्रियायाम् ? मर्षिम् ।
मर्षभम् । कर्मणा चेद्दीर्घमेव ॥

15

॥ १०५ ॥ उपसर्गः सामर्थ्ये ॥ ५ ॥

उपसर्गः सामर्थ्ये दीर्घमापद्यते । प्रार्चति । उपार्चति ॥ उपसर्ग इति ?
राजर्चति । सामर्थ्ये कस्मात् ? अर्चनात् ।

॥ १०६ ॥ वत्सतरादीनामृणि ॥ ६ ॥

वत्सतरादीनामृणि प्रत्यये दीर्घमापद्यते । प्र ऋणम् । प्रार्णम् । वत्सतर ऋणम् । 20

1 After this B. reads-अष्टर्चप्रभृतीनि ।

5 मार्भवंतं B.

2 मशकर्तौ । मशक ऋतः B.

6 मार्तीयमानम् B.

3 मार्धन्तम् B.

7 मशब्द B.

4 मार्षतं B.

8 Confusion of च and छ in B.

वत्सतरार्णम् । कम्बल ऋणम् । कम्बलार्णम् । वसन ऋणम् । वसनार्णम् । दश
ऋणम् । दशार्णम् । दशार्णो नाम देशः ।

॥ १०७ ॥ रमृस्थमस्वे ॥ ७ ॥

रेफमापद्यते ऋस्थमस्वे प्रत्यये । होत्रत्र । पित्रत्र । मात्रत्रेति । अस्वे ?
5 होतृषभम् । होतृषदनम् । स्वरयोरित्यधिकारः ।

॥ १०८ ॥ ह्रस्वमेके ॥ ८ ॥

ह्रस्वं वैके आचार्या मन्यन्ते । होतृ अत्र प्रभृतीनि ।

॥ १०९ ॥ अन्तस्थाम् ॥ ९ ॥

अन्तस्थामापद्यते । अस्वे ह्रस्वमेक इत्यधिकारः । अबोध्यग्निः (१.७३).

10 सूरौ अक्कुषायमतं (१.१२८). पर्युषुं (१.४२८). स्वरयोरित्यधिकारो व्यभिचार
इति चेद्विकारः । स्वस्थान इत्युक्तम् ।

॥ ११० ॥ तिः ॥ १० ॥

गतिश्चान्तस्थामापद्यते । इना-ई । इनी (१.१७७). हा वा त्रा (१.१४७).

हा वाञ्छ । (१.५६४). स्या-ग्ना-ई आदीनि (१.६०). तद् विविद्धा-ई (१.१५).

15 स्वरयोरित्यधिकारः ।

इति पञ्चमो दशकः ॥

[अथ षष्ठो दशकः]

॥ १११ ॥ सन्ध्यमयवायावम् ॥ १ ॥

सन्ध्यक्षरमयमवमायमावमापद्यते । अग्न्या याहि (१.१). अग्नयित्थे¹⁰
(१.७). षण्वागाहि (१.३४७). । तस्मायुं अद्य (१.२७२). मातरावन्वेति (१.६४).
यावाहुः (१. ३६१).

1 Is wanting in B.

2 So correct. ष्वायमत् Bur. अबोध्यक्तु-
ष्वादीनि B.

3 After this B reads.-नि होता तमि-
न्द्रम् ।

4 No fullstop in B.

5 इनायि B.

6 हावांजा B.

7 स्याग्नारीनि B.

8 ष्वायि B.

9 अग्न आ० B. Cf. SV. 1. 1. which reads
अग्न आ.

10 अग्न इत्थे B. Cf. SV. 1. 7. which
reads अग्न इत्थे.

11 तस्मा उ. B. Cf. VS. 1. 272 which reads
तस्मा उ अद्य.

॥ ११२ ॥ घात्रो डि विसर्जनीयं यवोद्विषु ॥ २ ॥

दीर्घात्परो नकारः पादमर्ध्याये प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयमापद्यते यवोद्विषु
प्रत्ययेषु । ऋद्वँरु (१.२२६). परिधीँरति (१.५१६). सिन्धूँरवाचुजं (२.११५०).
इन्द्र इव दस्यूँर्नु० (द्राणा० सु० २१.१). उत् पणीँदतम् । (ऋ० वे० १. १८४. २).
वण् महाँ असि सूर्य (१.२७६). मृड महाँ अस्ययः (१.१२३). वस्यँ इन्द्रासि ५
(१. २६२). महाँ इन्द्रः (२. ६५५). महाँ हि पः (१. ३८१). दाशिवाँ
चोचे (१. ६७). गो माँ यदिन्द्र ते (१. २७७). दधन्याँ यः (१. ५१२). अग्नि-
मीडायाम् (आ. सं. २१. होतारँ रत्न०). इन्द्रस्य च सञ्जये (१.४१६-इषँ स्तो०).
दीर्घात्पर इति ? क्रीडादीनि (१. ५८४. क्रीडन्मूर). नकारः ? त्वामग्ने (१. ६).
विश्वेषाँ हि० (१.२). अंशुमतीमति (१.३२३). पादमर्ध्याये इति ? अथ यद्दानवान् 10
हन् (१. ३१५). दुर्हणायून् (१. ३४१)—पतेष्विति ? अद्गः केतून् समीर्त्सति"
(आ.सं.२४). भद्रान् कृण्वन् (१.५३३). देवान् विश्वान् (ऋ. वे. ३. ५६. ८).
नियुत्वान् घायो (ऋ.वे. २.४१.२). परिधीँरति (१.५१६). आकादोँ । दाशाम् ।
मा (१. ५७१b). सन्ध्यगीतम् ॥

॥ ११३ ॥ घाद् ग्रा ॥ ३ ॥

15

दीर्घात् परस्य द्विधं ग्राम एव विसर्जनीयमापद्यते । देवाँउपः ॥
निवृत्तानि । सप्तस्यद्धीं (आ. गा. ३, १. ४—अविदाम देवान् । समु). तावानस्य
(आ. सं. ३६) घर्मरोचने (आ. गा. App २, ६—लोकानरोचयः) ।

॥ ११४ ॥ आ रक्तः ॥ ४ ॥

20

आकारो रक्तो भवति । वण् महादीनि (१.२७६) ।

॥ ११५ ॥ रं विसर्जनीयो घोषे ॥ ५ ॥

रेफमापद्यते विसर्जनीयो घोषे प्रत्यये । खरे चेत्यधिकारः ॥ वृत्रहा
नृभिः (१.४११). धाँ-इ-मुँः । धा-इ-गुः (१.२७३ a). दो भादीनि (?).

1 After this B reads खरे चेत्यधिकारः.

7 Is wanting in B.

2 B reads सिन्धूँर प्रहणात्तन्व दस्यूषेन्यो
ना उत्पणीन् हितान् ।

8 अति is wanting in B.

3 Is wanting in B.

9 हन् is wanting in B.

4 असि अयः is wanting in B.

10 Is wanting in B.

5 B adds मे पितुः.

11 ०रधु B.

12 आकलराँ सन्ध्यगीतम् B.

13 ध्रायिगुः B.

6 ते is wanting B.

निर्ऋतीनाम् (१. ३६६). ऊर्मिरपाम् (१. ५८४). मनुष्येभिरग्निः (१. ७६).
अरण्योर्नि^{२०} (१. ७६). घोषे इति ? पतिः पृथिव्यादीनि ॥ (१. २७) ॥

॥ ११६ ॥ रप्रकृतिः ॥ ६ ॥

रप्रकृतिर्विसर्जनीयो रेफमापद्यते । जरितर्वि^० (१. ३६—पदपा० जरितः).

- 5 अग्ने त्रातर्ऋतः (१. ४२). प्रातरग्निः (१. ८५). प्रातर्जुषस्वै (१. २१०). चन्द्रमा
अप्स्वा ३ न्तरा^१ (१. ४१७). य उस्त्रिया (१. ५८५). त्वावतः (१. १६३). परीतः
(१. ५१२). उदर्दरुत् (१. ३१). अद्य नो देव सवितः (१. १४१). महि त्रीणाम्
(१. १६२). प्रणेतः (१. १६३). कदावसो (१. १२८). य ऋते चिदभि^१ (१. २४४).
ब्रह्म जज्ञानम् (१. ३२१). कृपा स्वः (१. ४६४). स्वः शब्दो रहस्ये (स्व ८३ २-स्तोमः
10 आ० गाने). प्रातर्यावभिः (१. ५०). अहरहः (१. ३६६). उन्नयने^१ (आ. गा. A
pp ३. १०). समासत्वादुशब्दकृतौ (अर्हा उ) । निवृत्तानि । देवानाम् (१. १३८
अवः). अग्ने त्वं नः (४४८—भुवः). त्वं^१ नश्चित्र (१. ४१). तव त्वं नैर्यम् (१. ४६६—
भुवः). यत्सोमे सोमे आभुवः (१. १८८). विसर्जनीयमिति वा । सर्वसिद्धिरघोषे ।
अन्तश्चरति (२. ७२५). ऊर्ध्वः (१. ३३१). ऊष्मणोर्वा^{१३} निष्ठिन्यपदान्त इत्यधिकारः ।
15 जरितरादीनि^{१४} ॥

॥ ११७ ॥ अस्थाद् यम् ॥ ७ ॥

अस्थात् परो विसर्जनीयो यकारमापद्यते । वण् महादीनि (१. २७६).
इत्थेतरा गिरि^{१५} (१. ७). देवा यज्ञम् (१. ५६). विश्वा हि मा० (१. ७५). पृतना^{१६}

1 Is wanting in B.

2 अनु हि अरण्योः B.

3 प्रातर्जुषी B.

4 अप्स्वा ३न्तरा is wanting in B.

5 स्वस्तरददीरुत् B.

6 वसवितः is wanting in B.

7 णाम् is wanting in B.

8 अभि is wanting in B.

9 उन्नये B.

10 Second त्वं नः is wanting in B.

11 तव त्वं सोमे (नर्य is wanting in) B.

12 After ऊर्ध्वः B. reads पत.

13 ऊष्मणोर्वा B.

14 जरितरादीनाम् Bur. B reads जरिता-
दीनि । निवृत्तानि । मर्तो यस्ते । पुष्टा-
वन्तो । निपूतो । प्रहोता । सिमा पुरु ।
गोमत ईशे । सुवीर्यस्य गो अन्तादेश्च परी-
तायां वज्रोतसिद्धिमितौ समास दृष्टत्वात् ।

15 गिरिः is wanting in B.

16 पृतना अभि भूतरं is wanting in B.

अभिभूतरम् (१.३७०). उत द्विपादीनि (१.६). ॥ घोपे (सू.१.१५) ? रथः क्षयः ।
सम्मिल्ये । चार्त्रग्ने (१.४६४). देवयते^१ । अनूपत क्षाः (आ०सं०२२) ॥

॥ ११८ ॥ ओम् अः ॥ ८ ॥

ओम् आपद्यते । उक्तेभिर्मन्दिष्टैप्रभृतीनि (१. २२६-मन्दिष्टो वा०).
तरोभिर्वी^२ (१.२३७) ॥ महतो विरष्टिन् (आ० सं० ४१) ॥

॥ ११९ ॥ रे ॥ ९ ॥

स्वरे द्वैधमकार ओ भवति । पुरो^३ अग्निम् (१.४६१). द्विपो अंहः (१.३६५).
को अद्य युद्धके (१.३४१). प्रेष्ठं घो (१.५)-प्रभृतीनि ॥ निवृत्तानि । चित्र इत्
(१.६४). स इन्द्रः ॥

॥ १२० ॥ नौ ॥ १० ॥

नौ शब्दश्चाकार ओ भवति । अधिस्तानो अग्न्ये^४ (१. ५२६) ॥ अकारे ?
अश्विनां वृद्धत्वं (२. १०७६) ॥

इति षष्ठो दशकः ॥

[अथ सप्तमो दशकः]

॥ १२१ ॥ तो पि ॥ १ ॥

इदं च रूपग्रहणम् । परीतो पिञ्चता-याम् (१.५१२) ॥

॥ १२२ ॥ हो-रा खो-रु ॥ २ ॥

अहः रात्रिः । अहो रात्रिः । स्वः रुद्राणाः । स्वो रुद्राणाः ॥

॥ १२३ ॥ राजने च ॥ ३ ॥

स्वः शब्द ओ भवति ॥ सुवर (स्तोभः) इति चार्त्रग्ने^५ (?) ।

१ क्षयः B.

२ अत्रेऽनूपदक्षाः B.

३ ओरोभिः B.

४ After this B. reads अथ द्रष्टो. It
omits महतो विरष्टिन्.

५ शूरो अग्ने instead of पुरो अग्निम्. B.

६ अग्निः B.

७ नावृषिः B.

८ च is wanting in A. B. C.

९ B reads-राजने च स्वशब्दः etc.

१० B reads सुवरिति वातव्ये० (क on the
margin) वयर्थम् ।

॥ १४२ ॥ उभयथा भुवो म्न ऊधरवः ॥ ४ ॥

उभयथा न्यायो यकारो रेफो वा । भुव इति^१ । भुवरिति । अम्नः इति^२ । अम्नरिति । ऊध इति^३ । ऊधरिति । अवं इति^४ । अवरिति । भुवरिति दक्षिणाग्निम् । व्याहृतिवर्गे च (स्तोभः) । अमन् एवावरुन्धे । अम्नरित्येवं 5 निरूप्यम् । ऊधर्वा अन्तरीक्षम् (ता.म.ब्रा. २४. १६) । ऊधर्वा अनु प्रजाः प्रजायन्ते । छन्दस्यूधरवश्च भवति । चक्रं यद् अ० (१.३३१). महि त्री० (१.१९२). ब्रह्म जज्ञानम् (१. ३२१) च ।

॥ १२५ ॥ सप्रकृतिर्मासे सं कृकमोः ॥ ५ ॥

समासे^५ सकारमापद्यते कृकमोः प्रत्यययोः करोतौ कामयतौ च । श्रेयः 10 स्कारः । तेजस्कारः । यशस्कारः । कामे चैवं सप्रकृतिः श्रेयस्कर्मः ॥ समासे ? यशः कारयते^{११} । वर्चः कामयते^{१२} । कृकमोः इति ? अयः पालाः ॥

॥ १२६ ॥ यश्चातिशये ॥ ६ ॥

यः शब्दः अतिशये सकारमापद्यते । अयस्कारायते^{१३} । पापीयस्कारायते^{१४} । वर्षीयस्कारायते^{१५} (?) । कामं चैवं यः शब्दः^{१६} । र्ये इति ? अयस्कामः ।

15 ॥ १२७ ॥ अङ्गे च क्म्व्यादौ ॥ ७ ॥

अङ्गे च प्रत्यये सकारमापद्यते ककार-मकार-वकार-यकारोदावङ्गे । अजस्कर्म^{१७} । पयस्कर्म । यशस्कर्म । तेजस्कर्म । आयुष्मत् । सर्पिष्मत् । ज्योतिष्मत् । ऊर्जस्वती । पयस्वती । रजस्वला । चतुरस्या । शिरस्या । पयस्या । यशस्या च । उरसा । पयसा । शिरसा । यशसा ॥

1 भुवयिति B.

2 अम्नयिति B.

3 See 1.

4 अन्नायवा० B.

5 ०रित्येवा न निरूप्य B.

6 अन्तरिक्षम् B.

7 जज्ञासु च B.

8 B reads-सप्रकृतिर्विसर्जनीयः समासे etc.

9. B has अयस्कारः । यशस्कारः । तेजस्कारः ।

श्रेयस्कारः ।

10 छात्रस्कारः B.

11 यशस्कामयते । वर्चस्कामयते । B.

12 कारयते B.

13 See 5.

14 वर्षीयस्कारयते B. वर्षीयस्कारायते Bur.

15 After this B. reads छात्रस्करोति । छात्रस्करोति.

16 यश इत्य० B.

17 यकाराकारादौ B.

18 अयस्कर्म B.

॥ १२८ ॥ कौतस्कुतादीनाम् ॥ ८ ॥

कौतस्कुतादीनां च सकारमापद्यते । कस्कः । कौतस्कुतः । पुत्रादिन्या-
स्पुत्रः । शिरस्पदम् । अधस्पदम् । अयस्पात्रम् । पयस्कर्मः । अयस्पिण्डो
राज्ञो देशः ॥ पुत्रः पितुः । पितुः पुत्रैः । पुत्रः शुनः । शुनस्पुत्रः । शुनस्पतिः ।
शुनस्कर्णं ऋषिः ।

5

॥ १२९ ॥ पर्वणि सद्यस्काला ॥ ९ ॥

पर्वणि सकारमापद्यते । सद्यस्काला पौर्णमासी । सद्यस्कालामावास्या ।
सद्यः कालमन्यत् ।

॥ १३० ॥ नामिनो ऽघोपे सामर्थ्ये ॥ १० ॥

नामिनः परो विसर्जनीयोऽघोपे प्रत्यये सकारमापद्यते सामर्थ्ये । यजु- 10
ज्योतिर्द्वयः सर्पिर्धदिधेनुर्वपुरिति पूर्वपदान्येकं प्रमाणं वक्ष्यामः । यजु-
ष्कुण्डम् । ज्योतिष्कुण्डम् । शोचिष्केशम् (आ. सं. ५६) ॥ नामिन इति ? यशः
पात्रम् । अघोपे ? ज्योतिर्नामति । समप्रतिः (सू० १२५) ? अग्निः कुण्डे ।
समासे (सू० १२५) ? ज्योतिः कुले । सामर्थ्ये ? आदर त्वं धनुः पाणे ।

इति सप्तमो दशकः ।

[अथ अष्टमो दशकः]

॥ १३१ ॥ मिथुनाख्ये वा ॥ १ ॥

15

मिथुनाख्ये वा भवति परोष्मापत्तिः । प्रकृतिभावसितिभावाः । पूर्वयोगे
सिशब्दे अपि हितानि ग्रीह्यायान्ति ॥

॥ १३२ ॥ विग्रहे च ॥ २ ॥

विग्रहे च वा भवति । ज्योतिष्कुण्डप्रभृतीनि ।

1 After this B. reads आस्पदसोमे.

5 ज्योतिष्कुले B.

2 पितृपुत्रः B.

6 B reads *पाणिकाकत्वं विव्याहरेदं सर्पिः
काकं कोष्ठं त्यज्यरोह ॥

3 Is wanting in B.

4 *मवासी Bur.

॥ १३३ ॥ निः ॥ ३ ॥

निष्कृतम् (१.११०). निः स्वादितम् । निष्पीतम् । निष्वादितम् ।

॥ १३४ ॥ दुः ॥ ४ ॥

दुष्कृतम् । दुःस्वादितम् । दुष्पतिम् ।

॥ १३५ ॥ असुखे खे ॥ ५ ॥

असुखे च खे प्रत्यये न सकारमापद्यते । दुःखा बुभुक्षा । दुःखा पिपासा ।
दुःखो रथः । कस्मादसुखे^१ ? दुःखमिदं शकटम् । पापकमस्य खम् ।

॥ १३६ ॥ ख्यातौ च ॥ ६ ॥

ख्यातौ च पापिकायां न सकारमापद्यते । दुःख्यातिश्चायं वैधतेयः ।

10 पापिकास्य ख्यातिः ।

॥ १३७ ॥ द्विः ॥ ७ ॥

द्विष्कृतम् । द्विष्वातम् । द्विष्पीतम् । द्विष्पाटितम् ।

॥ १३८ ॥ त्रिः ॥ ८ ॥

त्रिष्वातम् । त्रिष्कृतम् । त्रिष्पीतम् । त्रिष्पाटितम् ।

॥ १३९ ॥ चतुः ॥ ९ ॥

चतुष्कृतम् । चतुष्वातम् । चतुष्पीतम् । चतुष्पाटितम् ।

॥ १४० ॥ बहिः ॥ १० ॥

बहिष्कृतम् । बहिष्वातम् । बहिष्पीतम् । बहिष्पाटितम् ।

इत्यष्टमो दशकः ।

॥ इति तृतीयः प्रपाठकः ॥

1 निष्पाटितम् B.

2 After this B reads. दुष्पाटितम्.

3 Is wanting in B.

4 B reads ०दसुखे खे ?

5 दुःख्यातिरयं वैधतेयः B.

6 इति ऋक्तन्त्रे द्वितीयः प्रपाठकः A. B.

इति ऋक्तन्त्रे तृतीयः प्रपाठकः C, Bur.

[अथ चतुर्थः प्रपाठकः]

॥ १४१ ॥ आविरादीनां करोतौ ॥ १ ॥

आविरादीनां च करोतौ प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । आविष्कृतम् । प्रादुष्कृतम् । तिरस्कृतम् । नमस्कृतम् । विभक्तिविशेषे च ।

॥ १४२ ॥ पुरः ॥ २ ॥

पुरः शब्दस्य विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । पुरस्कृतो ब्राह्मणः । पुरस्कृता कन्या । पुरस्कृतभृष्टं निर्यातुं । पुरस्कृतो रथः । प्राचुरीकृतानि निर्याताः पुरस्कृता घत्साः कुमारैः^१ । परिपात्यन्ते मृगाश्च श्वभिर्ह्यर्याकृतरूपाः इति ॥

॥ १४३ ॥ अडि ॥ ३ ॥

पादमर्धौ प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । ओषधीष्कृधि । अथा नो घस्यसस्कृधि (२.३६८). सा शन्ताता मयस्करदर्पं (१.१०२). प्र तव- 10 सस्कृतानि (१.७८). ज्योतिष्कृणोति (१.३०३). ज्योतिष्कृदसि (आ०सं० ५१). करोताविति ? ज्योतिः पश्यन्ति (१.२०). पादमर्धौ ? सहः (२.३०१). सन्ततावतः (१.४१६). नृभिर्यतः इति भाष्यम् ।

॥ १४४ ॥ इव ऋ ॥ ४ ॥

इवलिङ्गायामृचि ऋकारपरेऽद्योये प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । 15

1 B reads निर्याति तं.

2 So B and Bur. प्रचुरी० seems correct.

3 B. puts fullstop after this.

4 श्वभिर्भूया (or घ्या) तरूपाः B.

5 After this B reads वरिवस्कृणवन्.

6 सहसः B.

ज्योतिष्कृणोति (१.३०३). परिष्कृणवन् (२.२४६). इवलिङ्गायाम् ? साधः (१.२१७).
साधः कृ०)-प्रभृतीनि । ऋकारपरे ? दिवः ककुत्पतिः पृथिव्याः (१.२७).
पकारे विशेषः । पुंसः कृष्टीनाम् (१.७८). ऊष्मस्थानमित्युत्तरार्थम् ॥

॥ १४५ ॥ रि खिडि ॥ ५ ॥

5 रेफपरे पादोपान्तीये प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । मयस्करत्
(१.१०२). पादोपान्तीये ? सूनुतावतः (१.४१६) ।

॥ १४६ ॥ पि ॥ ६ ॥

पकारे रेफपरे पादोपान्तीये प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते ।
अगन्म तमसस्परम् (स्तोभः). अविदाम तमसस्पारे (स्तोभः). शृणाहि विश्व-
10 तस्पारि (१.६५). दिवो अन्तेभ्यस्पारि (१. ३६७). दिवः सदोभ्यस्पारि^२ (१.३१२).
देवो देवेभ्यस्पारि (२.१०६). च्यावया सदस्पारि (१.२६८). निवृत्तानि । जातः
परेण^३ (१.६०). द्विषः परि (१.१३४). वसिष्ठः परि (१.२४१). अव्या वारैः परि
(१.५१६). वृषा वृष्णः परि (१.५३१). अहमिद्धि (पितुष्परि १.१५२). अस्था-
दित्य (सू. ११७)-धिकारः ।

15 ॥ १४७ ॥ कर्णदन्त्यरे ॥ ७ ॥

कर्णदन्त्यपरे पकारे प्रत्यये विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । ब्रह्मणस्पते^४
(१.१३६). ब्रह्मणस्पते^५ (१.४८). इषस्पते (१.५७६). इडस्पदे (१.६३). गोष्पदे
(स्तोभः) । शवसस्पतिः (१.२४८). मित्रास्पान्ति (१.२०६). ॥ पकारे ? सोमः
कलशे^६ (१.५५७). कर्णदन्त्यपरे ? विश्वेदाग्निः (प्र० (१.११४). आयं गौः [पृ०
20 (आ. सं. ४६). उषसः [पृ० (२.२२७). उरुः पृथुः । दन्त्यपरे ? ज्योतिः पश्यन्ति
(१.२०). मधोः पपानः (१.२६४). इन्दुः पविष्ट (१.४८१). सुतः पवित्रम् ।
हिरण्यपावाः प० (१.५६४) । पादमर्धीये ? चन्द्रमाः (१.४१७). अनुप्रत्नासः ।
विश्वतः (१.३६३) ॥

1 Instead of this B reads वरिवस्करवन्.

2 Is wanting in B.

3 परे B.

4 छयं A. B. छयद० C. Bur.

5 कर्णदन्त्य

6 After this B reads ब्रह्मणस्पतिः ।

7 After this B reads सोमं राजानं । कृणु

हि ब्र० । वास्तोष्पते ।

8 कलशं B.

9 व्यपरे B.

॥ १४८ ॥ धे णुः ॥ ८ ॥

दीर्घाक्षरे पादतृतीये^१ एव विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । दिवस्पायुः
(१.३६). मित्रास्पान्ति (१.२०६) ॥ निवृत्तानि । (घन्) भुंः पावकः (१.५२४).
यः पात्रम् (१.४२४). सप्तदे (आ० गा. १.६.१२—नराः) ॥

॥ १४९ ॥ यः ॥ ९ ॥

5

यः शब्दस्य विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । रायस्पोपं सहस्रिणम् । राय-
स्पोपं कुलायिनम् । रायस्पोपेण (ऋ. घे. १, १२५. १) । बहुला भवन्ति पञ्चनिधने
कश्यपपुच्छे (आ० गा० ३, ८. १०) । नद्यस्पृणन्ति । रायस्पूर्धि (१.३४६) ॥
यः शब्दः ? सोमः पूषा (१.१५४). विशः पूर्वीः (१.३२८). यः पात्रम् (१.४२४).
कण्ठेय विशेषः ।

10

॥ १५० ॥ भे स्वे मान्तस्थी ॥ १० ॥

स्तोभे प्रत्ययेपि ह्रस्वे मकारान्तस्थी विसर्जनीयः सकारमापद्यते । गोप्पदे
ओङ्गिरसयोरङ्गिरसां यतद्वितीये (आ. गा. ३, २. ४). जमदग्निमते^२ (आ. गा.
३, ४. ५). परिधिषु (आ. गा. App. २. १०-३५) ॥ निवृत्तानि । पतिलिङ्गे^३
कीर्त्ये हृदये^४ (आ. गा. ३, ८. ५) ॥ मकारान्तस्थी ? देवमते (आ. गा. ३, ५. ६) । 15
अभि त्वा शू० (१.२३३) । यागादौ तु ॥

इति प्रथमो दशकः ।

[अथ द्वितीयो दशकः]

॥ १५१ ॥ नोष्मपरे ॥ १ ॥

नोष्मपरे विसर्जनीयो विक्रियते । क्षप्यः । क्षप्यादीनि^५ ।

॥ १५२ ॥ पुं स्पर्शं ॥ २ ॥

पुंकारः स्पर्शं प्रत्यये सकारमापद्यते । पुंस्करे । पुंश्चरति । पुंस्त्र यर्म^६ । 20
पुंस्तत्र । पुंस्पारे । द्वितीयेषु च ॥ अघोषे ? पुं गायति । नोष्मपरे^७ ? पुंक्षुरम्

१ पादतृतीय एव B

6 After this B reads भाव्यम्.

२ गिर्वणोषु. B

7 After this B reads श्रुतः । क्षुर ।

३ अङ्गि० Bur.

क्षुर । त्सारकम् ।

४ जमदग्निमते B

8 पुंस्त्रियं B

५ परिलिङ्गे B pati occurs here in
'prajāpate'.

9 अनुष्मपरे B.

10 पुंक्षुरम् B.

पुंत्सारकः । पदमिति ले (Sic) पुंस्कटेः^१ । सहोपध इति चेत् पदान्तविकारो-
ऽयम् । स्पर्शे ? पुंसातः^३ ।

॥ १५३ ॥ नो मध्यमवर्गे ॥ ३ ॥

नकारो मध्यमवर्गीये प्रत्यये सकारमापद्यते । भवांश्चरति । भवां-
५ ष्टिको । भवांस्तत्र । द्वितीयेषु च । अधोषे । भवान् यजति^५ । जयत्यनूष्मपरे^६ ?
भवान्सुराणाम् । महान्सुराणाम् । मध्यमवर्गीये ? भवान् पारे ।

॥ १५४ ॥ ऋक् चे ॥ ४ ॥

आर्चिकस्य द्वैधं च शब्द एव सकारमापद्यते । चरं^४ चरं^४ (१.६४).
ततो ज्यायांश्च (आ.सं.२६) ॥ निवृत्तानि । आजिगीषन् तम्^६ (१.३७२).
१० जानः चरन् । नियामं चित्रम् । वज्रिन् चित्रम् ॥ आर्चिकं इति ? सेतुषाम्नि
(आ.गा.१,७.११). शुक्रियसमापने (?) ।

॥ १५५ ॥ कान्त् स्वे ॥ ५ ॥

कांलुब्धः स्वे प्रत्यये सकारमापद्यते । कांस्कान् ह जयति^{१३} । कांस्कान्
नाशयति । कांस्कान् आमन्त्रये । स्वर इति ? कान् कटे । कान् खनति^{१४} ।
१५ कान् पारे । कान् फलके ।

॥ १५६ ॥ बुदेषस्य व्यञ्जने ॥ ६ ॥

लुप्यते उदात्त एषस्य इत्येषां व्यञ्जने प्रत्यये । कांश्चस्य वृषभः (१.१४२). एष स्य
ते (१.५३१). एष स्य धारया सुतः (१.५८४). एष ब्रह्मा य ऋत्विजः (१.४३८).
एष^{१५} प्र कोशे (१.५५६). स नो वसूनि (१.१६०). स त्वं नः (२.१६०) एते शब्दाः ।

१ लेपुटेक B.

२ चेत् is wanting in Bur. Bur. has
पदविकारोऽयम् ।

३ पुंसातः B.

४ भवांष्ट्रियं B.

५ This is wanting in Bur.

६ जयत्यनूष्मपरे B.

७ भवांस्तरुण B.

८ महान्स्तरुण B.

९ तं is wanting in B.

१० जानच्चरं B.

११ वज्रिचित्रम् B.

१२ आर्चिका इति B.

१३ कांस्कान् भोजयति B.

१४ वनति B.

१५ ०देषस्य० C.

१६ उदात्त इत्येषस्य B.

१७ कस्य B.

१८ B reads एष कटे । सकटे । सनो व० etc.

द्विपस्तरध्ये (१.४२८) । उदात्तः ? उत् सो देवः (१.५११) । व्यञ्जने ? प्र सो अग्ने (१.१०८) । साम्नि चेत् सन्ध्यगीतम् ।

॥ १५७ ॥ नान्पूर्वः ॥ ७ ॥

नत्वन्पूर्वो^१ लुप्यते । अनेपो गच्छति । अनेपो धावति । अन्यूनातिरिक्त-
मिति^२ वा ।

॥ १५८ ॥ यः ॥ ८ ॥

यकारश्च व्यञ्जने प्रत्यये लुप्यते । मदान्दि पः (१.३८१) - प्रभृतीनि । इत्ये-
तरादीन्य (१.७) नुनासिकः । शं योरभि (१.३३). व्यञ्जने ? अयोध्यग्निः (१.७३) ।

॥ १५९ ॥ रमध्ये ॥ ९ ॥

स्वरमध्ये नैगिर्यकारं (सू० ११०) लुम्पति । ईनाई । इनी^३ (१.१७६ साम). 10
०तय^४ इन्द्र० (१.२४६). अम आ यादि (१.१). स इन्द्र (१.३३७) ॥ स्वरमध्ये ?
अद्येत्यग्निः (१.४४७). पीतये^५ (१.२६३) । घैकारिकप्रदणात् ।

॥ १६० ॥ घमेके ॥ १० ॥

घकारमध्येके आचार्या लुम्पन्ति । द्वावाप्रादीनि (१. १४७ b) ।

इति द्वितीयो दशकः ॥

[अथ तृतीयो दशकः]

॥ १६१ ॥ अर्धं वा ॥ १ ॥

अर्धं वा वकारयकारयोर्लुम्पन्ति ।

॥ १६२ ॥ वं नैगिरुस्थे ॥ २ ॥

वकारं नैगिरुस्थे लुम्पति । अष्टा उपरि । का उपरि । ता उपरि^६ ॥ घैराजे
(१.३६८). पुप्पे^७ (१.५६५). इलान्दाद्ये (आ.गा.३.५.१) । पुरुषवते (आ.गा.३.६.१).
उस्थे ? ०ण्वागहि (१.३४७) ।

१ च Bur.

२ नान्पूर्वो Bur.

३ ०तिरिक्तेति Bur.

४ इना इति B.

५ तथा B.

६ वीतये B.

७ Is wanting in Bur.

८ Instead of पुप्पे B reads अपत्ये.

॥ १६३ ॥ नो तौ ॥ ३ ॥

न त्वोतौ लुप्यते तत् । अचिक्रदायाम् रहस्ये (१.४६७ सामन्—हा
वो तुः) ।

॥ १६४ ॥ अत् पटादीनामितौ ॥ ४ ॥

5 अच्छब्दः पटादीनामितौ प्रत्यये लुप्यते । पटिति । असिति । द्रसिति ।

॥ १६५ ॥ दोऽभ्यासे ॥ ५ ॥

दकारः अभ्यासे^१ लुप्यते । पटत्पटेति । द्रसद्द्रसेति । असन्प्रसेति ।

॥ १६६ ॥ पृषोदरादीनाम् ॥ ६ ॥

पृषोदरादीनां च दकारो लुप्यते । पृषोदरे । पृषादानम् ।

10 ॥ १६७ ॥ उद् स्थास्तम्भोः ॥ ७ ॥

उत्पूर्वयोः स्थास्तम्भयोरादिर्लुप्यते । उत्थाता^२ । उत्थास्यति ।
उत्थानिकामुत्तम्भयति^३ । शकटमुत्तम्भिता । एवम्पूर्वः ? विद्युत् स्थिता । विद्युत्
स्तम्भिता । विद्युत् स्तम्भयति ।

॥ १६८ ॥ तुल्ये ॥ ८ ॥

15 तुल्ये स्थाने लुप्यते । आथर्वणे (आ.गा.१.२.६). देवं वहन्ति (१.२५?).
०षं तो०^४ (२.३४६). इमास्त इन्द्र (१.१८७). वित्तादीनि । पुनः पुनः प्रसङ्गश्च ।
त ओहैः (१.४३४). यावाहुः (१.३६१). तुल्य इति ? सुरूर्प इत्^५ (१.२७७) ।

॥ १६९ ॥ रात् स्थाजरे ॥ ९ ॥

20 स्वराद् द्वैधमन्तस्थाजपरे^६ वर्णे प्रत्यये लुप्यते । न वेद्यम् (१.५).
अवोभ्यादीनि (१.७३). स्वरादिति ? निवृत्त्यर्थम् । अन्तस्थाजपरे^७ वर्णे^८ ?
अच्छादीनि । विश्व न्वं० (स्तोभः). अपदान्तः ? ०दुघां हुं० (१.२६५) ।

1 दकारस्त्वभ्यासे B.

2 उत्थिता Bur.

3 उत्थानिकामुत्तम्भयति Bur.

4 ०मुत्तम्भिता Bur.

5 स्थम्भिता Bur.

6 See 3

7 B reads देवं वहातीषङ्गे.

8 सुरूर्प त्वे B.

9 ०मन्तस्थजपरे B.

10 अन्तस्थवर्णे परे जरे B.

11 त्वं B.

12 सुदुघां तु B.

॥ १७० ॥ २ः ॥ १० ॥

रेफश्च तुल्यस्थाने लुप्यते । युक्ता घन्ही २० (१.१४६). यर्ही रशनाभिः
(१.५२३). वृषा हरी राजे० (१.५६२). रपूर्वयोश्च दीर्घत्वम् ॥

इति तृतीयो दशकः ॥

[अथ चतुर्थो दशकः]

॥ १७१ ॥ सोष्मण ऊष्मा ॥ १ ॥

सोष्मणश्चोष्मा तुल्यस्थाने लुप्यते । सख्यं ते (१.२३४). अद्या नप्ते ५
१.२१). दूत्यम् (१.११३). अयोध्यादीनि (१.७३). तुल्य इति ? विभावसो
(१. ८६) ।

॥ १७२ ॥ तृतीयः परगुणम् ॥ २ ॥

तृतीयः परगुणमापद्यते । वाचो वते (आ. गा. ३, १. १-२). अस्तु औषद
पु० (१.४६१). यत् सोमर्म् (१.३८४). जु अथ आद्यं । अघोष इति ? तद्धो गाय १०
(१.११५). तृतीय इति ? भवान् पारे ।

॥ १७३ ॥ अन्त्ये ॥ ३ ॥

अन्त्ये च प्रत्यये तृतीयोऽन्त्यमेवापद्यते । उदग् । न्यग् चा (१.२७६).
वण महान् (१.२७६). हव्यचार्ये न सुमद्रथः (१.४४७). व्यख्यन् महिषो
दिवम् (२.७२५) ।

15

॥ १७४ ॥ दन्त्याञ्छरत्नम् ॥ ४ ॥

दन्त्यात् परः शकारश्चकारमापद्यते । और्वभृगुव (ञ्छुचिम्—१.१८).
चित्र इच्छिषोः (१.६४). यच्छुक्रासि (१.२६४). यच्छुक्तसि (१.२६६). यस्य
त्यच्छुम् (१.३६२). दिवि सञ्छुक् (१.८३). मघवञ्छुग्धि (१.२७४) ॥ दन्त्या-
दिति ? अनु शूर (१.२५३) ।

20

1 क्रतूरयोरी० B.

2 ०सोममुपव्यावाद्ये B.

3 So B. & Bur.

4 B does not add च् to छ in any of these examples.

॥ १७५ ॥ चलमोदयमेके ॥ ५ ॥

एवमुदयं शकारमेके इच्छन्ति कुर्वन्ति । नैनां श्रोतं विश्लोकान्तसन्नशति
श्मश्रूणि इति प्रत्ययाः^२ (?) ।

॥ १७६ ॥ तृतीयाद्भश्चतुर्थम् ॥ ६ ॥

5 तृतीयात्परो हकारश्चतुर्थमापद्यते । एकेषामित्यधिकारो न नैगेः । वणिक्
हरति । वणिग्घरति । षट् हरति । षड्ढरति । त्रिष्टुप् हरति । त्रिष्टुब्धरति इति ।

॥ १७७ ॥ ऊष्मा स्थानम् ॥ ७ ॥

ऊष्मा च परसंस्थानमापद्यते । दिवः ककुत्पतिः (१.२७). उपसश्चित्रम्
(१.४०). उष्ट्रादीनि^५ । अग्निस्तिग्मेन^६ (१.२२). पतिः पृ० (१.२७). निशशशां
10 (१.४१०). अग्निस्समिधा (१.७३). दुष्वप्यम् (१.१४१) ।

॥ १७८ ॥ दन्त्यं मध्यमवर्गे ॥ ८ ॥

दन्त्यवृत्ति परमसंस्थानमापद्यते मध्यमवर्गीये प्रत्यये । और्वभृगुं
(१.१८)-प्रभृतीनि । पश्यन् जन्मानि (ऋ. वे. १.५०.७). यज्जायथाः (२.७७७).
भवान् जयति । तज्जयति^{११} । चरंश्चरन् (१.६४ स्तोमः). सुश्चन्द्राश्चर्यादीनि
15 (२.३७३-४). दन्त्यम् ? वणिक् चरति । मध्यमवर्गीये ? भवान् परे^{१२} ।

॥ १७९ ॥ श्लोः ॥ ९ ॥

शकारलकारयोः प्रत्यययोः परसंस्थानमापद्यते । तच्छ्लोः^{१३} । ऋक्-
श्लोकः^{१४} । पर्षच्छ्लोकः । भवाँल्लुनातीति ।

1 So A and C ० मनोदय० B.

2 So Bur. न नैगि । श्रोतयत । श्मति ।
श्लोकं । श्रशति । श्मश्रूणि इति । प्रत्ययाः । B.

3 परसंस्थान० B.

4 दिवश्चित्रम् दुष्टादीनि । B.

5 न is wanting in B.

6 पतिष्ठा B.

7 After षा there is थि on the margin
of B. Then it reads निष्ट्राशा.

8 So A. B. C. वर्गीये Bur. At the

end of the comm. B. repeats मध्यम-
वर्गीये, but after crossing 'वर्गीये' it gives
वर्गे as the correct form.

9 See one.

10 भृगु is wanting in B.

11 तज्जायति B.

12 पारे B.

13 परसंस्थान० B.

14 कं in all the three examples, B.

15 ऋच्छ्लोकम् B.

॥ १८० ॥ मौ सन्ध्यः ॥ १० ॥

मकारश्च सन्ध्यः परस्थानमापद्यते । त्वाङ्काष्टा० (१.२३४). ०वद् गोऋ-
जीकम् (१.३१३). ०नि^१ घृतवन्ति रोह (१.५३२). उदकन्नयन्तम् । अग्निन्दूतम्
(१.३). तन्ते मदम् (१.३८३) । सन्ध्य इति ? त्रिष्टुभ् मकारे^१ ।

॥ १८१ ॥ रणमपि स्थायाम् ॥ ११ ॥

5

करणमप्यन्तस्थायामापद्यते । रुविं यथा (१.२१४). प्र घोचं यानि
(आ.सं. २८). धर्मरोचने (आ.गा. App. २.६—उद्यं लोकान् । इमां लोकान्).
प्रेष्ठं वः (१.५)—प्रभृतीनि । त्वां विप्रासः (१.४२) ।

॥ १८२ ॥ अनुस्वारमेके ॥ १२ ॥

अनुस्वारं चैके आचार्या मन्यन्ते । प्रेष्ठं वः (१.५)—प्रभृतीनि ।

10

॥ १८३ ॥ रेफोप्मसु ॥ १३ ॥

रेफोप्मसु अनुस्वारमापद्यते । सोमं रा० (१.६१). विष्णुं^१ सूर्यम् (१.६१).
जेतारं ह्यो^१ (१.२८३). उभयं शृ० (१.२६०) ।

॥ १८४ ॥ हि नमपरे च तत्परम् ॥ १४ ॥

हकारे नमपरे^१ तत्परमापद्यते । यत्परः स हकारो भवतीति^१ । 15
दणन्द्नुते^१ । दणम्ललति^१ । किन्द्नुते^१ । किम् ललयति^१ ।

इति चतुर्थो दशकः ॥

[अथ पंचमो दशकः]

॥ १८५ ॥ व्यवधानोऽन्त्यविकारे ॥ १ ॥

व्यवधानोऽनुस्वारो भवति अन्त्यविकारे^१ । ऋतूरु (१.२२६) चरँश्च-

1 परसस्थान० B.

2 निङ्घृतव । प्रिययेति । उदकंन्नयन्तम् B

3 त्रिष्टुभ्मकारे B

4 यं B.

5 विष्णुं B

6 र B.

7 नमकारेपरे च Bur

8 इति is wanting in B.

9 दण न्नुते । कृपामवतीति Bur,

10 Are wanting in B.

11 From this up to कांस्वान् प्र० is
omitted in B.

रन् (१.६४ साम). काँस्कान्-प्रभृतीनाम् । अन्त्यविकारे^१ ? मयस्कारे । त्वां-
काष्ठा०-(१. २३४)-प्रभृतीनाम् । रेफोष्मसु इत्यधिकारः ।

॥ १८६ ॥ अन्त्यात्प्रथमोऽघोषे ॥ २ ॥

अन्त्यात्परः प्रथमो व्यवधीयते अघोषे प्रत्यये । प्रत्यङ्क्शेते । प्रत्यङ्क्
५ षण्डे । प्रत्यङ्क् सारे^२ । गां शेते । गां षण्डे^३ । गां साये । यानि^४ चान्यानि^५ ।

॥ १८७ ॥ नात् सि ॥ ३ ॥

नकारात् सि प्रत्यये तकारो व्यवधीयते । तिलान्त्सायी । भवान्त्सायी ।
महान्त्सायी । महान्त्समुद्रः (१.४२६). हरिवान्त्सुतानाम् (१.२२६). केतून्त्सम्
(आ.सं. २४) ।

10

॥ १८८ ॥ दान्तमेके ॥ ४ ॥

टं पूर्वरूपं सिप्रत्यये तकारो^६ व्यवधीयते । षट्त्सा भोजयति^७ । षट्त्स्वि-
तम्^८ । षट्त्स्विति कायिनः^९ । प्रकृत्या नैगिः ।

॥ १८९ ॥ स सं करोतौ ॥ ५ ॥

सं पूर्वरूपं करोतौ प्रत्यये सकारो व्यवधीयते । संस्करोति । संस्कर्ता ।
15 संस्करिष्ये^{१०} इत्युक्तम्^{११} । विशेषे च ।

॥ १९० ॥ अङ्गव्यवाये चाङ्गपरः ॥ ६ ॥

अङ्गव्यवाये चाङ्गात् परो भवति सकारः । सम् अकरोत् । समस्करोत् ।
सम् अकुरुताम् । समस्कुरुताम् । सम् अकार्षीत् । समस्कार्षीत् । सम् चिकी-
र्षति । सञ्चिस्कीर्षति^{१३} ।

1 अविकारे प्रत्यये B.

has द् instead of द्.

2 मयंकार० B.

8 टकारो B. दकारो Bur.

3 1 घोषे B. No sign of अभिनिहित-
सन्धि.

9 After this B. has षट्त्सा नाशयति.

10 षट्त्स्वीतम् B.

4 ०डक्सायो B.

11 षट्त्स्वैतिकायन B.

5 गाड्खण्डे B.

12 संस्करिष्यति । उक्त्वा B.

6 गां साधेयां चान्यानि Bur.

13 सञ्चिस्कीर्षति Bur.

7 दान्तमेके Bur. In comm. also Bur.

॥ १६१ ॥ कृ चकारमस्वयं दृष्टे ॥ ७ ॥

कृ चकारमापद्यते अस्वयं दृष्टे । संचकारे । संचस्कार । संचक्रतुः । संचस्क्रतुः^१ । सञ्चक्रुः । सञ्चस्क्रुः । सञ्चक्रे । सञ्चस्क्रे । सञ्चकाते । सञ्चस्काते । सञ्चकिरे । सञ्चस्किरे ।

॥ १६२ ॥ पर्युपे भूपणप्राचुर्यवाक्येषु ॥ ८ ॥

परि उप^२ इति पूर्वरूपे सकारो व्यवधीयते भूपणप्राचुर्यवाक्येषु । परिष्कृतम् । परिष्कृतो रथः^३ । गोभिर्भगं परिष्कृतम्^४ । ब्राह्मणमुपस्कारं जल्पति । परिष्कृतम् । उपकृतमन्यत् ।

॥ १६३ ॥ अव मर्यादावर्चस्कयोः ॥ ९ ॥

अव इति पूर्वरूपं सकारो व्यवधीयते मर्यादावर्चस्कयोः । अवस्कारमयं^५ १० ब्राह्मणोऽस्मत्तो मर्यादां वर्धते । वर्चस्के^६ ? अवकरोऽन्यः^७ ॥

॥ १६४ ॥ पार पर्यते ॥ १० ॥

पार इति पूर्वरूपं सकारो व्यवधीयते पर्यते । पारस्करः पर्यतः । पारकरोऽन्यः ।

इति पयसो दशकः ॥

[अथ पष्ठो दशकः]

॥ १६५ ॥ अप रथे ॥ १ ॥

अप इति पूर्वरूपं सकारो व्यवधीयते रथे । अपस्करो नाम रथः^८ । अपकरोऽन्यः ।

॥ १६६ ॥ किरतावध्यात्मम् ॥ २ ॥

किरतौ धातौ प्रत्यये सकारो व्यवधीयते अध्यात्मम् । अपस्किरते^९ अविमज्जधर्पभश्च^{१०} । कस्मादध्यात्मम् ? अपकरोऽन्यः^{११} ।

१ चक्र A,B,C.

२ अ is wanting in B

३ This is wanting in Bur

४ उपरि Bur.

५ See 4.

६ परिष्कृतो रथो । गोभिर्भगं परिष्कृतं is wanting in Bur

७ अवस्कर = B

८ Omitted in Bur. वर्चस्के । वर्चस्करोऽन्यः । B.

९ परेति B.

१० रथस्य B.

११ अयस्किरते अविमज्जधर्पभश्च.

१२ B. has कस्मादध्यात्मं । अवकिरत्यज्ञः ।

॥ १६७ ॥ उपप्रती^१ हिंसायाम् ॥ ३ ॥

उप प्रति^२ इति पूर्वरूपे सकारो व्यवधीयते हिंसायाम् । उपस्किरस्व^३ पांसु मुष्टिना । प्रतिस्किरस्व भस्म^४ मुष्टिना । हिंसायाम् ? उपकिर गवाम् ।
प्रतिकिर परिरवाम् ।

5

॥ १६८ ॥ वि शकुनौ ॥ ४ ॥

वीति पूर्वरूपं सकारो व्यवधीयते शकुनौ । विष्किरा नाम शकुनाः ।
विकिर इत्यन्यः^५ ।

॥ १६९ ॥ कुस्तुम्बुरु जातिः ॥ ५ ॥

जातिरिति ? कुतुम्बुरु^६ ।

10

॥ २०० ॥ आस्पदमास्थायाम् ॥ ६ ॥

आस्पदमिति सकारो व्यवधीयते आस्थायाम् । आस्पदं लब्ध्वा गावो
ब्राह्मणाश्च । कस्मादास्थायाम् ? कृच्छ्रमापदमापन्ना ब्रह्मद्विषः ॥

॥ २०१ ॥ अपरस्परं सातत्ये ॥ ७ ॥

अपरस्परमिति सकारो व्यवधीयते सातत्ये । अपरस्परं^७ धावन्ति
15 भुञ्जते शेरते च^८ । सातत्ये कस्मात् ? अपरपरं^९ ब्रूहि ।

॥ २०२ ॥ प्रस्कण्व ऋषिः ॥ ८ ॥

प्र इति सकारो व्यवधीयते कण्व ऋषौ^{१०} । प्रकण्वोऽन्यः ।

॥ २०३ ॥ गोष्पदमुदकमाने ॥ ९ ॥

गोष्पदमिति सकारो व्यवधीयते उदकमाने । गोष्पदोदकः केदारः ।
20 गोपदमन्यत्^{११} ।

1 उपप्रती B.C. उपप्रति A. Bur.

2 प्रती B.

3 अपस्किरस्व. Bur.

4 भस्म Bur.

5 विकिरा इत्यन्याः Bur.

6 B has कुस्तुम्बुरु । कुतुम्बुरु ।

7 कृच्छ्रामा० B.

8 ० परा B.

9 त्सरन्ति Bur.

10 अपरपदं ब्रूहीति Bur.

11 After this B reads प्रस्कण्व ऋषिः ।

12 The comm. is wanting in Burnel's edition.

॥ २०४ ॥ अगोष्पदमनाचरिते ॥ १० ॥

अगोष्पदमिति सकारो व्यवधीयते अनाचरिते । अगोष्पदमयं ब्राह्मणः
पानागारं सेवते । अगोष्पदमन्यत् ।

इति षष्ठो दशकः ॥

[अथ सप्तमो दशकः]

॥ २०५ ॥ आश्चर्यमनित्ये ॥ १ ॥

आश्चर्यमिति सकारो व्यवधीयते अनित्ये चेत् । आश्चर्यं यदयं दद्यात् । ५
सर्वत्रैव अनित्यम् । आचर्ये^१ ब्रूहीति ।

॥ २०६ ॥ आस्क्रा आस्कभो विस्फुलिङ्गाः^३ ॥ २ ॥

आस्क्राः पचत वाहसः इत्यास्तायः । आस्कभे^४ इधाम्बन्धुस्मद्भयेन
विस्फुलिङ्गाः ।

॥ २०७ ॥ समास ऋक्षु चन्द्रे ॥ ३ ॥

10

समासे स शब्दो व्यवधीयते ऋक्षु चन्द्रे प्रत्यये^५ । सु चन्द्रः । सुश्चन्द्रः
(२.३७३—सुश्चन्द्र) । पुरुश्चन्द्रः* (२.१०१०). हरिश्चन्द्रः^६ (२.६५६). समासे^७ ?
सदा चन्द्रैर्याति (१.२७७). कस्माद्वक्षु ? सुचन्द्रा पौर्णमासी ।

॥ २०८ ॥ कास्तीराजस्तुन्दे नगरे ॥ ४ ॥

कास्तीराजस्तुन्दे नाम नगरे । कस्माच्चनगरे ? कास्तीरगामिन्यजतुन्दिनी^८ । 15

॥ २०९ ॥ नदी रथस्या ॥ ५ ॥

नदी रथस्या नाम । कस्मात् ? नदी रथया ।

॥ २१० ॥ मस्करो वेणुः ॥ ६ ॥

मस्करो^९ वेणुः । मकरोऽन्यः ।

1 आश्चर्यपदं यं Bur. आश्चर्यं पदं यं B.

2 आचार्यं ब्रूहीति Bur.

3 आस्कभोविस्फुलिङ्गाः Bur. ० भोर्वि० A B C

4 इन्धु इधा is wanting in Bur.

5 समासे स शब्दो व्यवधीयते ऋक्षु चन्द्रे
प्रत्यये is wanting in Bur.

6 विसर्जनीय is wanting in B.

7 B. gives before this पुरु चन्द्रः ।

8 हरिचन्द्रो हरिश्चन्द्रो मरुद्गणः B

9 B has समासे यदा । चन्द्रैर्याति ।

10 कास्तीराज is wanting in Bur.

11 ० न्यजतुन्दिनी B. ० न्यजतुन्दादीनि Bur.

12 Is wanting in Bur.

॥ २११ ॥ तस्करस्तेनः ॥ ७ ॥

तस्करः स्तेनः^१ । तकरोऽन्यः ।

॥ २१२ ॥ दीर्घं भाषायां प्राप वृणोतौ संवरणे ॥ ८ ॥

दीर्घमापद्यते^२ भाषायां प्र अप इत्येतौ शब्दौ धातौ वृणोतौ प्रत्यये संव-
5 रणे । प्र वृणुते । प्रावृणुते । अप वृणुते । अपावृणुते । संवरणे कस्मात् ? प्र वृणुते
ऋत्विजम् । अप वृणुते ।

॥ २१३ ॥ अच्छ वदतौ^३ ॥ ९ ॥

अच्छेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घाभवति वदतौ^४ प्रत्यये । अच्छ वदते । अच्छा-
वदते । अच्छ वदिष्यति । अच्छा वदिष्यति । सम्प्रति च कृते चैवम् । वदते^५
10 कस्मात् ? आगच्छतोऽच्छ गमिष्यतीति ।

॥ २१४ ॥ समासे गिरौ पेषुणगोपवत्सकयवाञ्जनभञ्जनानाम् ॥ १० ॥

समासे गिरौ प्रत्यये एतेषामन्तो दीर्घाभवति । पेषुण-गिरिः । पेषुणागिरिः ।
गोप-गिरिः । गोपागिरिः । वत्सक-गिरिः । वत्सकागिरिः । यव-गिरिः । यवा-
गिरिः । अञ्जन-गिरिः । अञ्जनागिरिः । भञ्जन-गिरिः । भञ्जनागिरिः ।

इति सप्तमो दशकः ॥

इत्यृक्तन्त्रे चतुर्थः^६ प्रपाठकः ।

1 Is wanting in Bur.

2 So B and Bur. आपद्यते seems correct.

3 अछ वदते A. B. अच्छ वदते C.

अच्छ वदते: Bur.

4 वदते B.

5 वदते: Bur. The correct form seems
वदतौ. Cf वृणोतौ in 212.

6 So A. B. C. पेषण Bur.

7 इत्यृक्तन्त्रे तृतीयः प्रपाठकः B. चतुर्थः

प्रपाठकः C. Bur.

[अथ पञ्चमः प्रपाठकः]

[प्रथमो दशकः]

॥ २१५ ॥ कर्णस्य शृङ्गे ॥ १ ॥

कर्णेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घाभवति शृङ्गे प्रत्यये । कर्णाशृङ्गे^१ वद्धाः । कर्ण-शृङ्गे^१ ।
कर्णाशृङ्गे^१ ।

॥ २१६ ॥ वृषस्य कपिमोदनीदर्भरवेपु ॥ २ ॥

वृषेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घाभवति कपिमोदनीदर्भरवेपु प्रत्ययेषु । वृष-कपिः । ५
वृषाकपिः (ऋ.वे. १०.८६.१). वृष-मोदनी । वृषामोदनी । वृष-दर्भः । वृषादर्भः ।
वृष-रवः । वृषारवः^२ (ऋ.वे. १०.१४६.२) ।

॥ २१७ ॥ कर्णे स्नीहाङ्कुशकुण्डलोपरिष्ठाध्यक्षतवाणानाम् ॥ ३ ॥

कर्णे च प्रत्यये पतेपामन्तो दीर्घाभवति । स्नीह-कर्णी । स्नीहा-कर्णी । अङ्कुश-
कर्णी । अङ्कुशकर्णी । कुण्डल-कर्णी । कुण्डलाकर्णी । उपरिष्ठा-कर्णी । 10
उपरिष्ठाकर्णी । अधि-कर्णी । अधीकर्णी । अक्षत-कर्णी । अक्षताकर्णी । वाण-कर्णी ।
वाणाकर्णी ।

॥ २१८ ॥ विश्वस्य नरवसुरादसु ॥ ४ ॥

विश्वेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घाभवति नरवसुरादसु प्रत्ययेषु । विश्व-नरः ।
विश्वानरः (१.३६४). विश्व-वसुः । विश्वावसुः (ऋ. वे. १०.१३५.५). विश्व-राद् । 15
विश्वाराद् ।

१ कर्ण शृङ्गे Bar.

२ कर्णस्य शृङ्गे B.

३ Is wanting in B.

४ In R.V. 10, 146, 2 occurs वृषारवाय.

॥ २१६ ॥ मित्र ऋषौ ॥ ५ ॥

मित्रे च प्रत्यये यत् प्रकृतम् ऋषौ दीर्घीभवति । विश्व-मित्रः । विश्वा-
मित्रः (ऋ. वे. ३.५३.६). कस्मादृषौ ? विश्वमित्र एव ।

॥ २२० ॥ श्ववित्पदवराहकर्णदन्तदंष्ट्रेष्वसंप्रति चेत् ॥ ६ ॥

5 एतेषु च प्रत्ययेषु यत्प्रकृतं श्व इत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घीभवति । श्व-वित् ।
श्ववित् । वित्पदः । श्वपदः । श्वापदः^१ (ऋ.वे. १०.१६.६). पदवराहः । श्व-वराहः ।
श्ववराहः । वराहकर्णः । श्वकर्णः । श्वाकर्णः । कर्णदन्तः । श्वदन्तः । श्वादन्तः ।
दन्तदंष्ट्रः । श्वदंष्ट्रः । श्वादंष्ट्रः ।

॥ २२१ ॥ सर्वनाम्नो दृशि ॥ ७ ॥

10 सर्वनाम्नामन्तो दीर्घीभवति दृशि प्रत्यये । कि-दृशी । कीदृशी । य-दृशी ।
यादृशी । इ-दृशी । ईदृशी (२.२०४—शे). अस्म-दृशी । अस्मादृशी । युष्म-दृशी ।
युष्मादृशी । ईदृशेष्विति वा ।

॥ २२२ ॥ उक्ष वेहती^२ ॥ ८ ॥

उक्षेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घीभवति वेहती प्रत्यये । उक्ष-वेहती । उक्षावेहती । वेह-
15 तीति ? उक्षवेहा चैव ।

॥ २२३ ॥ उप नखे ॥ ९ ॥

उपेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घीभवति नखे प्रत्यये । उप-नखः । उपानखो रोगः ।
कस्माद्रोगः ? उपनखं छिन्धीति ।

॥ २२४ ॥ साङ्गेन^३ च समागमे ॥ १० ॥

20 साङ्गसमागमे च प्रत्यये पूर्वपदान्तो दीर्घीभवति^३ । हस्त हस्ति^४ । हस्ता-
हस्ति । मुख मुखि । मुखामुखि । केश केशि । केशाकेशि । दण्ड दण्डि । दण्डादण्डि ।

इति प्रथमो दशकः ।

1 विसर्जनीय is wanting in all examples
cited in B.

2 वेहति B. C. So everywhere.

3 Is wanting in B. At the end of

the list of examples the सूत्र and
the comm. are given. Bur. has

पूर्वदन्तो instead of पूर्व०.

4 In all examples Bur. reads long ई.

[अथ द्वितीयो दशकः]

॥ २२५ ॥ अष्ट ॥ १ ॥

अष्टेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घाभवति । अष्टापदम् (ऋ.वे. १.१६४.४१—अष्टापदी).
अष्टाकपालम् (पेत. ब्रा. १.१) अष्टाशफाः पशवः (तल. उप. ब्रा. १.१.१).
अष्टाभ्यो द्विकरोति इति च ताण्डीये (२.१.१) ।

॥ २२६ ॥ प्राक् शताच्च ॥ २ ॥

5

यत् प्रकृतमष्टान्तो दीर्घाभवति । अष्ट-दश । अष्टादश । अष्ट-विंशतिः ।
अष्टाविंशतिः । अष्ट-त्रिंशत् । अष्टात्रिंशत् । प्राक्शतादिति किम् ? अष्टशतम् ।
अष्टसहस्रम् । आभावमेके द्विशब्दस्य ।

॥ २२७ ॥ पदगोयुक्तदन्तशालीये च तीर्थे ॥ ३ ॥

एतेषु च प्रत्ययेषु यत् प्रकृतमष्टान्तो दीर्घाभवति । अष्टपदम् । अष्टापदम् । 10
पदगोयुक्तः । अष्ट-गोयुक्तम् । अष्टागोयुक्तम् । गोयुक्तदन्तम् । अष्ट-दन्तम् । अष्टा-
दन्तम् । दन्तशालीयम् । अष्ट-शालीयम् । अष्टाशालीयं च तीर्थम् ।

॥ २२८ ॥ नाम्नां पाडि ॥ ४ ॥

नाम्नामन्तो दीर्घाभवति पाडि इति प्रत्यये । यव-पाद । यवापाद । जल-पाद ।
जलापाद । तुर-पाद । तुरापाद (२.३०४) ।

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॥ २२९ ॥ वने व्यक्षरप्रभृतीनां प्राच्यभरतसंज्ञा चेत् ॥ ५ ॥

नाम्नामन्तो दीर्घाभवति । औलुपवनम् । औलुपावनम् । मिश्रकवनम् ।
मिश्रकावनम् । रेहकवनम् । रेहकावनम् । सुन्दरवनम् । सुन्दरावनम् । कश्यप-
वनम् । कश्यपावनम् । व्यक्षरप्रभृतीनामन्यथा । आम्रवनम् । आश्रवणम् । हलु-
वणम् । शरवणम् । शीर्तवनम् । असंप्रतीति ? न्यग्रोधवनम् । पनसवनम् । 20

1 प्राक्शतात् (च wanting in) B.A.C.

5 वणम् B.

2 Before this B has प्राक्शताच्च.

6 वणम् B.

3 B reads पाडि प्रत्यये.

7 Is wanting in B.

4 Before this B reads वने व्यक्षरप्रभृ-
तीनां.

8 सीत० B.

प्राच्यभरतसंज्ञा चेत् ? चित्ररथवनम् । शतशारवनम् । कटाहर्पतनीयकपि-
लोलान्तानां गुरुलघुतुल्यानामिति वाच्यम् ।

॥ २३० ॥ उपसर्गस्य धातावेकाक्षरे नामभूते ॥ ६ ॥

उपसर्गस्यान्तो दीर्घीभवति धातावेकाक्षरे नामभूते प्रत्यये । उपनत् ।
5 उपानत् । उपवृत् । उपावृत् । प्रवृद् । प्रावृद् । निवृत् । नीवृत् ।

॥ २३१ ॥ द्व्यक्षरे गुर्वादावकाराङ्गे ॥ ७ ॥

द्व्यक्षरे धातौ प्रत्यये दीर्घीभवति गुर्वादावकाराङ्गे । निवर्त्तः । नीवर्त्तः ।
अभिवर्त्तः । अभीवर्त्तः । परिवर्त्तः । परीवर्त्तः । परिवापः^३ । परीवापः^३ । परि-
वारः । परीवारः । प्रकारः । प्राकारः । उपसर्गान्त इति ? घोषवाहः । माषवाहः ।
10 तिलवाहः । धातौ ? सुशालः । विशालः । उपशालः । द्व्यक्षरे ? परिवाहकः^५ ।
परिवारकः । परिवापकः । गुर्वादौ ? प्रतरः । प्रचरः । प्रकरः^६ । अकाराङ्गे ?
विहारी । विशाली । विनाशी । असंप्रतीति । प्रतिकर्षः । उपकर्षः । अपकर्षः ।

॥ २३२ ॥ प्र दन्त्यादौ सादसूदसङ्गसेनेषु ॥ ८ ॥

एतेषु च प्रत्ययेषु यत् प्रकृतं प्रेत्यस्यान्तो दीर्घीभवति । प्रसादः ।
15 प्रासादः । प्रसूदः । प्रासूदः । प्रसङ्गः । प्रासङ्गः । प्रसेनः । प्रासेनः । निवर्तन्ते ।
प्रदीपप्रसेकप्रदानप्रवाहाः ।

॥ २३३ ॥ न सत्त्वभावे लुडिते च ॥ ९ ॥

न सत्त्वभावे लुडिते च दीर्घीभवति । प्रासादो देवतानाम् । प्रासादो
गुरुणाम् । प्रसादः सुरायाः । प्रसादो मृत्तिकायाः ।

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॥ २३४ ॥ निष्ठायामित् तादौ ॥ १० ॥

निष्ठायामिकारो दीर्घीभवति तकारादौ धातौ प्रत्यये । नीत्ता वीत्ता ।
परीत्ता । निष्ठायाम् ? निदीयते । विदीयते । परिदीयते ।

1 वतनीय Bur.

2 प्रवृत् प्रावृत् Bur.

3 परिवासः परीवासः B.

4 परिहारकः B.

5 This is wanting in Burnel's edition.

6 So A,B,C. Bur. has सत्त्वभाव.

॥ २३५ ॥ उ च काशे दर्शने ॥ ११ ॥

उ-घ कारस्य दीर्घीभवति काशे दर्शने प्रत्यये । अवनुकाशते । अवनू-
काशते । प्रतिकाशते । प्रतीकाशते राज्यामेतत् । दर्शने कस्मात् ? प्रतिकाशां
गच्छानुकाशानिति^१ वा ।

इति द्वितीयो दशकः ॥

[अथ तृतीयो दशकः]

॥ २३६ ॥ युग्मं घु ॥ १ ॥

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युग्मं^१ लघु दीर्घीभवति । पादस्येत्यधिकारः । एवाहसि (१.२३२).
त्रिरेतस्याम् । एवा हि वीरः (१.३=५). सिमायाम् (आ. ना. परि० ४. महा-
नाम्नी ३) पुरीषपदेषु (एवा हि १२) च । अचां देवा० (१.८=). योजा न्विन्द्र
(१.४१५). बोधा स्तो०^२ (२.८७६). येना^३ भवन्वा (२.२८६). तेना पयस्यान्धसा^४
(१.४७०). अघा ह्यग्ने (२.११२६). अघा^५ स्म^६ (२.५६=). रक्षा णः (१.२४). 10
शिक्षा णः (१.२५१). युद्धत्वा हि (१.२५). घेत्या हि (१.३६६). पिवा सु पूर्णम्
पिवा सुतस्य (१.२३६). पिवा सोमम् (१.२२६). (१.१२४). भवा नः सधमाये
(१.२६०). रास्वा च नः (१.४३). मत्स्वा न इन्द्र (१.२३६). तिष्ठा^७ देवः (?).
अच्छां नप्ते (१.२१). अच्छा वीरम् (१.५६). अच्छा कोशम् (१.५१४). अच्छा
यर्ही रशनाभिः^८ (१.५२३). देवम् अच्छा (१.५६३). ०त्रास्पान्तिं^९ (१.२०६—घा). 15
हता मयम् (१.५५३). युग्ममिति ? मघवं^{१०} छुग्धि (१.२७४). लप्स्यति ? पञ्च
क्षिती०—(१.२६२)—प्रभृतीनाम् । नित्यसंयोगे चाभीष्टार्थं ग्रहणम् ॥

1 So C. उव A Bur and B

2 ०नीति Bur

3 So B. युग्मं is wanting in Burnel.

4 सिमायायाम् B.

5 बोधा नो B.

6 येना पावक B.

7 अन्धमा is wanting in B

8 अघा स्वधाः B.

9 So B Burnel reads दिष्टा ?

10 B does not add च in any example

11 रशनाभिः is wanting in B

12 Is wanting in B.

13 B reads अवां मघवं

14 भीष्वा० B.

॥ २३७ ॥ उ घोर्घुनि घोषादिः ॥ २ ॥

उकारस्य द्वैधं घोषादिरेव दीर्घीभवति लघोः परो लघुनि प्रत्यये । युग्मं लघु (सू. २३६) इत्याधिकारः । तमू शुचिम् (आ. सं. २३). अरुषस्य नू महः (आ. सं. २५). पुरु चिदर्णवान् (१.३४०). पुरु नृषूतः (१.२७६) ॥ निवृत्तानि । अनु मातरम् । आ सीदतु—(१.५३५)—प्रभृतीनाम् । मधु दुधे (१.३७८). समासत्वात् । असुरिणम् ॥ घोषादिरित्यधिकारो वर्षीयैनुपसर्गो न ।

॥ २३८ ॥ इ ॥ ३ ॥

इकारस्य द्वैधं घोषादेरेव दीर्घीभवति लघोः परो लघुनि प्रत्यये । युग्मं लघु (सू. २३६) इत्याधिकारः । आभावं^३ पादादौ^३ च । श्रुधी हवम्^५ (१.३४६). व्यशुही मदम् (१.१६१). चर्षणीधृ० (१.३७४). यदी वहन्ति (१.३५६). शृणुही गिरः (२.५६४). कृणुही न इन्द्र (१.४५५). तत्तद् यदी (१.५३७) ॥ अधि यदस्मिन् (१.५३१) उपसर्गो न ॥ निवृत्तानि । दिवि संलुक्रः (१.८३). दिवि सदभू० (१.४६७). हव्यं वहसि (१.४६). गौर्धयति^५ (१.१४६). मित्रो नयति (१.११८). मयि वर्चः (आ. सं. १८) ।

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॥ २३९ ॥ सोष्मि दन्त्ये क्षे ॥ ४ ॥

सोष्मीकारो^६ दन्त्येऽक्षरे पदे प्रत्यये दीर्घीभवति । विद्धी त्वा३स्य (१. १३२). कृधी नः (१.४७६ आ.सं.४१). अभी षतः^७ (१.३०६). अभी षु णः (२. ३४). अभी नो वा० (१.५४९). सोष्मीति ? दिवि सद् अक्षरे (१.८३). अभि-देवाँ अयास्यः^८ (ऋ.वे.६.४४.१). अभि सोमासः (१.५१८). दन्त्ये ? अभि वो वीरम् (१.२६५). अभि त्यम् (१.३७६). नित्यसंयोगे ।

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॥ २४० ॥ कण्ठ्ये ॥ ५ ॥

कण्ठनि दन्त्ये दीर्घीभवति । अभीषतः^९ (१.३०६). अभीष्याम

1 घोषादेरि० Bur.

मदम्.

2 वर्षीयैनुपसर्गो न B. It has both the Short and long mātrās in अनु.

5 गौर्धयति B.

•रयनू० Bur.

6 सोष्मिकारो Bur.

7 अभीषद B.

3 आहावं पदादौ B.

8 अयास्यः is wanting in B.

4 After this B reads पादादौ च श्रुधी-

9 अभीषदः B.

(१.३३६). अभी नवं ते (१.५५०). दन्त्ये ? अभि यत्तम् (२.५४१). कण्ठ्ये ?
अभि त्रिपृष्ठम् (१.५२८) ।

॥ २४१ ॥ व्यादेः ॥ ६ ॥

तालव्यादेरक्षरस्य दन्त्ये प्रत्यये द्वैधं कण्ठ्ये च दीर्घीभवति । अक्षरे
वा पदे प्रत्यये । अच्छा नन्वे (१.२१). योजान्विन्द्र (१.४१५). निवृत्तानि । अच्छ^१ 5
सुताः (१.५६६). दश धीरस्य (१.५३८). दिवं ययं दि० (१.३४८). अर्चादेः^२
परत्वात् समाने वा ।

॥ २४२ ॥ क्षमवि^३ ॥ ७ ॥

अक्षरस्य पदस्य द्वैधमक्षरे वा परे प्रत्यये दीर्घीभवति अवकारे । युयो-
तना नः (१.३६७). पर ऊ त एकम् (१.६५). अघा दे० (१.४०) सुनीयो घा 10
(१.२०६). गायध्विद् घा स० (१.४०४). घा तम्^४ (१.४२४). अघा म० (१.३२५).
आ तू न इन्द्र क्षुमन्तम् (१.१६७). आ तू न इन्द्र घृजदन् (१.१८१). पष्पु (१.७)
शम्भू ३ पु (१.२५३). पर्यु३पु (१.४२८). तमूपु (१.३३२) अवकारे ? त्यमु घः
(१.३५७). विदा गातुम्^५ (महानासी १). देवा यमम् (१.५६). प्र न इन्दो (१.
५०६). युग्ममित्यधिकारः । अतस्तनूर्न (१.५६५) । 15

॥ २४३ ॥ तृतीयम् ॥ ८ ॥

तृतीयं^६ चाक्षरे पदे प्रत्यये दीर्घीभवति । ईडिप्या हि (१.१०३). ऊर्ध्व
ऊ पु (१.५७). इममूपु (१.२८) स्तुप ऊ पु (१.३६०) घयं घा ते (१.२३०). अत्रा-
ह गोः (२.२६५) ह्रस्वादित्यधिकारः । एतमु त्यम् (२.४३१.६२१) लघ्वित्यधि-
कारः^७ । उक्थं च न (१.२२५). अयमु ते (१.१८३) भाष्यम् । 20

॥ २४४ ॥ यतौ ॥ ९ ॥

यतौ च दीर्घीभवति^८ । तृतीयमित्यधिकारः^९ । यावयो^{१०} (१.२६६) च्यावया

१ आछ B

२ यार्चादे B

३ विस० is wanting in B

४ So A B C Burnel reads क्षमवि

५ अघातम् B

६ गाध तु B

७ तृतीये B

८ ०कारो B

९ दीर्घीभवत Bur

१० तृतीयमित्युक्तेऽधि० B

११ यावता B

(१.२६८). आ गन्ता (१.४०१). आ सोता (१.५८०). पर्वता (?). आ त्वेता (१.१६४) ॥ निवृत्तानि । कृणोतनं (१.३६१). युयोतनं (१.३६७). सुनोत (१.२८५). सोमं हिनोत (१.५३५). सचेतं (१.१६). आ धावत (१.१२३). दानाय (२.६६८). भगार्यं (१.४२७). ह्रस्वादित्यधिकारः^५ ।

5

॥ २४५ ॥ णिणोर्द्विवतः ॥ १० ॥

द्विवतः परस्य द्वैधम् ऊष्मिणोः^६ प्रत्यययोर्दीर्घाभवति । युग्मम् (सू. २३६) यता (सू० २४४)-वित्यधिकारः । गूर्धया (१.१०६). द्रावया^७ (१.३०८). महता^८ (ऋ.वे.१.३२.५). आ जुहोता (१.६३). भरता (१.६८). अर्चता (१.३६२). ओतो बिञ्चता (१.५१२) ॥ निवृत्तानि । तृतीयेन (१.६५). या इन्द्रं (१.२५४). अरं
10 गमाय (१.३५२). वियन्त्यसुराय (१.५५१). सम्मील्ये (आ.गा.१.७.४, आच्छा)
० आ धावत (२.६७६). सोमं हिनोत (१.५३५). अमीमदन्त (१.४१५). असिष्य-
दन्त (१.५६३). स्थविराय तज्जुः (१.३२२). ह्रस्वादित्यधिकारः । वृषभा सुते
(१.१६१). सोष्मिविशेषात् । जनयत (१.७२) भाष्यम् ।

इति तृतीयो दशकः ॥

[अथ चतुर्थो दशकः]

॥ २४६ ॥ णि ॥ १ ॥

15

णकारिणि पदे^९ दीर्घाभवति । इन्द्रमित् स्तोता (१.२४२). (अभि)मदता (१.३७६). सप्तानूषत (१.५७७) ॥ णिणोः^{१०} ? आदिद्वन्द्वे^{१०} ।

॥ २४७ ॥ नीचस्य चुं प्रथमे ॥ २ ॥

नीचस्य पदस्य झञ्जरस्य द्वैधं वर्गप्रथमे प्रत्यये दीर्घाभवति । वहाँ त्वम् (१.४०). भजा त्वम् । पूर्णमिन्द्र (योजा) (१.४२४). निवृत्तानि । उब्ज रथमिव ।

1 आ is wanting in B.

tal.

2 न is wanting in B.

8 इन्द्रेण B.

3 After this B reads अघ्नत.

9 पादे B.

4 B has भगाय च.

10 णिणोरादिद्वन्द्वे (?) Bur.

5 After this B has यतावित्यं यत्नं.

11 So Burnel. नीचस्य चु प्रथमे A,B,C.

6 Bur. has ऊष्मिण्योरप्रत्ययोः.

12 वदा B.

7 But here महता (वज्रेण) is instrumen-

यक्षा इव (१.७३). इन्द्रमर्छ (१.५६६). जरायोध (ऋ.वे.१.२७.१०). घञ्जस्त (आ. सं. १) समासत्वात्। युग्मम् (सू. २३६)-ए शब्दिन्य (सू. २४६)-क्षरे घेत्य-धिकारः। इन्द्रम् (इत्) स्तोता (१.२४२). आ तू (१.१६७)।

॥ २४८ ॥ म ॥ ३ ॥

मशब्दो दीर्घीभवति। सिमा पुरु (१.२७६). जनिमा विवक्ति (१.५२४). सुपुमां हि ते (१.१६१). लघुमध्ये। प्रल जप्तादीनि (१.३२१)।

॥ २४९ ॥ तम् ॥ ४ ॥

तंलिङ्गायां चर्चि मशब्दो दीर्घीभवति। ररिमा ते (१.१२४). सह्यामां त्वो० (१. ३१६). जगृता ते (१.३१७). विज्ञा (१.३१७). ऋध्यामा ते (१.४३४). तंलिङ्गायाम्? घनेम तत् (१.१२८). सोम सुवीर्यम् (१.५०१). धाम वि राजति 10 (आ.सं.४८). नीचस्य निवृत्तिः ॥ निवृत्तानि। प्रल जप्ताणम् (१.३२१). प्रल चकार (१.४१०). तमु हुवे (२.६८). साम गायत (१.३८८). धाम गोनाम् (१.५३४). नाम गोनाम् (२.२६)।

॥ २५० ॥ इमम् ॥ ५ ॥

इमंलिङ्गायां चर्चि मशब्दो दीर्घीभवति। द्विरिमं स्तोमायाम् (१.६६). 15 सोमपर्वभिः (१.१८०) समासत्वात्।

॥ २५१ ॥ तेः ॥ ६ ॥

तेः परं च वर्गप्रथमे* प्रत्यये दीर्घीभवति। तेना पवस्व (१.४७०) ॥ निवृत्तानि। तेन नूनम् (१.११६). तेन मासम्।

॥ २५२ ॥ अयुंस्त्य ॥ ७ ॥

20

पादान्तस्य* द्वेधं स्यपदमेव दीर्घीभवति। मृज्यमानः सुहस्त्या 11 (१.५१७). निवृत्तमन्यत्।

1 इन्द्रमर्छ B. Bur. has इन्द्रमच्छ.

2 सुमाहिते B.

3 So Bur. and B. Benfoy's text मक्षाम.

4 B reads घनेम तत्गोमनसः।

5 हुवेम B.

6 B has स्वासमा०

7 वर्ग is wanting in B.

8 So B. ते Bur.

9 अयुंस्त्य A. B. अयुं स C.

10 पदान्तस्य Bur.

11 सुहस्त्य B.

॥ २५३ ॥ वा इ वर्तनीः^१ ॥ ८ ॥

पिवा इमम् (१.१६१). तं वर्तनीः^२ (१.३७२). अन्यत् स्वरे । निवृत्तपदान्तश्च । पिबेदस्य । व्यञ्जनान्तम् ।

॥ २५४ ॥ यमः ॥ ९ ॥

५ यं परस्य^३ च पदस्य दीर्घाभवति । आ हर्यता^४ (१.५५१). तार्क्ष्यमिहा (१.३३२). लघुमध्ये । त्वया (ह सिवद् युजा) वयम् (१.४०३) ।

॥ २५५ ॥ प्रा चु सोष्मिणि ॥ १० ॥

प्रादिन्यामृचि सोष्मिणि पदे दीर्घाभवति । प्र देवमच्छा^५ (१.५६३). प्र धन्वा (१.५६७). च ना (२.१०७७). प्रायासुः (२.४६५?). सोष्मिण्यपदान्ते इत्य-
१० धिकारः । प्र सेनानी (१.५३३)-रित्यधिकारस्य^६ विशेषः ।

इति चतुर्थो दशकः ॥

[अथ पञ्चमो दशकः]

॥ २५६ ॥ अरस्य ॥ १ ॥

अकारः प्रतिषेधो नेमौ दीर्घाभवतः^७ । इन्द्र वाजेषु (आ. सं. १४). इन्द्र सुतेषु (१.३८१). तत्र पूषा (१.१४८). कस्य नूनम् (१.३४). न तस्य मायया (१.१०४). पूर्णमिन्द्र । आ जभारा (आ.सं. १५) विशेषात् ।

१५ ॥ २५७ ॥ रसन्धिः^८ ॥ २ ॥

स्वरसन्धिः पदं न दीर्घाभवति । ०ओत रथया (१.१८६). न आ गहि (ऋ. वे. १.१३६.६). सन् यदि वेह (१.४५०). ०तो न्विन्द्र (१.३८७). न केवलः स्वरसन्धिः^९ । आ त्वेता (१.१६४). आ तू (१.१८१) ॥

॥ २५८ ॥ उपसर्गः^{१०} ॥ ३ ॥

२० उपसर्गश्च न दीर्घाभवति । प्र उप अप^{११} अव आ पर^{१२} वि नि सु उत्

१ वर्तिनि A. B. C.

२ वर्तिनिः B. C.

३ यं is omitted in Bur.

४ B has सपर्यत instead of आहर्यत.

५ So Benfey. देवमच्छा Bur, देवमच्छ B.

६ So B. इकारस्तु Bur.

७ 'दीर्घाभवति (sic)' Bur.

८ So Bur. and B. रसन्धेः A.

९ केवलस्वर० Bur.

१० उपसर्गात् A.

११ अ Bur.

१२ परा B.

अभि प्रति परि अपि अति अधि^१ अनु^२ निः दुः समित्येतानि पदानि । अभी-
पतादीनाम् (१.३०६) इकारस्य विशेषः । चित् स्चित् छित्^३ इत् वाक् हँ
हे^४ हि हुम् एवमादयो निपाताः ।

॥ २५६ ॥ घ ॥ ४ ॥

घशब्दश्च न दीर्घाभवति । यदघ (२.६६६). अघ नो दे० (१.१४१). निवृ- 5
त्तानि । अघा देवान् (१.४०). अघा ममार (१.३२५). वह्निमघा (१.४६८). अस्मा-
कमघ (१.२४१) प्राप्तस्य^५ ।

॥ २६० ॥ मि वृतीयी ॥ ५ ॥

मकारे प्रत्यये वर्गवृतीयी न दीर्घाभवति । मृड महँ (१.२३). इन्द्रो
अङ्ग म० (१.२००). घैराजे (१.३६८—इन्द्र म०). सिमासु (महानाञ्जी ३—पिय म०) 10
मकारे ? पिवादीनि (१.२३६). वर्गवृतीयी इति ? वोधा सु (२.२७६) ।

॥ २६१ ॥ अनुपगादिः ॥ ६ ॥

अनुपगादिर्दीर्घाभवति । हव्यम् आनुपक् (१.८२). वर्हिरानुपक्^६ । आदि-
रिति ? यदि वीरो अनुप्यादाग्नेम् (१.८२) ।

॥ २६२ ॥ अवः ॥ ७ ॥

15

अवादिर्दीर्घाभवति । वेन आवः (१.३२१). अवरिति ? महि-त्रीणायाम्
(१.१६२—अवरस्तु). ह्रस्वास्वरितमिति वा ।

॥ २६३ ॥ ह्रस्वात् पुरुषः ॥ ८ ॥

ह्रस्वात् परः पुरुषादिर्दीर्घाभवति । ततो ज्यायांश्च पूरु० (आ. सं. ३६).
विराजः^७ (आ.सं.३७) ॥ निवृत्तानि । सहस्रशी० (आ.सं.३३). त्रिपाद् ऊ० 20
(आ.सं.३४) ।

1 अवि Bur.

2 औ Bur.

3 चित् Bur.

4 दृहृ B.

5 प्राप्तस्याय Bur.

6 Is wanting in Bur.

7 अवादि (no विसर्जनीय in) Bur.

8 See 7

9 वीराजः Bur.

॥ २६४ ॥ द्विस्पर्शः^१ ॥ ६ ॥

द्विर्भवति स्पर्शः । ह्रस्वात् पर इत्यधिकारः । तदावृणादीनि (१.१३८).
ह्रस्वादिति ? यदिन्द्र प्राक् (१.२७६). स्पर्श इति ? यष्कादीनि ।

॥ २६५ ॥ रेऽन्त्योऽप्रतिषेधे ॥ १० ॥

5 खरे प्रत्यये^२ द्वैधमन्त्य एव द्विर्भवति । अप्रतिषेधे पदान्तः । ऋष्यव्रते^३
(आ.प्र. ३.६.१०—भुङ्ङिति मद्यवन्निन्द्र). प्रत्यङ्ङुदेपि (आ. सं. ५२). गण
णत्र^४ । हसन्नत्र^५ । अजगन्नपः (१.५३). क्रीडादीनि (१.५८४—क्रीडन्नु०).
अप्रतिषेधे ? अनानतः^६ (१.१४२). अनाभयिन् (१.१२४) ॥

इति पञ्चमो दशकः ॥

[अथ षष्ठो दशकः]

॥ २६६ ॥ हुम् ॥ १ ॥

10 हुम् शब्दस्य मकारः खरे प्रत्यये क्रामति । हुम्मा—दीनि (स्तोभः). अन्यो
मकारो निवृत्तः । तमिन्द्रम् (१.४६०). त्यमु वादीनि (१.१७०) ।

॥ २६७ ॥ छः^७ ॥ २ ॥

छश्च द्विर्भवति । अहिच्छत्रा^८ । कर्णाच्छिद्रम् । सुच्छिन्नम् । परिच्छिन्नम् ।
संमील्ये^९ चतुर्थे (आ.प्र. १, ७, ४—आच्छा). ह्रस्वादिति ? तये छौ । वरुणे छम्
15 (१.२५५) ।

॥ २६८ ॥ माभ्याम्^{१०} ॥ ३ ॥

माशब्दाकाराभ्यां च परश्छो^{११} द्विर्भवति । माच्छादयमानम्^{१२} । माच्छे-

1 द्विः स्पर्शः Bur.

2 परे B.

3 शयस्य व्रते B.

4 After this B reads वसणत्र.

5 After this B reads भद्रति । गन्नपः ।

6 अना न तस्य B.

7 छः B. C. छश्च Burnel.

8 B never adds च्.

9 संमील्य B.

10 छम् B.

11 A omits छः

12 परस्थो Burnel.

13 मा छदयानम् B.

दयमानम्^१ । माच्छिन्नम् । माच्छिदता । माच्छिन्नोति^२ । अच्छादीनि । माशब्दा-
काराभ्यामिति ? कालीद्यायां शाला द्यायते^३ । समा द्याया ।

॥ २६६ ॥ रात् सण् ॥ ४ ॥

स्वरात् संयोगादिः^४ कामति^५ । प्र मंदिष्ठा० (१.१०७). अभि प्रियाणि (१.
५५४). अभि प्र घः^६ (१.२३५). स्वरादिति ? त्वमिन्द्र (१.१२०). प्र तुद्र० (१.५२३) । 5

॥ २७० ॥ रं हात् ॥ ५ ॥

परं तत् रेफहकाराभ्यां कामति । न तो । विहुतम् (१.२४४). आजुदा-
नस्य (१.४६५). दुदुहिरे (१.५६०). अर्कादीनि (१.१६८ इत्यादि) ।

॥ २७१ ॥ ऊष्मा व्यञ्जने ॥ ६ ॥

ऊष्मणोर्द्धं व्यञ्जने प्रत्यये द्विर्भवति । वाष्पायणीपुत्रः^७ (आ. प्रा. २. 10
२३. १६). वाष्पायोः^८ ॥ निवृत्तानि । हर्षते^९ (१.५३३). वर्पति । दर्शनीयो अर्हति^{१०} ।
यर्हिः स्पर्शने । कार्पापणम्^{११} । स्पर्शे ? कचयः^{१२} (आ. सं. ३६) ।

॥ २७२ ॥ दे नो मूर्धन्यम् ॥ ७ ॥

एकपदे रेफे^{१३} नकारे^{१४} मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । शरणे^{१५} । (१.६७). चरणम् (ऋ. घे.
१.११३.६). गिरीणाम् (१.१४३). तरणिम्^{१६} (१.२०४). अग्रहणम्^{१७} (१.३५७). घरे- 15
णम् (१.४८). हिरण्यं (२.७७५). हिरण्ययः (१.५११). सुप्रपाणाः (आ. सं. ४२) ॥
एकपदे ? रेवतीर्नः (१.१५३). चारवन्तम् (१.१७). घरो न^{१८} (२.७३५). ऽप्यन्^{१९}
वज्रिन् (१.३०२). अक्षरान्तप्रतिषेधः । पूर्वनेष्टाम् (१.३५३) समासत्वात् ।

1 मा छेदयानम् B.

2 मा छिनोति Bur. छिनति seems correct.

3 ०शति द्यायन्ते B.

4 ०गादिष्कामति B.

5 प्रगो B.

6 But Ar. Br. has वाष्पायणी०. वाष्पायणिः

(पुत्र om. in) B.

7 पाष्पाय B.

8 हर्षति ।

9 Bur. misconstrues दर्शनीयोर्हति and

gives a query mark.

10 कार्पापणा B.

11 कचयः B.

12 रेफाणकारो B.

13 शरणां B.

14 चराणां B.

15 तरणिः B.

16 अग्रहणम् B.

17 Is wanting in B.

18 घरं ते B.

19 प्रारन् B.

॥ २७३ ॥ ऋपाभ्याम्^१ ॥ ८ ॥

ऋकारपकाराभ्यां च परो नकारो मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । होतृणाम् (ऋ. वे. ८.१०२.१०). मातृणाम् । पितृणाम् (ऋ.वे. १.१०६.३). अपो^२ वृणानः (१. ५३६). मानुषाणाम् (ऋ.वे. १.८४.२). अक्षेण (१.३३६). ऽपोषिणाम् (१.५८).
5 क्षपमाणः (१.३०५). ईषमाणः (१.३२४). सु ष्वाणासः (१.३१६). सोम उ ष्वाणः (१.५१५) ।

॥ २७४ ॥ नो^३ व ॥ १३ ॥

नः शब्दश्च वलिङ्गायामृचि मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । ऊर्ध्व ऊ पु णः (१.५७). गव्यो पु णः (१.१८६). रक्षा णः (१.२४). शिक्षा णः (१.२५६). मिमिक्ष णः (१. ५१६). वलिङ्गायाम्^४ ? सुतेषु नः । वाजेषु नः । (आ.सं.१४). त्वष्टा नः (१.२६६). मध्यमवेतत्वात्^५ ।

॥ २७५ ॥ न मध्यमवर्गीयैर्व्यवेतं लशसैश्च ॥ १४ ॥

न मध्यमवर्गीयैर्व्यवेतम् । लशसैश्च न गम्यते । क्षितीनाम् (१.२६२). दक्ष-
साधनः (१.४७४). राजानम् (१.६६). राधानाम्^६ । रथानाम् (१.१४६). रशनाभिः
15 (१.५२३). ऽस्य रसिनः^७ (१.२३६). हारियोजनम्^८ (१.४२४). अरिष्टेनेमि पृतना०
(१.३३२). ऋजुनीती (१.२१८). कृणोतन (१.३६५). हिरण्यनेमयः (१.४१७).
शाकरलोमायनम्^९ । प्रतापनम् । प्रमोचनम् । चिष्वक्सेनः । ह्रस्वेन । वृषलेन^{१०} ।
लोलाक्षदर्शनादर्शनं^{११} । दर्शनीयेन^{१२} ।

इति पष्ठो दशकः ॥

[अथ सप्तमो दशकः]

॥ २७६ ॥ क्राभ्यां सो वैभक्तः ॥ १ ॥

20 ककाररेफाभ्यां परः सकारो गम्यते वैभक्तः । ऋजु । वणिजु^{१३} । वाजु ।

1 रषाभ्यां Bur.

2 अपा वृणान B.

3 नोऽव B.

4 शब्दोऽव लिङ्गा० B.

5 अवलिङ्गायाम् B.

6 मध्यमरेतत्वात् B.

7 This is wanting in Bur.

8 सिरसि नः B.

9 योरियो० B.

10 शारलोमायनः B.

11 Bur. reads प्रवृषा instead of वृषलेन.

12 Bur. reads लोलिक्तदर्शनादर्शनदर्शनीयेन

B omits लोल.

13 After this B has मृजु । दिजु ।

गीर्णु (१.१७०). धूर्णु (पद्विं. २.३). चतुर्णु । पूर्णु । ककाररेफाभ्यामिति ?
महत्सु (१.४११). वैभक्त इति ? वाक्सूक्तम् ।

॥ २७७ ॥ उगि ॥ २ ॥

उगि च^१ प्रत्यये गम्यते । पूं गां यतां—३३३ उ (१.२५५ अ). पूं गां ३
या ३ ता ३ (१.२५५ आ). उगि इति ? स्ये त्वामिद्धि (१.२३४—त्वाम् इद् धि । 5
.....सातौ) । राजसु गौ—३३ । हो—३३ ३३३३ (१.२५५ इ). दीर्घश्रवणात् ।

॥ २७८ ॥ अन्ताक्षरात् ॥ ३ ॥

अन्ताक्षराच्च परो गम्यते । ब्राह्मणेषु । एषु^२ । तेषु । फेषु । अन्ताक्षरादिति ?
यासु । तासु । फासु ।

॥ २७९ ॥ उपसर्गात् ॥ ४ ॥

10

उपसर्गाच्च परो गम्यते^३ । इन्द्राय सोम (सु पुतः—१.५६१). आ त्वेता नि^४
(१.१६४). अच्छा व इन्द्रम् (१.३७५). आ सोता (१.५८०). सोम उ प्या० (१.५१५).
प्र ते^५ (२.३३६). स खा स्य- (१.३६०—स्तुप ऊ पु^६ १.५६८—नि पीदत). अभीपत्^७—
आतीह्यौ^८ (१.३०६, २२३). उपसर्गादिति^९ ? आ नो (१.४३). अभि त्यम्
(१.३७६). उद्या ते (१.४६७). उदीरत्^{१०} (१.४१४). अन्ताक्षरादिति^{११} ? 15
अपसेधत्^{१२} (१.३६७). स्वराद्यमुपादिशेयः^{१३} समासो^{१४} वा ।

॥ २८० ॥ राम् य सु ॥ ५ ॥

रेफाकारमकारिणि^{१५} पदे द्वैधं यणुलिङ्ग एव पादे^{१६} मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । अभी-

1 वाक्सूत्रम् Bur.

2 च is wanting in Bur.

3 B reads पूं गां यतां ३१ उ ।

पू गोयाता । उगीतिश्चेति त्वामिद्धा रोजसु
गौ ३३ । हो ३ ३१२३४ । दीर्घमहणात् ।

4 येषु B.

5 B reads नम्पते instead of गम्यते.

6 नि is wanting in B.

7 B reads प्र तु सत्ता स्वर्भापतादीनि.

8 उ पू Bur.

9 अभीपत् Bur.

10 Is wanting in B.

11 B, has अनुपसर्गा० and gives ३ below
the line.

12 Is wanting in B.

13 अन्त is omitted in Bur.

14 अपसे धातु० B.

15 स्वराद्यमुपादिशेयसमासोवा B.

16 रेफकारिणि Bur.

17 पदे B.

व्याम (१.३३६) । निवृत्तानि । अपस्त्रिधम्^१ (१.३६७). विस्तृतयः^२ (१.४५३). विसे-
नाभिः । परि स्वानः (१.४७५). अधि सानः (१.५२६). त्रि^३ (द्विः) । यास्वादि-
रिति^३ (२.१०८६) वा न निवर्त्यम् ।

॥ २८१ ॥ उद आद्ये ॥ ६ ॥

5 उस्थात् पर आद्ये पादे मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । एह्यु पु (१.७). मो पु त्वा (१.
२८४). यदि वीरः (१.८२). कुष्ठः (१.३०५). परीतो षि० (१.५१२). सोम उष्वा०
(१.५१५). आद्ये पादे ? कण्वेषु^४ । कश्यपपुच्छे (आ. गा. ५.२.२०-चक्षुर अ०)
उ त्वा मंदन्तु (१.१६४). इन्द्रः सुतेषु । मकारिणीत्यधिकारः^५ । उस्थादिति ?
अयमु ते (१.१८३) ।

10 ॥ २८२ ॥ क्षाज्जागते ॥ ७ ॥

अक्षरात् पदाज्जागते पादो^६ मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । महौ हि षः (१.३८१).
स्तुष ऊ पु । शग्ध्युषु^७ (१.२५३). जागते ? उपो नु स सपर्यन्^८ (१.१६६) ।
ब्रह्माणि स^९ । साक्षरादक्षरमित्यधिकारः^{१०} ।

॥ २८३ ॥ सन्ध्यः ॥ ८ ॥

15 सन्ध्यश्चान्ताक्षरात् परो गम्यते । चतुष्पात् (१.३६७). ज्योतिष्कणोति
(१.३०३). वास्तोष्पते (१.२७५). गोष्पदे (स्तोभः). जमदग्निव्रते^{११} (आ. गा. ४.
२. १५—ज्योतिष्प०). परिष्कृतम् (१.४८७). सन्ध्य इति ? पूर्वे (१.५५०) ।
अन्ताक्षरादिति ? दिवस्पायुः (१.३६) ।

॥ २८४ ॥ दन्त्ये स्पर्शे ॥ ९ ॥

20 दन्त्ये प्रत्यये द्वैधं स्पर्श एव पादे मूर्धन्यमापद्यते । न किष्टम् (१.२४३).

1 अतिसृधो B.

2 विस्तृतयो B.

3 अधात्वादिरिति B. स्वादि इति Bur.

4 So B. Bur. reads कण्वेषु and says
'this name is not known.'

5 अमकारिणीत्यधिकारः B.

6 Is wanting in B.

7 Is wanting in B.

8 Is wanting in B.

9 Is wanting in Bur.

10 अक्षरादक्षर० B.

11 Bur. refers to Ār. Gr. III, 4, 5.
Neither jyotiṣma • (his reading)
nor ज्योतिष्प० is found there.

न किष्कानुं (२.३००). योनिष्ट इन्द्र (१.३१४). गोभिष्टे^१ (ऋ. वे. ६.१०४.४).
 दुष्टम् (१.२६६). सुष्टुतः^२ (२.८५०). महानास्त्रीषु (२—आभिष्टुमभिष्टिभिः).
 विभोष्ट इन्द्र (१.३६६). निवृत्तानि। अग्निः समिधा (१.७). अस्युः सुतेषु (१.३४६).
 यावाहुः स० (१.३.६). चंचो सुतः (१.४६०). गृहपतिस्त्वम् (१.६१). सेतुपास्त्रि
 (आ. ब्र. १, ९.—सेतुस्तर). चतुरनुगाने (आ. ब्र. २. ७. २२-२५—तेभिस्तेज ५
 आपः). विष्णोर्वते (आ. ब्र. ३, ८—शोचिस्तपोहरः)। पादमध्यस्येत्याधिकारः।

॥ २८५ ॥ द्विवति परे ॥ १० ॥

द्विवति पदे^३ द्वैधं पकारपरं पय पादे मूर्धन्यमापद्यते। अग्निष्टपति
 (स्तोमः)। धनुष्टन्वन्ति (१.५११) ॥ निवृत्तानि। शिशोस्तस्याद्गः^४।^५ सुवीरामि-
 स्त० (१.१०८). सजूस्त० (१.३७०). ०तं गीर्भिः^६ (१.७४)। 10

॥ २८६ ॥ पादन्त्यः ॥ ११ ॥

पात् परो दन्त्यो मूर्धन्यमापद्यते। कुष्ठः^७ (१.३०५). धृष्ट्यहि^८ (१.४१३).
 नकिष्कादीनि (२.३००)।

इति सप्तमो दशकः ॥

॥ २८७ ॥ स्वरोऽनन्त्यः ॥ (सामतन्त्रम् १.१.१) ॥

इति पञ्चमः प्रपाठकः ॥

॥ इति शाकटायनोक्तमृक्तन्त्रव्याकरणं संपूर्णम्^{११} ॥

1 नकिष्टदा B.

2 गोभिष्ट Bur. Cf. RV. 10.42.10.

3 स्वसुष्टमः B.

4 परे B.

5 वकारपर० Bur.

6 Is wanting in Bur.

7 Bur. gives प्रसो..... the opening of the stanza also.

8 इन्द्रं गीर्भिस्तवि B.

9 कुष्ठोः B.

10 अधिष्ठाभिः B.

11 So Bur. चतुर्थः। इति छन्दोगव्याकरणं समा-

सम् A. The colophon in B runs thus—

सप्तमो दशकः। चतुर्थः प्रपाठकः समाप्तः।

छन्दोगशाखायामृक्तन्त्राभिधानव्याकरण-

वृत्तिः समाप्ता। अष्टतन्त्रव्याकरणं शाक-

टायनादिभिः कृतम्। सूत्राणां संख्या २८०।

अशीत्यधिकशतद्वयं सूत्राणि। After

this begins सामतन्त्रम् (with the

comm.), of which only one page is

preserved in B.

अकारादिक्रमेण-
सूत्रादीनां सूची ।

APPENDIX I.

INDEX TO THE SŪTRAS.

अकालो ह्रस्वः	40	अवः	262	उद् आद्ये	281
अक्षरम्	46	अवं वा	81	उदात्तमुत्	51
अगोष्पदमनाचरिते	204	अव मर्यादा०	193	उद् स्थास्तम्भोः	167
अङ्गव्यवाये०	190	अविशेषस्थानौ०	11	उन्नीचे मे	54
अङ्गे च	127	अष्ट	225	उप नखे	223
अच्छ वदतेः	213	असुखे खे	135	उपप्रती हिंसायाम्	197
अडि	143	अस्थनामिनी	94	उपसर्गः	105. 258
अत् पटादीनामितौ	164	अस्थाद्यम्	117	उपसर्गस्य धातावे-	
अनुपगादिः	261	आणि	71	काक्षरे	230
अनुस्वारमेके	182	आद्यार्धमात्रा	स्वरि-	उपसर्गात्	279
अनुस्वारौ च	23	तम्	53	उपसर्गाद्दृष्ट्यौ	97
अन्तस्थाम्	109	आ रक्तः	114	उभयथा भुवो०	124
अन्ताक्षरात्	278	आविरादीनां करोतौ	141	उरसि विसर्जनीयो वा	3
अन्त्यात्प्रथमोऽघोषे	186	आश्चर्यमनित्ये	205	उव काशे	235
अन्त्ये	173	आस्क्रा०	206	ऊष्मा व्यञ्जने	271
अन्त्योऽनुनासिकः	17	आस्पदमास्थायाम्	200	ऊष्मा स्थानम्	177
अप रथे	195	इ	238	ऋक्वे	154
अपरस्परं सातत्ये	201	इमम्	250	ऋति	85
अभिनिधानः	21	इव ऋ	144	ऋमप्येके	102
अयवावे न्यूने	76	ई न वपरे	75	ओजि	86
अयुं स्त्य	252	उक्ष वेद्वती	222	ओभूतं च	70
अरस्य	256	उगि	277	ओम् अः	118
अर्धमणु	41	उघोर्घुनि	237	ओष्ठे वोः पू	9
अर्धं वा	161	उत्तमा घोषाः	14	औ	73

करल्ये	240	तिः	110	न वा	80.100
कर्णस्य शृङ्गे	215	तिश्च त्रिकला वा	29	न वृद्धं रे	68
कर्णे मीहा०	217	तिस्रो वृद्धम्	44	न सत्त्वभावे लुडिते च	233
कान्तस्वे	155	तुल्ये	168	नात् सि	187
कास्तीराज०	208	तृतीयः परगुणम्	172	नान् पूर्वः	157
कि-इन्वी-उत्	88	तृतीयम्	243	नामिनोऽघोषे सामर्थ्ये	130
किट्किडाकारो हन्वाम्	10	तृतीयाद्धश्चतुर्थम्	176	नाम्नां षाडि	228
किरतावध्यात्मम्	196	तेः	251	नासिकायां यमानु-	
कुस्तुम्बुरु जातिः	199	तोर्धेस्तेम्	58	स्वारनासिक्याः	12
कृ चकारमस्वयं दृष्टे	191	तोषि	121	निः	133
कौतस्कुतादीनाम्	128	त्रिः	138	नित्यविरते द्विमात्रम्	37
क्राभ्यां सो वैभक्तः	276	त्रिमात्रं सामसु	39	निष्ठायाम्	234
केयहीन्द्रनीवेति	57	त्रो णि	77	नीचमुच्चात्	55
क्षमक्षि	242	त्वे	82	नीचस्य चु	247
क्षज्जागते	282	दन्ते त्स्ताः	7	नृतोऽपवोऽङ्गि	78
ख्यातौ च	136	दन्त्यं मध्यमवर्गीये	178	नैगिनोभयथा	59
गाथासु	38	दन्त्याच्छृङ्गम्	174	नोतौ	163
गुरु साणि	49	दन्त्ये स्पर्शे	284	नो मध्यमवर्गे	153
गो	79	दमु	69	नोऽव	274
गोष्पदमुदकमाने	203	टान्तमेके	188	नोष्मपरे	151
घम्	50	दीर्घे भाषायाम्	212	नौ	120
घाद् ग्रा	113	दुः	134	न्यायेनौदव्रजिः	60
घान्नो डि०	112	दे नो मूर्धन्यम्	272	पञ्चकला विलम्बिता-	
घे णः	148	दोऽभ्यासे	165	याम्	33
चतुः	139	द्य	259	पदगोयुक्तदन्तशा-	
चतुष्कला मध्यमायाम्	32	द्रुतायां मात्रा	31	लीये च तीर्थे	227
चलयोदयमेके	175	द्विः	137	पदमेकोच्चम्	62
छश्च	267	द्विः स्पर्शः	264	पर्युपरिभूषणप्राचु-	
जिह्मामूले कृ	4	द्विवति	285	यवाक्येषु	192
ठ्यदन्त्यपरे	147	द्वे दीर्घम्	43	पर्वणि सद्यस्काला	129
णि	246	द्व्यक्षरे	231	पार पर्वते	194
तम्	249	द्व्यर्थे	74	पि	146
तस्करस्तेनः	249	नदी रथस्या	209	पुं स्पर्शे	152
तस्मादुच्चश्रुतीनि	61	न मध्यमवर्गीये०	275		
तालुनि श्ये	5	न वन्वा च	72		

पुरः	142	र द्वात्	270	राद्सु	218
पूर्ण इति करणाभ्यस्ते	84	रं विसर्जनीयोघोषे	115	वृषस्य कपि०	216
पृषोदरादीनाम्	166	रणमपि स्थायाम्	181	वैस्वर्ये स्वरस्त्रिमात्रः	45
प्रकृतिः	63	रप्रकृतिः	116	व्यञ्जनं पूर्वस्यान्त-	
प्र दन्त्यादौ०	232	रमच्चे	159	स्वरम्	20
प्रस्कण्व ऋपिः	202	रमृस्थमस्ये	107	व्यञ्जने	22
प्राक् शताच्च	226	रलावव्यपरौ	24	व्यघधानोऽन्त्यवि-	
प्रा चु सोप्मिणि	255	रपाभ्याम्	273	कारे	185
यद्धिः	140	रसन्धिः	257	व्यादेः	241
या इ वर्तनीः	253	राजने च	123	शकन्धुकादीनाम्	87
भाषायां शीपरयोः	96	रात् सण्	269	श्रोः	179
भूयान्	48	रात् स्थाजरे	169	श्वयित्पदवराह०	220
भे स्वे	150	रादिरमन्यत्	26	पाहन्त्यः	286
म	248	राम् ण सु	280	प्मिणोः	245
म क्रियायाम्	104	रि पिडि	145	संयोगात्	56
मस्करो वेणुः	210	रे	119	सन्ध्यः	283
म हि युक्	90	रेऽन्त्योऽप्रतिपेधे	265	सन्ध्यमयवायावम्	111
माघा	42	रेफो मूले वा	8	सन्ध्यं द्विवर्णम्	95
माघार्धमाघावा	28	रेफोप्मसु	183	सन्ध्याद्यश्च	30
मान् विकारः	64	रौ घम्	93	सन्ध्ये	98
माभ्याम्	268	लुवन्त्यः	83	सप्रकृतिर्मासे	125
मासे घम्	103	लुवुदेपसस्य व्यञ्जने	156	संनिकर्षः संहिता	67
मासे यथा दृष्टः	1	वत्सतरादीनामृणि	106	समास ऋजु चन्द्रे	207
मि वृतीर्यी	260	घं नैगिरुस्थे	162	समासे	65.99
मित्र ऋषौ	219	वने व्यक्षर०	229	समासे गिरौ०	214
मिथुनाख्ये वा	131	घमेके	160	सयुक् सण्	27
मूर्धनि पटौ	6	वर्णान्तरं परमाणु	34	सर्वनाम्नो दृशि	221
मो सन्ध्यः	180	वर्ति	47	ससं करोतौ	189
यः	149. 158	वान्तसन्धिः	52	सस्थानः	92
यतौ	244	विकारः	91	साङ्गेन च समागमे	224
यमः	254	विग्रहे च	132	साक्षरः पदान्तोऽव-	
यश्चातिशये	126	विभाक्किलोपः	66	सितः	18
युग्मं घु	236	विरामे मात्रा	36	सोष्मण ऊष्मा	171
युग्माः सोष्माणः	19	वि शकुनौ	198	सोप्मि दन्त्ये क्षे	239
रः	170	विश्वस्य नृवसु-		स्पर्शःस्वे	25

स्पर्शे र्गस्य	13	हाः कण्ठे	2	हो रा स्वरु	122
स्मिन् व्रज्मन्यम्	89	हान्तस्थाः	15	ह्रस्वमृचि	101
स्वरयोरर्धमात्रा	35	हिनमपरे च तत्परम्	184	ह्रस्वमेके	108
स्वरोऽनन्त्यः	287	हुम्	266	ह्रस्वात्पुरुषः	263

APPENDIX II.

WORD INDEX TO THE SŪTRAS.

अकाराङ्गे	231	अन्तस्वरम्	20	असंप्रति	220
अकालः	40	अन्ताक्षरात्	278	असुख	135
अक्षत	217	अनपूर्वः	157	अस्थनामिनी	94
अक्षरम्	46	अन्त्यविकारे	185	अस्थात्	117
अगोष्पदम्	204	अन्यः	83	अस्वयं दृष्टे	191
अघोषे	130, 186	अन्यत्	26	अस्वे	107
अङ्कुश	217	अप	195, 212	आ	71, 114
अङ्गपर	190	अपरस्परम्	201	आद्या	53
अङ्गव्यवाये	190	अपि	102, 181	आद्ये	281
अङ्गे	127	अप्रतिषेधे	265	आविरादीनाम्	141
अच्छ	213	अभिनिधानः	21	आस्कभः	206
अजस्तुन्द	208	अभ्यासे	165	आस्का	206
अञ्जन	214	अमनः	124	आश्चर्यम्	205
अडि	143	अयवावे	76	आस्थायाम्	200
अणु	41	अयवायावम्	111	आस्पदम्	200
अत्	104	अयुम्	252	इ	238
अतिशये	126	अरस्य	256	इत्	234
अधि	217	अर्धम्	41, 160	इति	57, 84
अध्यात्मम्	196	अर्धमात्रा	28, 35, 53	इतौ	164
अनन्त्यः	287	अव	193	इमम्	250
अनाचरिते	204	अवम्	81	इव	144
अनित्ये	205	अवः	124, 262	ई	19, 75
अनुनासिकः	17	अवसितः	18	उ	69, 237
अनुषगादिः	261	अवि	242	उक्ष	222
अनुस्वारः	12, 23, 182	अविशेषस्थानौ	11	उगि	277
अन्त्य	17, 173, 186, 265	अन्यपरौ	24	उच्चश्रुतीनि	61
अन्तस्थाम्	109	अः	118	उच्चात्	55
		अष्ट	225	उत्	51, 54, 156

उत्तमाः	14	श्रोम्	118	गोष	214
उद्	167, 281	श्रोष्ठे	9	गोयुक्त	227
उदकमाने	203	श्रौ	73	गोप्पदम्	203
उदात्तम्	51	श्रौदमजिः	60	ग्रा	113
उप	192, 197, 223	फण्डे	2	घ	50, 93, 103, 112, 113, 148
उपरिष्ट	217	फण्ड्ये	240		
उपसर्ग	97, 105, 258, 230, 279	फपि	216	घु	236, 237
उभयथा	59, 124	फरणाभ्यस्ते	84	घोषाः	14, 115, 237
उच	235	फरोतौ	141, 189	च	23, 29, 30, 70, 72, 123, 126, 127, 132, 136, 184, 190, 224, 226, 227, 233, 275
उरसि	3	फर्ण	215, 217, 220		
उस्थे	162	फान्	155		
ऊधः	124	फाशे	235		
ऊष्मपरे	151	फास्तीर	208		
ऊष्मा	171, 177, 271	फि इन्	88	चकारम्	191
उद्देश्यौ	97	किदकिडाकारः	10	चतुः	139
ऋ	144	किरतौ	196	चतुर्थम्	176
ऋक्	154, 207	फुरडल	217	चतुष्कला	32
ऋचि	101	कुस्तुम्बुर	199	चन्द्रे	207
ऋषि	106	रु	191	चलम्	175
ऋति	85, 103	रुक्मोः	125	चु	247, 255
ऋम्	102	रु	8	चे	154
ऋपाभ्याम्	273	कौतस्कुतादीनाम्	128	चेत्	220, 229
ऋषि	202, 219	रुम्ब्यादौ	127	छ	174, 267
ऋस्थम्	107	रुभ्याम्	276	जागते	282
एकवचने	19	क्रियायाम्	104	जातिः	199
एकाक्षरे	230	क्रेय	57	जिह्वामूले	8
एके	102, 108, 160, 175, 182, 188	क्ष	239, 242, 282	जमन् यम्	89
एकोच्चम्	62	खिडि	145	टान्तम्	188
एपसस्य	156	खे	135	ठ्यदन्त्यपरे	147
श्रोजि	86	ख्यातौ	136	डि	112
श्रोतौ	163	गाथासु	38	ण	280
श्रोदयम्	175	गिरौ	214	णः	148
श्रोभूतम्	70	गुरु	49	णि	71, 77, 246
		गुर्वादौ	231	णीपरयोः	96
		गो	79	तत्परम्	184

तम्	249	दुतायाम्	31	न्यूने	76
तस्करः	211	द्विः	137,264	पटादीनाम्	164
तस्मात्	61	द्विमात्रम्	37	पञ्चकला	33
तादौ	234	द्विवत्	245,285	पद	62,220,227
तालुनि	5	द्विवर्णम्	95	पदान्ताः	18
ति	29, 110, 251	द्वे	43	परगुणम्	172
तिस्रः	44	द्वयक्षरे	231	परम्	98
तीर्थे	227	द्वयर्थे	74	परमाणु	34
तुल्ये	168	धातौ	230	परि	192
तृतीय	172, 176, 243	न	68,72 75,80,100	परे	285
तृतीयी	260		151, 157, 163,	पर्वणि	129
तोर्धे	58		233,275	पर्वते	194
तोषि	121	नः	112,153,272,274	पार	194
त्रिः	138	नखे	223	पि	146
त्रिकला	29	नगरे	208	पुम्	152
त्रिमात्र	39, 45	नदी	209	पुरः	142
त्रो	77	नमपरे	184	पुरुषः	263
ज्यक्षरप्रभृतीनाम्	229	नर	218	पूर्ण	84
त्वे	82	नात्	187	पूर्वस्य	20
त्स्लाः	7	नामभूते	230	पृषोदरादीनाम्	166
दः	165	नामिनः	130	पेषुण	214
दन्त	7, 220, 227	नाम्नाम्	228	प्र	212,232
दन्त्य	174, 178, 239,	नासिकायाम्	12	प्रकृतिः	63
	284, 286	नासिक्याः	12	प्रति	197
दन्त्यादौ	232	निः	133	प्रथम	46, 247
दम्	69	निगार	11	प्रस्कण्वः	202
दंष्ट्र	220	नित्यविरते	37	प्रा	255
दर्भ	216	निष्ठायाम्	234	प्राक्	226
दर्शने	235	नीच	54, 55, 247	प्राचुर्यवाक्य	192
दीर्घम्	43,212	नीव	57	प्राच्य	229
दुः	134	नृतोऽप	78	प्रेष्यार्थे	97
दृशि	221	नैगि	59, 162	सीहा	217
दृष्टः	1	नौ	120	वहिः	140
दे	272	न्यायेन	60	वाइ	253
घ	259				

घाण	217	युक्	90	घचंस्क	193
मञ्जन	214	युग्मम्	236	घर्णान्तरम्	34
भरत	229	युग्माः	16	घर्तनीः	253
भाषायाम्	96	र 26,68,93,107,115,		घर्ति	47
भुवः	124	119, 169, 170, 265		घसु	218
भूयान्	48	269, 270		घा 3, 8, 28, 29, 80, 81	
भूपण	192	रक्तः	114	100, 131, 161	
भे	150	रणम्	181	घान्	52
म	104, 248	रघस्या	207	घि	198
मः	180	रघे	195	घिफारः	64, 91
मध्यमवर्गं	153, 178, 275	रघ्रुतिः	116	घिम्रदे	132
मध्यमायाम्	32	रमघ्ये	159	घिभक्तिलोपः	66
मर्यादा	193	रत्नौ	24	घिरामे	36
मस्करः	210	रघ	216	घिलभ्यतायाम्	33
मष्टम्	90	रस्तान्धिः	257	विभ्यस्य	218
मात्रा	28, 31, 36, 42	रादि	26	घिसर्जनीय 3, 112, 115	
मान्	64	राट्	218	घिस्फुलिङ्गाः	206
मान्तस्पी	150	राजने	123	घी उत्	88
माभ्याम्	268	राम्	280	घृणोतौ	212
मासे	1, 103, 125	रि	145	घृज्म्	44, 68
मि	260	रेफः	8	घृपस्य	216
मिधे	219	रेफोष्मसु	183	घेयुः	210
मिथुनाख्ये	131	रंस्य	13	घेद्वती	222
मूर्धनि	6	लशसैः	275	घैमक्तः	276
मूर्धन्यम्	272	लुप्	83, 156	घैस्वर्ये	45
मूले	8	लुडिते	233	घोऽङ्गि	78
मे	54	घ	274	घो पूः	9
मोदती	216	घत्सफ	214	घ्यञ्जन 20, 22, 156, 271	
यः	126, 149, 158	घत्सतरादि	106	घ्यवधानः	185
यतौ	244	घदतौ	213	घ्यघेतम्	275
यथा	1	घने	229	घ्यादेः	241
यम्	117	घन्वा	72	शकन्धुकादीनाम्	87
यम	12, 254	घपरे	75	शकुनौ	198
यघ	214	घम्	160, 162	शतात्	225
यवोद्दिष्टु	112	वराह	220	शालीय	227

शृङ्गे	215	संनिकर्षः	67	स्थाजरे	169
श्चये	5	संयोगात्	56	स्थानम्	177
श्लोः	179	संवरणे	212	स्थायाम्	181
श्ववित्	220	संस्वाद	11	स्थास्तम्भोः	167
षटौ	6	संहिता	67	स्पर्श	13, 25, 152
षाडि	228	संयुक्	27		264, 284
षात्	286	सर्वनाम्नः	221	स्मिन् व	89
ष्मिणोः	245	सस्थानः	92	स्वर	35, 45, 287
स	189	साक्षरः	18	स्वस्तिम्	53
सः	276	साङ्गेन	224	स्वे	25, 150, 155
सङ्ग	232	सातत्ये	201	स्वोरु	122
संज्ञा	229	साद	232	हः	176
सण्	27, 49, 269	सामर्थ्ये	98, 105, 130	हन्वाम्	10
सत्त्वभावे	233	सामसु	39	हाः	2
सद्यस्कात्ता	129	सि	187	हान्तस्थाः	15
सन्धिः	52	सु	280	हि	184
सन्ध्यम्	94, 95, 98, 111, 180, 283	सूद	232	हीन्द्र	57
सन्ध्याद्यः	30	सेन	232	हिंसायाम्	197
सप्रकृतिः	125	सोष्मणः	171	हुम्	266
सम्	125	सोष्मिन्	239, 255	होरा	122
समागमे	224	स्तेनः	211	ह्रस्व	40, 101, 108, 263
समासे	65, 99, 207, 214	स्तेम्	58	हात्	270
		स्त्य	252		

APPENDIX III.

References to the rc of the S V. in the Commentary.

(The rc in each Samhitā are numbered consecutively.)

I. PŪRVĀRĀCIKAM.

Rc.	Sūtra.	Rc.	Sūtra.	Rc.	Sūtra.
1	18; 25, 38, 54,	4	49.		158, 242, 281,
	55, 61, 62, 65,	5	76, 119, 169,		284.
	111, 159.		181, 182.	9	112.
2	112.	6	24, 76, 117.	11	76.
3	48, 180.	7	76, 77, 111, 117,	13	76.

15	92, 110.	61	284.	105	24.
17	1, 55, 272.	62	87.	106	56.
18	174, 178,	63	147, 245.	107	85, 269.
19	244.	64	73, 111, 119,	108	156, 285.
20	143, 147.		154, 174, 178,	109	1, 245.
21	171, 236, 241.		185.	113	171.
22	177.	65	242, 245.	114	147.
23	112, 260.	66	250.	115	172.
24	236, 274.	69	275.	116	251.
25	168, 236.	72	245.	117	84.
27	23, 115, 144,	73	56, 67, 109, 158,	118	1, 76.
	177.		169, 171, 177,	119	22.
28	23, 243.		247.	120	269.
33	158.	74	285.	121	22.
34	1, 256.	75	82, 117.	122	1.
35	76, 84.	77	1.	123	22, 244.
36	54, 56.	78	143, 144.	124	236, 249, 265.
38	82.	79	1, 25, 115.	125	52.
39	1, 177, 242, 247,	82	1, 261, 281.	126	20.
	259.	83	45, 174, 238, 239.	128	56, 109, 249.
41	116.	85	116.	129	52, 94.
42	116, 181.	86	171.	132	56, 239.
43	236, 279.	87	90.	133	1.
46	238.	88	236.	134	146.
47	89.	90	110, 146.	138	20, 116, 264.
48	147, 272.	91	183.	139	147.
49	77, 93.	92	71.	141	1, 116, 177, 259.
50	116.	95	146.	142	156, 265.
52	61.	97	21, 112, 272.	143	272.
53	1, 76, 265.	98	21, 24, 245.	144	1.
56	21, 95, 117, 236,	99	90.	147	52, 110, 160.
	242.	101	25.	148	256.
57	243, 274.	102	143, 145.	149	170, 238, 275.
58	273.	103	1, 243.	152	146.
59	93.	104	256.	153	272.

154	149.	219	1, 58.	274	174, 236.
155	55.	220	1.	275	23, 283.
158	21.	223	1, 279.	276	20, 112, 114,
160	25.	225	243.		117, 173.
161	238, 245.	226	118, 187.	277	112, 168, 207.
164	244, 257, 279.	228	21, 71, 116.	278	19.
165	1.	229	112, 185, 236.	279	1, 20, 24, 173,
167	242, 247.	230	243.		237, 248, 264.
170	266, 276.	232	236.	281	1, 19, 23, 74.
176	159.	233	54, 61, 77, 150.	283	1, 183.
177	70, 110.	234	69, 180, 185, 277.	284	281.
178	70.	235	90, 269.	285	244.
180	250.	236	1, 22.	290	93, 183.
181	242, 257.	237	118.	291	24, 93.
183	243, 281.	239	58, 236, 260, 275.	292	112.
186	257, 274.	241	146, 259.	293	159.
187	168.	242	246, 247.	294	147.
188	1, 116.	243	284.	295	1, 169.
190	71, 156.	244	116, 270.	296	174.
191	55, 248, 253.	248	147.	298	76, 146, 244.
192	116, 124, 262.	249	159.	299	274, 284.
193	1, 116.	253	56, 174, 242, 282.	302	272.
194	281.	254	24, 245.	303	1, 143, 144, 283.
196	52, 282.	255	1, 267, 277.	304	76.
198	270.	258	1.	305	69, 72, 76, 273,
200	260.	259	236, 274.		281, 286.
201	1.	260	236.	307	24.
203	25, 88.	262	71, 236, 275.	308	245.
204	272.	263	76.	309	68, 239, 240,
206	147, 148, 236,	264	174.		258, 279.
	242.	265	239.	312	146.
210	116.	266	244.	313	1, 25; 180.
214	181.	271	52, 57.	314	284.
217	144.	272	69, 111.	315	112, 116.
218	238, 275.	273	115.	316	249, 273.

317	249.	365	119.	408	76, 93, 154.
318	1.	366	284.	409	1.
320	95.	367	146, 383.	410	177, 249.
321	1, 116, 124, 248, 249, 262.	370	117, 279, 285.	411	68, 76, 93, 115, 276.
322	245.	372	154, 253.	412	54.
323	1, 112.	373	1.	413	286.
324	25, 171, 273.	374	1, 238.	414	279.
325	242, 259.	375	279.	415	56, 236, 241, 245.
326	19.	376	239, 246, 279.	416	143, 145.
328	149.	378	1, 84, 237.	417	27, 116, 147, 275.
329	49.	379	74, 94.	419	112.
331	1, 116, 124.	380	22.	423	1.
332	242, 254, 275.	381	112, 158, 256, 282.	424	22, 148, 149, 242, 247, 275.
335	1.	382	69.	427	244.
336	1, 240, 280.	383	180.	428	109, 156, 242.
337	89, 159.	384	172.	429	187.
339	1, 95, 273.	385	236.	434	1, 168, 249.
340	237.	387	52, 257.	438	156.
341	112, 119.	388	25, 249.	447	159, 173.
345	54.	390	243, 279.	448	116.
346	149, 238.	392	174.	450	77, 257.
347	68, 111, 162.	393	147.	453	280.
348	1, 52, 241.	395	244, 275.	455	238.
349	284.	396	115, 116, 236.	460	266.
352	245.	397	242, 244, 279, 280.	461	119, 172.
353	1, 272.	398	162, 260.	464	116.
354	1.	400	54.	465	270.
356	238.	401	244.	466	78, 116.
357	242, 272.	402	1.	467	238, 279.
359	86, 95.	403	254.	468	55, 90.
360	1.	404	242.	470	22, 236, 251.
361	73, 84, 111, 168, 284.	405	86.	473	1.
362	245.	406	57, 93.	474	275.

475	1, 28.	533	112, 255, 271.	580	244, 279.
477	61.	534	249.	582	67.
479	239.	535	56, 237, 244,	584	90, 112, 115,
481	90, 147.		245.		156, 265.
482	68.	537	238.	585	74, 116.
483	1.	538	93, 241.		
485	76.	539	24, 238, 273.		
486	1, 48.	545	61.		
487	283.	546	68.	II Uttarārcikam.	
489	61.	549	239.	29	249.
490	61, 284.	550	240, 283.	34	239.
494	117.	551	1, 245, 254,	64	1.
497	163.		285.	77	1.
498	259.	553	236.	98	249.
501	249.	554	1, 269.	102	94.
505	55.	556	85, 156.	104	1.
509	242.	557	70, 147.	109	146.
510	22, 133.	558	1.	160	156.
511	68, 71, 156, 272.	559	1.	180	156.
512	71, 112, 116,	560	1, 270.	204	221.
	121, 245, 281.	561	279.	227	147.
513	54, 55.	562	170.	236	279.
514	236.	563	1, 236, 245,	249	144.
515	273, 279, 281.		255.	265	243.
516	112.	564	110, 147.	279	26.
517	252.	565	162, 242.	289	236.
518	239.	566	241 247.	300	284, 628.
519	78, 146, 274.	567	255.	301	143.
523	170, 236, 269,	568	279.	304	228.
	275.	570	1.	346	168.
524	56, 148, 248,	571	112.	373	178, 207.
528	240.	572	35, 68.	389	143.
529	120, 280.	576	21.	431	243.
531	146, 156.	577	246.	441	94.
532	1, 76, 180	579	147.	465	255.

541	240.	4	93.	116, 124, 146,
568	236.	5	88.	147, 169, 266,
594	238.	6	95.	283, 285.
621	243.	14	256, 274.	Āraṇyagāna.
655	20, 112.	15	1, 256.	I.
659	207.	18	1, 238.	2, 9-168.
668	244.	19	1, 93.	6, 12-148.
676	245.	21	112.	7, 4-245. 267.
683	192.	22	58, 117.	7, 10-284.
699	259.	23	20, 149, 237.	7, 11-154.
725	116, 173.	24	112, 187.	II
726	23.	25	237.	7, 14-17-284.
735	272.	26	154.	111
741	56.	28	281.	1, 1-2-172.
753	55.	33	263	1, 4-113.
773	74.	34	1, 263	1, 9-10-11.
775	272.	35	76, 83.	2, 4-150.
777	178.	36	113, 263.	3, 7-284.
850	-1, 284.	37	263.	3, 5-150, 283.
879	236.	39	271.	4, 5-150, 283.
1002	57.	41	118, 239.	4, 10-10.
1010	207.	42	1, 101, 272.	5, 1-162.
1050	1.	44	25.	5, 6-150.
1072	255.	46	147.	5, 11-11.
1076	120.	47	1.	6, 1-162.
1089	280.	48	249.	8, 5-150.
1093	93.	51	143.	8, 10-149, 281.
1126	236.	52	20, 265.	Appendix.
1150	112.	56	130.	2, 9-113, 181.
1209	27.			2, 10-150.
			Mahānāmni verses.	3, 5-150.
111	Āraṇyaka Saṃ-	ss	236, 242, 260,	3, 10-116.
	hita.		284.	Rahasyagāna.
			Stobhas.	116-277.
1	86, 247.	ss	1, 24, 49, 90,	—

APPENDIX IV.

References to the verses of the RV. in the Commentary.

I.		II		IX	
27, 10	247.	41, 2	112.	104, 4	284.
32, 5	245.	III		113, 9	272.
50, 7	178.	53, 9	219.	X	
84, 2	273.	59, 8	112.	16, 6	220.
109, 3	273.	IV		86, 1,	216.
113, 9	272.	36, 5	76.	135, 5,	218.
125, 1	149.	44, 1	239.	146, 2,	216.
139, 6	257.	VIII			
164, 41	225.	102, 10	273.		
184, 2	112.				

APPENDIX V.

References to other works in the Commentary.

(a) Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇam.	(d) Talavakāropaniṣad br.
2, 1, 1.	225.
7, 7, 1, 2.	46.
8, 5, 13.	46.
24, 1, 6.	124.
(b) Ṣaḍviṃśabrāhmaṇam.	(e) Sāmavidhānabrāhmaṇam.
1, 1,	2, 5, 1,
2, 3,	1.
(c) Aitareyabrāhmaṇam.	(f) Drāhyāyaṇasūtram.
1, 1,	21, 1,
225.	112.
	(g) (Āmnāya)
	206.

APPENDIX VI.

Index to the melodies referred to in the Commentary.

अङ्गिरसां व्रतद्वितीय	150.	इलान्द	162.	घर्मरोचन	113, 181.
आथर्वण	168.	ऋष्यव्रत	265.	चतुरनुगान	284.
आदित्यव्रत	93.	करव	281.	जमदग्निव्रत	150, 283.
इन्द्रस्य च संजय	112.	कश्यपपुच्छ	149, 281.	देवव्रत	117, 150.

पञ्चनिधन	149.	वार्षाग्न	117, 123.	सम्मूल्य	90, 117,
पतिलिङ्गे कृत्ये हृदये	150	विष्णोर्मत	284.		245, 267.
परिधि	150.	घराज	162, 260.	सार्पराक्षी	1.
पुरीषपद	236.	शुक्रियसमापन	154.	सिमा	260.
पुरुषमत	1, 162.	श्येत	90.	सेतुपाम	154, 284.
पुष्प	162.	सप्तस्यर्षि	113.		
वाचोमत	172.	सप्तद	148.		

APPENDIX VII.

Index to the proper names in the Sūtras.

औदमजि	60.	(एके)	102, 108, 160, 175,
नैगि	59, 162.		182, 188.

Index to the proper names referred to in the Commentary.

औदमजि	60.	नैगि	59, 162, 176.
नकुलमुत्त (आचार्य)	90.		

APPENDIX VIII.

Index to the Gaṇas referred to in the Sūtras.

आविरादि	141.	पटादि	164.	घत्सतरादि	106.
कौतस्कुतादि	128.	पृषोदरादि	166.		

NOTES

P. L.

1—2 वार्- Speech Speech is a series of sounds caused by expelling air from the lungs through differently shaped positions of the throat and mouth

वार्यु प्रवृत्तिम्. Air is the origin of sound. Cf. RPr XIII, 13 with Uvata's comm, VPr 1 72, TPr II 2, Pāṇiniyaśikṣā 6, Weber, Ind Stud IV, pp 350 351 For the fact that air is the origin of sound cf. Paget, Human Speech pp 4 11
द्वारा नाद Cf. VPr 1 7

1—4 स श्वसिति Cf. PŚiksā 9

जिह्वप्रवेष्टमायस्य. The tongue plays most important part in articulation It is a muscular organ, constant in volume, but highly and very rapidly variable in form

1—5 Cf. प्रवेष्टमायस्य with Uvata's note Besides, position, there are four other determining elements which cause the differentiation of articulate sounds viz, omission, closure, disposition of producing organ, and the quantity Cf. TPr XXIII, 2

P L.

1—6 The omission of Upadhānīya seems accidental

1—7 यं यं विम्बदेशं यस्मिन् यस्मिन् विम्बदेशे तत्र प्रु निविच्यते Locative preferable.

2—1 वार्याणि व्यक्तिर्भवति. According to the grammarians and the Mīmāṃsākas the sound—Sphota is eternal Our organs do not properly produce it, but their action brings it to the cognizance of the senses, as the action of digging brings water to light. Cf. Tribhāṣyaratna on TPr, II 1. See also Uvata on RPr, XIII, 14 According to Bhartṛhari the individual sounds create an impression in the human mind, which is thus able to perceive the word Spota the really indivisible word. Cf. Vākya padīya 1 85 86, Kaiyaṭa on Pāṇini 1. 1. 73, Kaṇḍabhāṭya, Vaijākaranabhūṣaṇasāra, Mandana miśra, Sphoṭasiddhi

2—5 Samānākṣara is the name of simple vowels and Sandhyākṣara that of diphthongs In TPr, I 2 the nine Samānākṣaras intended are a ā

a3; i ī i3; u ū ū3. The *r* and *l* vowels are denied the quality of simplicity or homogeneity though their structure as composed of heterogeneous elements is not set forth. RPr. XIII. 34, 35; VPr. IV. 145; and CA. I. 37-39 describe the formation of *r* and *l*, while our treatise does not. RPr. I. I; VPr. I. 44 include *r* *l* among the Samānākṣaras and CA. as pointed out by Whitney seems to recognise the same classification.

2—6 The diphthongs are vowel sounds, which though not simple and homogeneous, yet form but a single syllable, and are treated as if they were simple sounds. RPr. XIII. 39 cites Śākatāyana as holding that *a* forms half of each and *i* and *u* the remaining half. RPr. XIII. 40 states that *e* *o* on account of the fusion of two elements have sound in which the two elements are not distinct. According to RPr. XIII. 38 the Sandhyakṣaras have double position. The VPr. I. 73 specifies only *ai* and *au* as made up of two elements and directs them (IV. 14) to be treated as simple sounds. एकवर्णौ=एकप्रयत्ननिर्वर्त्यौ Uva-ta. See also TPr. II. 13, 14, 15, 17, 23, 26, 29. For details see Whitney, CA. I. 40.

2—7 (a) गतिः-lengthening of a stobha vowel through the incoming of an *i* or *u* (adding *i* or *u* after *ā* or *i*

after *o*). For *hā-i* or *hā-yi* (for the insertion of *y* cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. 4. 252, Wackernagel I. p. 338) see PpS. 5, 119-190: for *bo-hoyi*=*hoi* 5. 127, 169: for *hā-ha-yi* or *hā-i*, 5, 127, 129. 131-3. 140. 142. 170; for *ā-uva* *ā-uvāyi* or *ā-uvai* 5, 183, 184.

(b) In fact *ā-i* and *ā-u* are regarded as variants of *ā*; *o-i* of *o*. See Pps. 5. 119-190.

(c) A form that shows an initial *h*, is regarded as a variant of the stobha without an *h*; *hā-i* is a variant of *ā-i*, *ho-i* of *o-i*, *hup* of *up*. See also *ho-idā-oidā*. For details see Simon, PpS. p. 520; J. M. Van Der Hoogt, The Vedic Chant p. 20.

स्वरः. For the definition of vowel cf. Daniel Jones, Outline of Eng. Phon. p. 20. For lines 5-15 cp. VPr. VIII. 1-14.

2-10 अन्तस्थाः=*y*, *r*, *l*, *v*. These have this peculiarity that each has a vowel corresponding to it, viz, *i*, *r*, *l* *u*. These were named 'antastha' intermediate, standing midway (between vowels and consonants) in reference to the mode of their formation, as being neither by a complete contact, like the full mutes, nor by an open position, like the vowels. Thus "antastha" virtually accords to semivowel. For the definition of semivowel cf. Daniel Jones (Outline of Eng. Phon. pp. 25, 291) The word 'antastha' occurs in RPr. I. 9; VPr. IV. 102; CA. I. 30; Nir.

II 2, For the meaning of *antastha* cp. Whitney, CA I 30, Macdonell, Vedic Gr p. 40, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I p 197 note.

2-11 For the unusual order of akṣaras cf Uvata on RPr 1. 3

2-12 अमारादिना वर्णसमाम्नायेन सद्विता सन्त एते वदन्त्यात्मतां प्राप्नुवन्तीत्यवोगवादा .

अ इति विसर्जनीय Visarjanīya is pronounced as a voiceless breathing. This very pronunciation prevailed in the time of the Prāṭisākhya, since they describe it as an ūśman, the common term for breathings and sibilants, Cf Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p 54, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr I pp 259 260 For its place of articulation see note on 2. The term *visarjya* in the meaning of Visarjanīya does not occur in the Prāṭisākhya and Pāṇini ऋइति पइति जिह्वामूलीय (formed at the root of the tongue) and उपश्मानीय (onbreathing) the two voiceless breathings, had both separate characters in the alphabets of the earlier centuries A D, but for nearly a thousand years they are obsolete. This may be the reason why our Prāṭisākhya does not prescribe any rule for these. See Burnell, Elements of South Ind. Pal 2nd ed Plate XXIV They are, however, employed in Kāśmīrian Śaradā mas

2-13 हुमिति हु इति नासिक्य seems correct Nasikya is a name of the nasal insertion between *h* and

the following nasal Cf VPr. VIII 13 and my note on नासिक्या यमा-नुस्वारनासिक्या (RT. 12)

The Yamas are transitional sounds, assumed to intervene between non nasal and following nasal, as a kind of nasal counterpart of the non nasal, and therefore called its yama or twin. For the explanation of Yama Cf Whitney CA I 99.

The theory of Yama is in a way similar to that theory according to which a *t* is introduced between *a* and *n*. For Yama cf CA I 99, TPr XXI 12, 13, VPr IV. 160 RPr is more explicit on this point. After stating (I 48) that the Yamas are nose sounds it says (VI, 29) that the non nasal mutes, before following nasals, become their own twins. The Yama is then stated (VI 32) to be similar to its original. There is an audible utterance (VI 33) in the mouth of the same quality with the Yama, but the office of the suffixed sound does not differ from that of its original (VI 34). Our treatise (pūrvagunaḥ) seems to follow RPr in this. The exact number of Yamas is yet unsettled, but they are generally believed to be twenty. For the terms *kum* *khum* etc cf Whitney CA I 99. As for the syllabication of the Yamas the TPr. XXI 8 declares them to belong to the succeeding syllable, while according to the

VPr. 1. 103 they belong to the preceding syllable. Both views were phonetically possible. For details cf. Siddheśvara, *Critical Studies in the Phonetic Observations of Indian Grammarians* pp. 79-81.

2-14 अथानुस्वारौ. अनुस्वार and अनुनासिक (=rakta 114) both are meant.

(a) Anusvāra is a nasal addition to the previous vowel, i.e. an āgama, (cf. 185 and Bhaṭṭoji on Pāṇini VIII. 3. 4), while Anunāsika is a nasalisation of that vowel, i.e. the raṅga. For Raṅga cp. S. Varma, *Critical Studies* etc. p. 150.

(b) RPr., VPr., TPr., Rt. and Pāṇini admit the existence of both the Anusvāra and Anunāsika, that is they acknowledge the existence of two different phenomena, i.e. (1) the nasal addition to the vowel and (2) the nasalisation of the vowel. The CA, on the other hand, admits only the latter. Cf. Whitney, CA. I 26; Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 53. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr. I.* p. 256. The statement of S. Varma that Whitney's view about CA. is wrong, is unwarranted. His statement (*Critical Studies* p. 148) that Bhaṭṭoji regards Anusvāra as a pure nasalisation is also wrong. Cf. 'anusvārāgamah' Bhaṭṭoji on p. VIII. 3. 4.

Different theories about Anusvāra :—

There are three different theories about Anusvāra.

(1) Anusvāra is nothing but a pervading nasalisation of the preceding vowel. This is held by CA. (see Whitney on CA. I. 26) and partially by TPr. (cf. TPr. V. 31; V. 11; XV. 1; XXII. 14 with Whitney's note). That this was also the view of Siddhāntakumudikāra (S. Varma. p. 148) is wrong, because he expressly declares it as an āgama (=insertion of something extraneous and not as a mere nasalisation.

(2) Anusvāra is a nasal addition to the preceding vowel; it contains both the vocalic and consonantal elements or according to RPr. (1. 5, 22) Anusvāra is either a vowel or a consonant. Uvāṭa's explanation that it was equivalent to saying that Anusvāra was neither a vowel nor a consonant, though apparently negative is yet suggestive and may mean that it was a resonant vocalic nasal as Bergaign has put it. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr. I.* p. 256 note.

The second view is held by RPr. 1. 22; VPr. IV. 148-149 (which gives detailed directions as to the quantity belonging to each element); TPr. (excepting the above-quoted sūtras) RT. 23, 185; Pāṇini and Bhaṭṭoji etc.

(3) The Anusvāra is entirely a consonant and is to be pronounced like half *g*. This is held by "certain phonetic treatises of the

Taittiriya school, the *Valdikābhāraṇa*, (on TPr. II. 30) the *Sarvasammataśikṣā* and the *Yajur-bhūṣaṇa*. S. Varma, p. 151.

In fact Anusvāra contained both the elements i. o. vocalic and consonantal (RPr. I. 5, 22). "During the period of preclassical and classical Sanskrit, the consonantal element of it was more predominant, while in Pāli and Prakrit the Anusvāra verged more towards the vocalic side." (S. Varma p. 154). In Sanskrit the scope of Anusvāra is very much limited, while in Pāli and Prakrit, it may stand before a vowel, consonant and even a pause.

For a comprehensive statement of the teachings about nasal sounds, see Roth, Lutt. und Gesch. des Veda pp. 64-82, for the difference between Anusvāra and Anunāsika cf. Bopp, Lohorgob. 352 f. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 53, Wacharnagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 256; for the fact that there was no real difference between the actual pronunciation of Anusvāra and Anunāsika cf. Whitney, TPr. II. 30, JAOS. 10 p. LXXXVI f. for the three theories about Anusvāra, cf. S. Varma, Critical Studies. pp. 148-155; for the syllabication of Anusvāra see my note on RT. 23, for Raṅga cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. 4, 270, 9, 38, Kielhorn, Ind. Ant. 141. A.

2-15 ह्रस्व and दीर्घ अनु० is meant. Cf. YvŚ. 63 65, 134-142; PārŚ. 30 35. Read my statement on 2, 14

according to this. अनु. is a vowel as well as a consonant. Cf. RPr. I 5.

2-16 वर्ण इति पूर्वः कस्य. Cf. TPr. I. 16; VPr. I. 37 No other Prāśākhya proscribes this usage.

अध्वनमवारपूर्वात्, पूर्वदिकारात् (B) seems correct. Cf. akāro vyañjanānām. TPr. I. 21. which allows us to call a consonant not only as proscribed in 'varṇaḥ kārottaro' by a name formed by adding kāra with a interposed, but also by one formed with a alone.

3-1 रिति०. Read एकदा Cf. TPr. I. 19; VPr. I. 39.

सृष्टं वरणम्. Cf. OA. I. 29; RPr. XIII. 9.

दुस्पृष्टमन्तरायानाम्. RPr. XIII. 10 also calls it 'dusprṣtam' imperfectly in contact. See OA. I. 30 with Whitney's note.

3-2 विवृतं स्वरो. According to OA. I. 31 the position of the organ is neither very close nor very open. According to TPr. II. 44, 45 the spirants, in their order, are uttered in the positions of the mutes, but with the middle part of the producing organ opened. RPr. XIII. 12 declares the vowels, Anusvāra and the spirants, as produced without contact, and with the organ stationary. The class of spirants is composed of visarjanīya, jivhāmūlīya, npadhmanīya and ś ś s h.

विवृततरमकारैः. Cf. OA. I. 34, 35, with Whitney's note.

3—3 संवृतो घोषवान्=voiced: that which is produced with the accompaniment of a laryngeal hum. अघोषः=unvoiced: that which is merely breathed. The thing is as follows. The vocal cards situated in the throat act in much the same manner as the lips of the mouth. They may be kept wide apart, they may be closed entirely, or they may be held closely together so that they vibrate, when air passes between them. When they are held wide apart (i. e. when the glottis is open) and air passes between them, the sound produced is called breath. But when they are kept nearer and air is forced between them, so that they vibrate, the sound generated is termed voice. Speech sounds contain either breath or voice. Those which contain breath are called breathed or voiceless sounds and those which contain voice are termed voiced sounds. (Daniel Jones, pp. 20-21.) Thus in the surd class it is mere breath, simple unintonated air, in the sonant class it is breath made sonant by the vocal cards on its passage through the throat and thus converted into sound. Cf. Śvāso ghoṣaṣvanupradānaḥ | Nādo ghoṣavat-svareṣu || CA. I. 12, 13. The same thing is stated in RPr. XIII. 4, 5. and TPr. II. 8, 10. The VPr. gives no corresponding definition. It does not use the term 'aghoṣa' and 'ghoṣavat' but adopts the arbitrary designations

jit and *mut* for the surds and *dhi* for the sonants. See VPr. I. 50, 53.

Anupradāna=anupradyate nena varṇaḥ (where with is given forth an articulate sound. नादानुप्रदानाः स्वरघोषवन्तः. Cf. TPr. (II. 8) which means that in vowels and sonant consonants, the emission is sound. It is the emitted material, whether tone, breath or the intermediate *h* sound. See RPr. XIII. 2; TPr. II. 9, CA. I. 12, 13.

स्वासोऽघोषाणाम्. In surd consonants the emission is breath. cf. TPr. II. 10.

3—4 तनीयान् Cf. TPr. II. 11.

(a) तनीयान् प्रथमानाम् In simple surd mutes (i. e. *k*, *c*, *t*, *ṭ*, *p*) the emission of breath is less. Cf. TPr. II. 11.

(b) उभौ हचतुर्थानाम्. Cf. Uvāta on RPr. XIII. 2, XIII. 6. See also TPr. II. 4-6, which mean that the *h* sound is produced in a method intermediate between closed and opened. These are the two Prātiśākhya which recognise a third kind of articulated material, besides tone and breath. RPr. XIII. 2 derives this material from a combination of the two others, rather than their mean. Whitney thinks that this distinction is forced and futile. Cf. his notes on CA. I. 13; TPr. II. 6.

(c) संनिवेशोऽन्यः. I have given the punctuation adopted by the mss.

But to make the sense of the passage clear we should punctuate: विज्ञोऽधोपाणाम् । नादानुप्रदानाः स्वर-धोपवन्तः । श्वासोऽधोपाणाम् । तनीयान् प्रथमानाम् । उभौ हचतुर्थानाम् । संनि-चेष्टोऽन्यः प्रत्याहारार्थः । यणोऽनु-यन्धो व्यञ्जनम् । याव० पराणाम् । उद्देशः= showing letters in common order. उपदेशः=showing them in a particular order.

3-5 यावत्तिथः—पराणाम्० Cf. Pāṇini I. 1. 71. But we do not find any pratyāhāra in Rktaṇtra. This shows that originally this प्रपाठक formed part of some ancient व्याकरण, but later on was adopted by the compilers of our text as an introduction to the text.

3-6-7 This was the order of letters adopted by आदिमज्जि and शाकटायन for their pratyāhāras. Note the difference between this order and that of पाणिनि and his followers. For a brief statement on the order of letters in the Prātiśākhya cf. पार्षदश्रुति on the first Sūtra of RPr. and M. D. Shastri. Int. to the RPr. p. 16.

3-10 अकारधोपाणाम्. Cf. आहुर्धोपं धोपव-तामकारमेकेऽनुस्वारमनुनासिकानाम् RPr. XIII. 15, which means that the voice in *g, j, ḍ, ḍh, b* is due to the sound of *a*.

हकारस्तु धोपवताम्. Cf. धोपिणां धोपि-रौव RPr. XIII. 17, which means that *h* forms the second half of the voiced aspirates i. e. *gh, jh, ḍh, ḍh*,

bh. This is supported by the evidence of words like *hita* from √*dhā* *jaghāna* from √*han* and *tad-dhi* for *tad+hi*. Similarly *jihvāmūṭhya* and *upadhmāṇhya*, the two voiceless breathings are regarded to form the second half of the voiceless aspirates i. e. *hh* and *ph*. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 50. 55, Whitney, TPr. II. 47.

3-11 Is not clear to me.

3-15 मध्वराशिः Cf. VPr. VIII. 15. पतञ्जलि 1. 1. 2: 132.

1 This rule is meant to cover all sorts of sandhis found in the SV. But here our treatise is making short shift of a subject which occupies long passages of other Prātiśākhya and has cost their authors a vast deal of labour. This is a clear admission of the unwillingness to cope with the intricacies of Vedic grammar. Let us now examine examples given by the commentator. सहर्षभाः Rule 85 is counteracted. अनापत्तिः requires सह श्रपभाः and B. actually reads सह श्रपभाः but cf. the comm. on 101. गो श्रुज्जीकम् Pratiśākhyaśikṣā. Cf. RPr. II. 74. गव्यू-तिम्. Cf. गोयूती छन्दस्युपसंख्यानम् on Pāṇini VI. 1. 79. उपर्वुषः, सवर्दुघाम्, (sahas) do not come under 116. Cf. RPr. I. 80, 103; Benfey, SV. Einl. XLII. सन्नजम्. 183 is counteracted. Cf. RPr. IV. 23; Pāṇini VIII. 3. 25. श्रुतीपदम्. Cf. 238; RPr. IX. 27, 28; Padap. श्रुती । सहम् । (Benfey, SV. LX). तुविकृमिम्.

ह्रस्वाभावः. Cf. SV. II. 79. प्रतीव्यम्.
 (प्रति । व्यम्) cf. the comm. on 258.
 परीणसि. RPr. IX. 10; ऋतावृधः,
 तुत्रियावृधम् RPr. IX. 11. 23.
 ऋतावसो RPr. IX. 1. दूरात्. Padap.
 दुः । आत् on SV. I. 219. दूरे. Padap.
 दुः । ए, but see दूः । ए on SV. I. 53;
 Benfey, SV. lix. चर्षणीधृतम् is co-
 vered by 238 and is actually cited
 by the commentator. Cf. RPr. IX.
 8. श्रुतकृत्. I do not know which
 sūtra is counteracted here. 247 is
 out of question, because *a* of श्रुत
 is not anudatta. दुष्प्वन्यम्. एत्त्व
 (213) is counteracted. षत्व is provi-
 ded, because in the matter of षत्व
 and एत्त्व *dus* is not *upasarga*, cf.
 दुरः षत्वएत्त्वयोरुपसर्गत्वप्रतिषेधो वक्तव्यः
 on Pāṇini VIII. 4. 16, and so 279
 is not applicable here. In the RV.
 षत्व is provided by RPr. V. 1, and
 एत्त्व is refused by V. 47. See also
 Pāṇini VIII. 3. 111. In परीणसि,
 दुरीणयुः, स्वर्णरम्, गिर्वणः, *n* is pro-
 vided, because these are not *eka-*
pada like गिरीणाम् and so are not
 covered by 272. But this difficulty
 does not arise in RPr. V. 40
 (ऋकाररेफकारा नकारं समानपदेऽवगृह्ये
 नमन्ति । अन्तःपदस्थमककारपूर्वा अपि
 संध्याः ॥). For प्रयोतः, परीणसि cf.
 RPr. V. 56. नृमणाः. Cf. Pāṇini
 VIII. 4. 26, for वृत्रहणा VIII. 4. 11.
 In गोषाता, अनुष्वधम् etc. षत्व is pro-
 vided, because the same are not
 covered by 276-286. For गोषा cf.

Pāṇini VIII. 3. 108. सुष्टुतिम् is
 covered by 279, hence its mention
 is superfluous. Cf. RPr. V. 12;
 Pāṇini VIII. 3. 65. In चृषन्ना-चृषाता
 षत्व is provided. They are however
 covered by RPr. V. 1. For lengthe-
 ning in चृषाहम् cf. RPr. IX. 47.
 आनुषक् seems superfluous. Cf. 279.
 इत् सुम् (=इत्सुम्तो) has nothing to
 do with षत्व and 'हविष्मद्भिः' in the
 fourth pāda is covered by 283. In
 पुरुष्टुत cerebralisation takes place.
 (Pāṇini VIII. 3. 65) In विष्टाः (RPr.
 V. 12), निषत्तम् (Pāṇini VIII. 3.
 66), विष्वक्, आनुष्टुभस्य, (VIII. 3.
 65), विष्कभिते (VIII. 3. 77), सुष्टुतः,
 अतिषाहः (not covered by VIII. 3.
 70) षत्व is provided. For नेष्टाम्. cf.
 RPr. V. 22. ऋतीषहम्. Cf. Pāṇini
 VIII. 3. 109. दिक्षु सदा 281 is cou-
 nteracted. इन्द्राग्नी, इन्द्रपानः are not
ekapada, hence their mention is
 superfluous. In इन्द्रपानः RPr. V.
 43 counteracts V. 40. See also
 Pāṇini VIII. 4. 9-10. the mention
 of सोमसोमे, सुतेसुते, हृदिस्पृशम्, गो-
 सखा seems superfluous, because
 they do not come under 276-286.
 For सोमसोमे सुतेसुते in the RV. cf.
 RPr. V. 28. गोसखा. Cf. गोषखा in
 RV. 8. 14. 1, but गोसखा in RV.
 V. 37. 4 cited by RPr. V. 27. हृदि-
 स्पृशम्, पुरुस्पृहम्. Cf. RPr. V. 23
 which counteracts V. 21.

2 Our commentator nowhere includes
 protracted vowels. The same sounds

are defined as *kanthya* by RPr. I 38, 39. CA I 19 The VPr. I 71 states them to be formed in *kantha* but by the middle of jaw as organ. The TPr. II. 46 declares only *h* and *visarjanīya* as produced by *kantha* and then says (II 47, 48) that some hold that *h* has the same position as the beginning of the following vowel, and *visarjanīya* has the same position as the end of the preceding vowel. This statement is noteworthy in as much as it is the peculiarity of the aspiration that it is an omission of unintonated breath through the same position of the mouth organs by which the following intoned sound is produced. This also hints at the phonetic value of the *visarjanīya*, showing it to be a mere uncharacterized breathing, a final *h*. Cf Whitney, TPr. II 47, CA I. 19.

- 3 Cf. RPr. I. 40 which notices that some call *h* and *visarjanīya* chest sounds. Cf. Pāṇiniya Śikṣā 16
- 4 It is peculiar that the commentary does not include *jihvāmūliya* in the list, while it names *upadhmaṇīya* in 9. The correct reading seems जिह्वामूलीया जिह्वामूलस्थाना CA I 20 includes *r* vowels, the guttural mutes, the *jihvāmūliya* spirant and the vowel *i*. The same are stated by RPr. I. 41 to constitute the class of *jihvamūliya*. The VPr states the same with the exception of *i* to be formed at the base of the tongue (I 65) by the base of the jaw (I 83). The TPr II.

35, 44 includes in the series only the guttural mutes and spirant, but reverses the relation of position and organ. As for the vowel the VPr I. 69 and Pāṇiniya Śikṣā make it dental. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. P. 25

ॠ ॡ The vowel *r* is pronounced as *ri* (Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. p. 31) and this pronunciation is old as shown by the confusion of the two sounds in inscriptions and mss. (Bonfay, SV. Einl. XLIV, Oertel, Synt. of Cases etc. I. P. 241) as well as the reproduction of *r* by *ri* in the Tibetan script. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 8, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I p. 28. But *r* was originally pronounced as vocalic *r*. The RPr. XIII 34, VPr. IV. 146, CA I 37, 71 describe it as containing *r* which according to the RPr. (XIII 34) is in the middle.

ॢ. Like *r* this vowel also was originally a vocalic *i*. For details see Bhattoji, Śāhakaustubha I 1. 2 62, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I p. 31

- 5 Our treatise does not include *ai* in the series, while other Pratiśakhya do. Cf. CA. I. 21, RPr. I. 42. They are described by the VPr. (I 66) as formed upon the palate by the middle of the tongue. The TPr. II 36 makes the same definition of the *e* series and *ś*, but holds (II 40) that *y* is formed upon the palate by the middle and end of the tongue. TPr. does not include any vowel in the class

- For the two distinct series of palatals and their detailed treatment see Macdonell, Vedic Gr. P. 26-34; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. pp. 138-164. For the description of *e* diphthong see Mac. Vedic Gr. p. 9; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 35-39. For the meaning of diphthong and its pronunciation see Daniel Jones, An Outline of Eng. etc. pp. 57-59.
- 6 Cf. CA. 1. 22; RPr. 1. 43; TPr. 11. 37. 44; VPr. 1. 67, 78; and TPr. 11. 37. The cerebrals seem of Austric origin. Cf. A. C. Woolner's paper on it.
- 7 Cf. CA. 1. 24., VPr. 1. 69 adds (l, l, l̥) to the class which it defines (1. 76) as formed at the teeth by the tip of the tongue. According to RPr. 1. 44, 45 the class is composed of *l, s, r*, besides the *t* series and is called dantamūliya. The TPr. declares the same letters, except *r*, as formed dantamūleṣu, the *t* series and *s* by the tip of the tongue (11. 38, 44) and *l* by the middle of the tongue lip. II. 42. According to Whitney this description is more accurate, since the contact by which dentals are produced is not upon the teeth themselves, but just at their base or behind them. Cf. CA. 1. 24. Our treatise does not include *l̥* in the list. See also Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 35; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I pp. 177-179.
- 8 Cf. CA. 1. 28. and the commentary. Prātiśākhya are at variance with reference to this sound. The RPr. 1. 45 declares *r* with other dentals as dantamūliya, but adds (1. 46) that some hold it to be *varṣya* gingival. The VPr. declares it as produced at the roots of the teeth (1. 68) by the tip of the tongue (1. 77); the TPr. 11. 41. by the tip and middle of the tongue at a point close behind the roots of the teeth. The Pāṇinīya Śikṣā (17) alone declares it to be mūrdhanya. Thus all the Prātiśākhya ignore its relationship with cerebral mutes and with *r*. But according to the euphonic system *r* is cerebral, and can hardly be supposed to have been uttered otherwise than with the tip of the tongue reverted into the dome of the palate, to the cerebral position. Cf. Whitney, CA. 1. 28.
- 9 CA. 1. 25, and RPr. I. 47 agree with our treatise. The VPr. 1. 70. also declares the same sounds as produced upon the lip (1. 70) and by the lip, but adds (1. 71) that in the utterance of *v* the tips of the teeth are employed. With reference to *v* the TPr. 11. 43 makes the same specification. For details see Whitney, CA. 1. 25. See Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 37; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. pp. 181-184.
- 12 For Yamas see note on 2 and the important statement of Bhaṭṭoji in Śabdak. 1. 1. 4: 143. 144. By Anusvāra our treatise takes both ह्रस्व and दीर्घ. The word nāsikya has not been satisfactorily explained by the commentators of the Prāti-

śakhyas, so much so that on RPr I 26 we do not even know the correct reading before 'इति नासिक्य' M D Shastri accepts the reading 'इति नासिक्य' and gives the following variants in footnotes —
 २ हु इति वा नासिक्य (२) ऊ इति नासिक्य (३) ० इति नासिक्य (४) इति नासिक्य corrected to ङ ज ण न म इति नासिक्या The commentator of VPr does not explain the term on I 74 Not knowing the real meaning of नासिक्य the commentator of CA has committed a blunder on I 26

The real meaning of नासिक्य however seems to be the *insertion* (called *nasikya*) after h and before a following nasal Cf CA I 100 TPr XXI 14 The RPr I 48 and VPr I 74, 80 describe its mode of pronunciation and VIII 13 (२ हु इति नासिक्य) speaks of it again among the constituents of the spoken alphabet Our treatise (2 13) हुमित्यनुनासिक may therefore be emended to हु इति नासिक्य

For the difference between a *yama* and the *nasikya* cf Whitney on CA I 100

RPr I 48 precisely agrees with our treatise The VPr I 74 describes the same sounds as produced in the nose and states (I 80) that their place and organ of production is the same adding further (I 82) that the *Yamas* are uttered with the root of the nose

13 Cf TPr 1 27, VPr 1 64

14 Cf TPr 1 14, RPr 1 12

16 Cf RPr 1, 13, CA 1 10, VPr has nothing analogous and does not employ the terms *śosman* and *anusman* The term *usman* literally heat, hot vapour, steam, designates in the grammatical language all those sounds which are produced by a rush of unintonated breath through an open position of the mouth organs, or whose utterance has a certain similarity to the escape of steam through a pipe Cf Whitney, CA 1 10

18 For corresponding rules cf RPr I 63, TPr XV 6 and Panini VIII 4 57 which closely resembles the rule of RPr and teaches the same thing by one Sutra for which our treatise has two (18 19) The same fact may be noted in Sutras 106 157 for which Panini has only one VI 1 132

The operation of the rule was perhaps general in *bhāṣa* as well as in the Veda But in classical Sanskrit it has since long become obsolete, though theoretically its existence has ever been admitted and Bhattoji actually turns the fifty four forms of *samśkārtā* into 108 by applying the rule (VIII

57) to them The phenomena is however common in Prakrit, particularly in Pali Cf Kuhn Beitrage 58 63, Muller, Jainpr 37

In Vedas this is often met with in *pluta* Cf vindaṭi 3 m RV 10 146 1, mama 3 m TS 7 4 20, vi

veśā3 m VS. 23. 49; babbhūvā3 m. AV. 10. 2. 28; tapatī3 m. AB. 6. 35. 4.

In the RV. we find *a* and *ā* nasalised (RPr. II. 67) in words which are not in actual pause, but at a particular *virāma* in the *pāda* and occur invariably before a word beginning with a vowel (see note on 71). For details see Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 302. The statement of Whitney that "the operation of the rule is confined to *pāda text* only" (TPr. XV. 6) is baseless and wrong.

- 19 The scope of this Sūtra is covered by RPr. I. 63 and TPr. XV. 6.
- 20 A consonant in pause belongs to the preceding vowel. The equivalent rules of the other treatises are RPr. XVIII. 33; TPr. XXI. 3; VPr. I. 101. The observation is on the whole sound. The final consonants in Sanskrit were implosive, so that they eventually disappeared in Pāli and Prakrit. With so much laxity in their articulation they were not likely to be independent syllables. Cf. Siddheśvara, Critical Studies etc. p. 63. It is to be noted that the treatment of syllabic division is meager in our treatise.
- 21 (a) The name *abhinidhāna* is applied to the mute which arises from doubling and is inserted before a mute. The author of Tribhāṣyārātana on TPr. XIV. 9 explains the word by *abhinidhīyate āropyate iti* which is set down against, and does not take notice of the doctrine of *abhi-*

nidhāna as a peculiar and imperfect utterance of certain letters in certain situations, which plays so prominent a part in the phonetic systems of the RPr. and CA. We may, however, bearing that doctrine in mind, conjecture with some plausibility that the word here not only signifies an *insertion*, but designates also a peculiar quality of the inserted letter. For the meaning of the word cf. Whitney TPr. XIV. 9; CA. I. 43; for a detailed discussion on *abhinidhāna* cf. S. Varma, Critical Studies. pp. 137-147.

(b) In words like *arkkam*, the consonant following the *r* or the *h* is doubled, and the former of the two, which is regarded as the one that owes its existence to the *krama* or duplication is to be reckoned as belonging to the preceding syllable. Cf. CA. I. 58; VPr. I. 104. The TPr. XXI. 5 teaches that a consonant not combined immediately with a vowel belongs to the preceding syllable. This would leave only the final member of any group to be attached to the following vowel. RPr. I. 26 is meant for a case in which the consonant following the *r* is itself succeeded by another. For details see Siddheśvara on syllabication of *r* plus double *plosive*. Critical Studies etc. pp. 69-71; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 278.

- 22 It is a general rule that the first member of a consonant group will

belong to the preceding vowel. Thus *mul̥ta* will be divided as *mul̥-ta* and not *mu-l̥ta*. The fact that Sanskrit had predominant tendency to this syllabic division is shown by the doubling which the initials of Sanskrit consonant-groups undergo. The most general rule of doubling is that the first member of a consonant group, if preceded by a vowel, is doubled (RT. 269). For corresponding rules of other treatises see TPr. XXI. 4; CA. I. 56; VPr. I. 103; and RPr. XVIII. 35 and I. 25, which allows it to be counted either with the preceding or following syllable. For details see Whitney, CA. I. 56 and TPr. XXI. 4.

- 23 Cf. RPr. I. 25; XVIII. 34; CA. I. 53; TPr. XXI. 6. The question of the syllabication of the *anuvāra* is closely bound up with the question of its phonetic value, regarding which, however, there was no agreement among the ancient grammarians. Some held it to be a pervading nasalization of the preceding vowel; others, a nasal addition to the preceding vowel. The former view is adopted by CA. which acknowledges only nasal consonants and nasal vowels and entirely ignores any such constituent of the alphabet as the *anuvāra*. In this case the question of its syllabication was simple, the nasalized vowel itself forming a complete syllable as in *lakram*. The RPr. I. 5 and VPr.

declare *anuvāra* as nasal appendage to the vowel; the latter (VPr. IV. 147-8) gives directions as to the quantity belonging to each element. In this case, when the *anuvāra* was not a pure nasalized vowel, but contained in a more or less degree, a consonantal element, it was open to question whether it belonged to the preceding or the succeeding vowel; hence the necessity of the above rule, according to which the *anuvāra* belongs to the preceding vowel. The TPr. takes no distinct and consistent ground upon the question, whether the *anuvāra* consists in a nasalization of the vowel or in a nasal consonantal element following the vowel. It however takes prevaillingly the view of the RPr. but lets the otherwise appear here and there. For instance in TPr. XXI. 6 *anuvāra* appears with the distinct value of a consonantal element following the vowel, but not as a full consonant. See also TPr. X. 11; XV. 1-3. Thus we have seen that, although the authors of the *Prātiśākhya*s differed as to the phonetic value of the *anuvāra*, yet they were unanimous in declaring it to belong to the preceding vowel. For details of the syllabication of the *anuvāra* cf. Siddhesvara, Critical Studies etc. pp. 81-83. Our treatise differentiates between *anuvāra* and *raṅga* and obviously regards *anuvāra* as a consonantal element (see 185).

For the dual *anusvārau* cf.—

ह्रस्वादये भवेदीर्घो दीर्घादये भवेत्लघुः ।

संयोगे च परे ह्रस्वः सिंहासि निदर्शनम् ॥

अनुस्वारो द्विमात्रः स्याद्वर्णव्यञ्जनोदये ।

ह्रस्वो वा यदि वा दीर्घ देवानां हृदये तथा ॥

YajñavŚ. 63-65, I38-142; PārŚ.

30-35.

- 24 The first portion of the rule is included in 20. The negative here implies a direct reversal of 20. Cf.—

यवौ तु रेफसंयुक्तौ रेफ आद्यो भवेद्यदि ।

पूर्वाङ्गं तद् विजानीयात्सूर्ये पूर्वे निदर्शनम् ॥

यवौ तु रेफसंयुक्तौ विरते च भवेद्यदि ।

पराङ्गं तद् विजानीयात्तरो ह्येति लक्षणम् ॥

- 25 The positive side of the rule is included in 20. It rather denotes a denial of adjunction of the second *sparsā* to the preceding vowel, and hence implies adjunction to the one that follows, since the consonant cannot stand by itself. Thus the division in *sakhyam* (*sakkhya*) would be *sak-khyam* and so on. Cf. TPr. XXI. 7.

- 26 Cf. RPr. 1. 23; CA. 1. 55; TPr. XXI. 2; VPr. 1. 100. This general rule is equivalently stated by all Prātiśākyas. The matter of syllabication seems of pretty pure theory. The only practical bearing it can have must be in determining whether such and such a consonant shall receive one or another accent, as being that of the preceding or of the following vowel. Cf. Whitney, CA. 1. 55.

- 27 Cf. RPr. 1. 37; CA. 1. 49; VPr. 1. 48. TPr. offers nothing corresponding.

28 RPr. I. 34; TPr. I. 37; VPr. I. 59, agree in assigning half a *mora* as the length of a consonant. CA. I. 60, however, assigns one *mora* as the length of a consonant. Our treatise makes an option between the two.

- 31-33 The idea underlying the grouping of sounds into short, long and ultra-long was said to be duration. Cf. P. Śikṣā 11. From the point of view of duration human speech was divided into three kinds: i. e. *quick*, *intermediate* and *slow*. (See RPr. XIII, 46. 49. TPr. XXIII. 20). The quantity of sound in *intermediate* speech was one third more than in *quick* speech, the ratio being 9 : 12; the quantity in *slow* speech was one third more than in *intermediate* speech, the ratio being 12: 16. Cf. RPr. XIII. 48 with Uvaṭa's note. But authorities differ on the exact ratio of quantity between the three *ṛttis*. Thus while our treatise declares the proportion 3: 4: 5, Uvaṭa (RPr. XIII. 48) mentions some authorities holding the proportion 16: 20: 25.

Thus Kaiyaṭ on Patañjali 1. 1. 9: 517 says:—

द्रुतं श्लोकमृचं वोच्चारयति वक्त्रि
नाडिकाया यस्या नव पलानि स्रवन्ति
तस्या एव मध्यमायां वृत्तौ द्वादश पलानि
स्रवन्ति । नवानां त्रिभागस्त्रीणि पलाणि
तदधिकानि नव द्वादश संपद्यन्ते । विलम्बि-
तायां तु वृत्तौ षोडश पलानि स्रवन्ति ।

For the three *ṛttis* cf. Kātyāyana V. 4, 5 on Pāṇini I. 1. 70

and V 1—5 on Paṇini 1 4 109 with Patañjali on it. For the conception of *vr̥tti* in modern phonetics see Sievers, *Phonetic* 639 p 231. For details see Wackernagel, *Altind Gr I* p, 280.

Grammarians proscribed the use of these *vr̥ttis* under different conditions. According to RPr, XIII 49, *quick* speech should be used in Vedic recitals, *intermediate* in business and *slow* during instruction.

When the question of determining the standard of quantity arose the *intermediate* speech was selected as the basis, because presumably it represented ordinary conversation. For details see Siddhośvara, *Critical Studies* etc p 172.

- 34 The pause between two individual sounds had a duration of very infinitesimal time. Cf Vyāsaśikṣā, 'vīramo varṇayor madbjo pyannalo'pyasamyute' which attributes a quarter of a *mora* to the hiatus between two individual sounds. Kalanirṇayaśikṣā contests this view. Cf Siddhośvara, *Critical Studies*, etc p 186.

Anu the minimum standard of quantity was called *anu*, which could not be perceived by the senses. Cf 'indriyaviṣayo yosa vanurityucyate budhah'. Śāmbhuś. The Lomaśśikṣā (ŚS 462) compares the *anu* to a particle reflecting the sun's rays *suryarāśmi pratikṣa kanikā yatra dr̥syate* |

anostu tat pramanam syan matra tu caturanavat|| Next to

this comes *paramānu* which is just perceptible (cf Vyāsaśikṣā, 'mātrādharmavyaktamatrakam'). See also VPr I 61 (*paramānavardhamātra*). Next to *paramānu* comes *mātra*. The quantity of a *mora* was compared by Vyāsa śikṣa to a snap of finger, by the Nārada Ś to a twinkling of the eye, by some authorities to a flash of lightning, and by the RPr to a note of the woodcock. Cf S Varma, *Critical Studies* etc p 177.

'Rgvirāmah padavirāmo vivṛtti virāmah samānapadavivṛttiviramastrimātro dvimatra ekamātrordhamātra ityānnapurvyaṇa' || TPr XXII 13 Cf also YvŚ 11, 12.

- 37 (a) The *verse-pause* is of three *moras*, that is, the quantity of the pause at the end of a verse is of three *moras*. 'anbhā vajasya sātye huve van |'. Our treatise (37) seems to declare the quantity of this pause only two *moras*.
- 36 (b) The *pada-pause* is of two *moras*, of the pause of two *moras* in *Paṇini* text, between the *padas* the example is 'ise tvā, ūrje-tva'. Our treatise declares only one *mora*. As for the *atagrahapause* it seems of two *moras* according to the TPr while RPr (I 28) and VPr (V 1) declare it to be of one *mora*. This well accords with our treatise (36).
- 35 (c) Pause for hiatus is of one *mora*. 'sa idhanah, ta enam, ta asmat'. Our treatise (35) declares only half *mora* between the two vowels, be they short or long. This accords with RPr II 4 which

prescribes half a *mora* for vivṛtti(= svarāntaram). Uvaṭa is more specific on this point. He says :—

‘tatrāyaṃ vivṛttervibhāgastrīprakāraḥ | ubhayato hrasvā pādamātrākālā | pra-r̥bhubhyaḥ. (RV. 4. 33. 1) | ekato dīrghārdhamātrākālā | nū itthā (I. 132. 4) | ubhayato dīrghā pādonamātrākālā | tā im vardhanti (I. 155. 3) | But cf. the peculiar statement of Kaiyaṭa, 1. 1. 4: 201 which seems the basis of the following statement of Bhaṭṭoji—‘yattu prātiśākhyāntaramardhamātrovagrahaḥ iti tatttu sarvatra saṃhitāyāmardhamātrākālasya sattvāt tatotirikto’ rdhamātrākālo’ vagrahestītyevamparamataḥ prātiśākhyayoravirodhaḥ’ Ś. Kaustubha 1. 1. 4: 139. He is wilfully overlooking here the sharp differences that existed between the Prātiśākhya, and in fact it was these differences that led to the composition of so many Prātiśākhyas (= pratiśakham bhavam).

(d) Pause for hiatus in the interior of a word is of half *mora*. ‘pra-ugam’. The commentator quotes a couple of verses on TPr. XXII. 13 laying down four sub-divisions of the pause of hiatus, and assigning them different quantities: that between a short and long vowel is *vatsānusṛti*, and is one *mora* long; that between a long and following short is *vatsānusārīṇī*, of the same length; between two short vowels, ‘*pāka-vatī*, three quarters of a *mora*; between two long vowels, *pipūlikā*,

a quarter *mora* only. Compare it with Uvaṭa’s remarks on RPr. II. 4, quoted by Ś. Varma in Critical Studies, p. 186.

As regards the nature of hiatus, the commentary on Vyāsa śikṣā, ‘virāmaḥ tūṣṇīm̐bhūtaḥ kālaḥ syāt’, defines it as a ‘time of silence. But this goes against the Indian theory of continuity of sounds so strongly maintained by Patañjali (on P. 1. 4. 109) and others. Nor there is any proof to presume that the hiatus was accompanied by a glottal stop. By hiatus then the ancient grammarians may have meant a glide between one sound and another, and this is in a way confirmed by RPr. II. 4 which assigns only a quarter of a *mora* (time of a *svara-bhakti*) to the hiatus. For details see S. Varma, Critical Studies, pp. 185-187.

39 Bhakti = division of a *sāman*. See Lāṭy, VI. 1. 14; Drāhy. III. 4. 12; Simon PpS. 522.

The chants of a *sāman* are in a mode or modes, and, therefore, could only be sung in unison. At the sacrifices, the Sāma-veda priests whose business it is to perform the musical part, do not sing in unison except the *nidhana* or finale which consists usually of one, seldom of two syllables. The rest of the chant is divided into sections of which the first is :—

(I) *Himkāra*: the syllable *hum*, (which so often occurs in the *Sāman*, was called originally, as the Brāhmaṇas prove,

'bhmkāra' Bur. Ārṣejaabr. In trodoction XLVII) is sung by all priests (Sāyana, SV. p. 54) or by three singers (Sāyana on PVB. II. 1. 1.)

- (II) Prastāva It is sung by the Prastotr. It is dealt with in general part (PVB I. 3-13) and in a special one (1. 34-35).
- (III) Udgītha It is sung by Udgātr.
- (IV) Pratihāra. It is sung by Pratihartṛ. It is dealt with in general part (PVB. I. 36-1 62) and in a special one (1. 63-2, 81).
- (V) Upadrava. It is sung by Udgātr.
- (VI) Nidhana or finale is sung by Prastotr, Udgātr and Pratihartṛ. For the various kinds of nidhanas see Sāy, on PVB. X. 10. 1. Nidhana is dealt with in a general part (PVB 2, 82-110) and in a special one (2 111-120).
- (VII) Pranava The syllable Om. The real Bhaktis are five i.e. prastāva, udgītha, pratihāra, npadrava, and nidhana. For the theory of Bhakti according to the explanation in the Pañcavidha sūtra cf. The Vedic Chant pp 58-70 and Simon PpS 523 See also B. Faddegon, Ritualstia Dadaism, Acta Orientalia V. 1226. p 185

40 Cf. RPr I. 20, CA I 59, VPr. I. 55, 56, and TPr. I. 33 which makes r and l, the standard of a short vowel and Pāṇini I. 3. 27

which makes u ū and ū 3 the standard of short, long and ultra long vowels. RPr. XIII 50 attempts to fix the length of the short, long and ultra long vowels by comparing them with the cries of certain birds, a fact implied in Pāṇini I. 2. 27. Cf. 'anakkutarnte akāra ekadvitrimātratva prasiddh ernakārādāya nektāh' Nāgosi ŚŚ on this sūtra The idea underlying the grouping of sounds into short, long and ultra long was supposed to be duration. Cf. ŚŚ. 379.

41 Svaritavinata It should be noted that the Gānas are not accounted in the ordinary sense of the word, or like the other Vedas, but that the marks which form such a prominent feature in the text are actually musical notes.

They are seven and their names differ. Sāmavidhānuhrāhmaṇa (I. 1 8 5) gives *Kruṣṭa*, *prathama*, *dvitīya*, *tṛtīya*, *caturtha*, *pañcama*, and *ṣaṣṭha* or *antīya*. These correspond to the *śadja*, *ṛṣabha*, *gāndhāra*, *madhyama*, *pañcama*, *dhaivata* and *niṣāda* of usual Indian music, but in reverse order, i.e. the first note of the Hindu music is the fourth of the Sāma priests and the scale ascends the reverse of the scale of the last. In S. India the names of these Prakṛti Notes are *prathama*, *dvitīya*, *tṛtīya*, *caturtha*, *mandra* (5th, cf. Burnell's note in Arbr. XLIII) *anusvārya* (6th) and *atisvārya* (7th). Besides these there are seven others which indicate constantly

recurring groups of notes. These are :—

- (1) *Preṅkha*: which adds two *moras* to the preceding syllable and ends with the second *svara*. It is marked 2̄. For the conformity and discrepancy between the *Pūrvagāna* and the *Uttaragāna* with reference to the use of the sign 2̄, see *Vedic Chant*, pp. 44-47.

- (2) *Namana*: it consists of the first three notes (i.e., one, two and three).

'*praṇatam tat svaritacaturthādīmandrāntam*' (Comm. on *Shpbr.* II, p. 20) indicates that there is a difference between *namana* and *praṇata*,

- (3) *Karṣaṇa*: see note on 46.

- (4) *Vinata*: is marked by *vi* or *s* and consists of 1 and 2; where *Vinata* occurs in the *Grāma-geyagāna preṅkha* is put in the *Ūha*. For the significance of *vinata*, cf. *Vedic Chant* pp. 45-46; *Simon PpS.* 522.

- (5) *Atyutkrama*: 4565. This *vikṛti* is an embellishment.

- (6) *Samprasāraṇa*: 2345. This also is an embellishment.

- (7) *Abhigīta*: this consists in a repetition of the note with a short *a*; it appears to be marked in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, ed. by 7. See *Bur. Arbr.* XLLV.

Svarita: *mandrasvara*. Cf. *N.* on *PpS.* 1. 2 '*svaritaśabdena man-*

drasvara ucyaṭe; on 8. 232 '*svaritasvarāntam* = *mandrasvarāntam*. But the Comm. on *Shpbr.* II p. 20. *vinatam tatsvaritacaturthādīmandrāntam* shows that *svarita* is the third. See also *Whitney* on *TPr.* XXIII. 16. For *vinata*, *praṇata*, and *abhigīta* see the comm. on *Shpbr.* II. p. 20 :—

Ārcikasamhitāyām sarvatrāvināmitāni punarapraṇāmitāni akṣarāṇi paṭhitāni, atra gānavidhau kvacit kvacidvināmitāni praṇāmitāni ca geyāni | vināmita śabdena vinatam praṇāmitaśabdena praṇatam | vinatam prathamādīdvitīyāntam praṇatam tat svaritacaturthādīmandrāntam | abhigītam dvitīyādīprathamāntam tathā vinatapraṇatayorante' rdhamātrā nicena svarena bhavatyucce'pyardhā dīrghe hrasve'rdham||

(b) For the *Sāman* tones and sounds of animals see *NārS.* which connects the music with the sounds of animals. It runs :—

śaḍjaṃ vadati mayūro gāvo,

rambhanti cārṣabham |

ajāvike tu gāndhārau,

krauñco vadati madhyamam ||
puṣpasādhāraṇe kāle,

kokilā vakti pañcamam |
aśvastu dhaivatam vakti,

niṣādam vakti kuñjarah ||

ŚS. p. 407; also *Samgītaratnākara* 1. 3. 48. Here the author of the *Śikṣā* is perhaps analysing the microcosmos viz. the common sounds of animals, with the microcosmos viz. the tones of the human gamut. For details cf. *Simon*

PpS. Einl; S. Varma, *Critical Studies*, Chapter X (The Nature of Accent).

(c) Sāman tones and the accentuation of the spoken language.—

Burnell in the Introduction to his *Arbr.* (XLII) does not see any appreciable connection between the Sāman tones and the accent. Simon on the other hand, is inclined to believe that there was a clear connection between the two (PpS. 524). The Indian commentators put together the *scaras* of the Chāndogas and the accent of the spoken word. Cf. Uvata on RPr. XIII, 44; the Comm. on PpS. I, 2: *scaritastobhena mandra scaravacyate*, on 8, 232 *scaritastarāntam = mandrastarāntam*, on 8, 232 *udāttaṭṭāḍḍeṇa scarah*. See also the four śloka from Āryanyaka stobha quoted by Bur. in his Introduction to Shpbr. XIX. The Author of the Vedic Chant (39-41) has instituted a comparative study of (a) monosyllabic stobhas consisting of two syllables (b) the polysyllabic monosyllabic stobhas and (c) stobhas which consist of phrases, and has arrived at the conclusion that "there is in principle a connection between the word accent and melodic movement of the SV."

42 Cf. RPr. I, 27.

43 There is no discordance among the Prātiśākhya upon this point. Cf. RPr. I, 29; CA. I, 61; VPr. I, 57; TPr. I, 35. Ajātaśatru also declares two mātrās for dirgha.

44 Note the use of *vrddham*. Our treatise nowhere uses the term *phnta*. See RPr. I, 30; CA. I, 62; VPr. I, 58; TPr. I, 36. Ajātaśatru says that a *vrddha* syllable = 3 mātrās. For details see Bur. Shpbr. XX. In the chant there was an emphasis on *vrddha* syllable.

45 For *caurarya* cf. Vitr. on 53:—*'vatsaryani coccināṣṣayarmadhya sphnta śabdādubhayaśādhāranam na starāntaram'* etc.

46 A vowel is a syllable. Cf. VPr. I, 99; RPr. XVIII, 32 which states explicitly that a vowel, whether pure or combined with *anuvāra* or combined with consonants, is a syllable. See also RPr. I, 19 that both the short and the long vowels are syllables. On the Vārtika '*carṇam vāṇuḥ pūrvasūtre*' Patañjali states '*atharā pūrvasūtre carṇasyākṣaramiti saṅgā kriyate*' MBh. I, 1, 2, 131. Kalyata glosses it with *pūrvasūtre | vyākaranāntare* '*carṇa akṣarāṇi*' *vacanāt*, *carṇa akṣarāṇi* is not found in RPr. XVIII, 32; VPr. I, 99; OA. I, 93 and our treatise 46. But we know from Bhaṭṭāra Harichandra that the Aindra grammar used the term *varṇa* instead of *akṣara* and that this grammar opened with the sūtra "*atha varṇasamūhah*." Cf. his *Nyāsavyaṅkyā*, *Sūtrasthānam* (Caraka, p. 58 just published) which runs,—

'*śāstraṅvapi 'atha varṇasamūhah'* it: Aindra—*vyākaranasya | 'athāto dharmam vyākhyāsyāmah'* it:

Vaiśeṣikadarśanasya ca' and so on. I suspect here that Kātyāyana, Patañjali, Kaiyaṭa and their followers are referring here to Aindra Vyākaraṇasūtra and we may not be very far from the mark if we assume that *pūrvasūtre* here stands for *prathamāsūtre*.

Both the RPr. and the VPr. place this rule at the head of the rules for syllabication. Cf. Uvaṭa on RPr. I. 22:—

evam aṣṭau samānākṣarāṇi (1. 1) ityādinā varṇasamāmnāyamanukramya tataḥ 'sarvaḥ śeṣo vyañjanāni (1. 6) ityādinā vyañjanagatāḥ sañjñāḥ kṛtvā anantaram—ojaḥ-svarāṇām (1. 17) ityādinākṣaragatāḥ sañjñāḥ kṛtvā adhunākṣaravyañjanasamnikarṣe kim kasyāṅgamityetan-nirūpaṇāyāha 'anusvāro vyañjanam cākṣarāṅgam, iti|| Our treatise on the other hand has already shown the rules (see also CA. I. 55-58) for syllabication probably because it thinks that the difficulty about syllabication arises with regard to the consonants and *anusvāra* alone and not with regard to the *akṣaras* i. e. the vowels. One difference more in RPr. and our treatise. After defining *hrasva* by 1. 17 and *dirgha* by 1. 18 the RPr. defines *akṣara* and then states:—

gurūṇi dirghāṇi, (20) tathetare-śām samyogānusvāraparāṇi yāni (21) | Note also the order in RPr. XVIII. 32-44. In this order the ultra-long vowels and ḷ are not

mentioned and hence they can only be implied as Uvaṭa does on RPr. I. 19. But our treatise does away with this difficulty by including the definition of *pluta* in 44. CA. 1. 93 (*svaro' kṣaram*) also does not serve the purpose of an introduction to the rules for syllabication, but according to Whitney may be regarded as a virtual precept that the accentuation, which in latter rules is taught (cf. Uvaṭa on RPr. I. 19 *tantrāntare* etc.), extends its sway over the whole syllable, or on the other hand, that the accents which are declared to belong to syllables, affect specially the vowels. This explanation of Whitney is not peculiar to CA. alone, but it applies to other Prātiśākhya as well. Cf. *ta ucyanṭe kṣarāśrayāḥ* RPr. 3. 1-2, (Uvaṭa on I. 19) and our treatise 46 which will just open the treatment of accentuation in (51) the 7th. daśaka, and this is hinted at by our Commentator who says:—

kṛte varṇopadeśa sāmānya (in the 1st. Prap.) prthaktvenā (40-45) kṣaraparibhāṣayā (46) nvartho dharmo' kṣarajñāne (omit *virāma*) akṣaraparimāṇasambandhāt. tatrogdghātanighātau and so on.

In akṣaraparimāṇa, parimāṇa = *kalā* cf. Whitney on TPr. XXIII. 2. *dvisvaraḥ parva*, the melody between the *danḍas* (a bar indicating *virāma* is called a *parvan*. The lengths of the *parvan* are widely divergent. Cf. the Comm. on Shpbr. II. p. 15 which runs:—

'yato gānavidhau kutracid
 okākṣarāvasānam, yathā—'agna ā
 yahi v' ityasyāmrci (1. 1) gīya
 māno sāmni sāmārambho | dya-
 kṣarāvasānam parva yathā—'o-
 gnā : | tathā 'udntyam jītavoda
 sam' (1. 31) ityasyām gīyamāno
 sāmni 'ja' śabdo okākṣarāvasānam
 parva | atraivasāmārambho trya-
 kṣarāvasānam ca | and so on
 According to Burnoli the bar of
 division (= parvan) marks the
 notes to be sung with one breath.
 For details see Vedic Chant pp.
 43-50.

Udghāta—uccibhāva. Cf. 'mātrā
 lakṣano trividhandghāto
 'vyadāmat anrcan ho'
 prabhṛtini | vyadāto yā
 —i | matan hnvā—i |
 rcan ho |

Nighāta—sinking of a tone. 'ni
 hanyate nice bhavati'
 PpS X. 46, 'nihanyate
 mandrasvaram bhavati' ||
 Abhyndghāta is opposed
 to udghāta. Cf. Simon,
 PpS p. 520.

Pratyutkramah the moving for
 ward of a note to a higher note,
pratyutkrāmata uccasvaro bhavati
 N on PpS. 5 74, *pratyutkrāntah*
ūrdhvam gatah VI 45 It is of
 eight kinds —

- 1 From the sixth to the fifth
 note $\overset{8}{rā} 6 5 6 n$
- 2 From fifth to the fourth :
 $\overset{5}{su} 4 rā.$
3. From fourth to the third
 $\overset{4}{ta} 3 m,$

- 4 From third to the second
 $\overset{3}{hī} 2 3 4 \overset{5}{ṣi}.$
5. From second to the first
 $\overset{2}{ho} 1 i | \overset{2R}{gno} \overset{1}{rā} |$
6. From fifth to the third
 $\overset{5R}{pā} | \overset{3R}{Avnā} \overset{2R}{|}$
- 7 From fifth to the second.
 $\overset{5A}{prjā} \overset{2}{2}.$
- 8 From third to the first :
 $\overset{3}{pnnā} \overset{2}{3} 1.$
 For details see Simon, PpS
 p. 521.

- (a) The numbers 1-6 indi-
 cate the pitches of a down-
 ward series of tones. The
 tones 1-3 are high com-
 pared with the tones 4-6.
- (b) Replacing the pitch 1 by
 2 in a melody is called
nīcitra (Simon, PpS. 614)
- (c) The numbers over the
 syllables are the *Prakṛti*
 tones i.e. the essential
 tones of the melody,
 those in the letters are
 the *Vikṛti tones* i.e. orna-
 mental tones
- (d) Where there is a group
 of notes and a number
 over each one, these up-
 per numbers give the
 length in matras, e.g.
 $\overset{1}{vā} \overset{1}{2} \overset{1}{3} \overset{1}{4} \overset{1}{5}.$
- (e) The length of the note
 depends on the vowel,
 and not on the length
 of the syllable according

to prosody; thus in *citra* the first note is short. The last note in each *parvan* is always *vṛddha*. Bur. Arbr. XLIV.

Abhigītam : 'dvitīyādih prathamāntyam | abhigīte ardhamātrā dvitīye prathame adhyardhā | stomam rudrāya pinvo arkaiḥ (1.156) | stomam rudrā (ā abhi) | pā-invo (o abhi) |'

N. on PpS. 5. 32 and 281. See also the Comm. on Shpbr. (p. 20).

According to the above the *abhigīta* tone consists of two tones. It shows the union of the second tone with the first tone in the same syllable, of which the second tone is worth half a *mātrā*, the first tone having an additional half *mātrā* (*adhyardhā* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Jñānendra on Pāṇini V. 1. 28; Bur. Shpbr. XIX). For details see Simon, PpS. 517, 592.

Vṛddhiḥ : emphasis. See note on 68.

Karṣaṇa : extending or prolonging down the scale. It is occasionally applied to the fifth note indicating that it is drawn or produced beyond the *mandra*. Cf.

'krṣyate karṣaṇam bhavati' N. on PpS. V. 810. This is either up the scale marked ∨ or down marked ∧ and includes all the notes between those marked. See Arbr. XLIII.

Karṣaṇa is of five kinds —

1. The *karṣaṇa* upto the second tone: $\overset{1}{bā}$ 2 rbiṣo.

2. The *karṣaṇa* upto the third tone: $\overset{2}{vā}$ 3.

3. The *karṣaṇa* upto the fourth: ā 2 3 4.

4. The *karṣaṇa* upto the fifth: $\overset{1}{śatā}$ śru 2 3 4 5 ta 6 5 6 1.

The Comm. on Shpbr. p. 19 runs:—

pañca svarāḥ karṣaṇalakṣitāḥ | karṣaṇalakṣaṇam Chandogapariśiṣṭe udāhṛtam | pañcavidham karṣaṇam ādvitīyakarṣaṇam ātrīyakarṣaṇam ācaturthakarṣaṇam āmandrakarṣaṇam mandraścātisvāryātkṛṣyata iti | ya eva svarāḥ prathamādārabhya (te) sa eva ātisvāryātkṛṣyate samyak svarāḥ | yathā vāsiṣṭhe (1. 269) śa tā śru 2 3 4 5 tā 6 5 6 1.

See also Simon, PpS. 519; Vedic Chant. p. 44.

Aṣṭākṣareṇa: the *Bṛhat* and *Ra-thantara* are cattle, (the first) eight syllables of the first verse he (the *Prastotr*) takes as *prastāva*. See note on 39. See Caland, PVB. p. 149.

Dvyākṣareṇa: the first two syllables of the last two verses he takes as *prastāva*. See Caland.

Daśākṣareṇa: they make (chant) in the middle a finale of ten syllables. For *nidhana* see note on 39. See Caland, PVB. p. 175.

47-48 Cf. RPr. XVIII. 32 and the note on 46.

49 Cf. RPr. XVIII. 38, 39.

50 Cf. RPr. XVIII. 41.

ACCENTUATION.

51 The subject of accentuation is treated in our treatise in a meagre way. What is given is just sufficient to construct the *Samhitā* from the *Pada text*. For a detailed treatment of the accentuation in *Sāman* cf. the first two *Prapāthikas* and the first six *Daśakas* of *Sāmātāntra*. In the following treatment of accentuation I have copiously drawn from Whitney. For the detailed treatment of the accentuation in the *SV*, cf. *Ṛktaṇtra-vivṛti*.

Our treatise does not define the three terms *udātta*, *anudātta* and *svarita*. The *CA*, I, 13, the *VPr*, I, 108, 109, *TPr*, I, 38, 39, and *Pāṇini* 1. 2, 29-30 precisely agree in their description of the *udātta* and *anudatta* accents; the *RPr*, III, 1 is more profound. As for the *svarita* they all virtually agree in spirit, though not in form: the *TPr*, I, 40 and *Pāṇini* 1. 2, 31 call it a *samāhāra*-combination of acute and grave; the *VPr*, I, 110 states that a syllable possessing both the other tones is *svarita*. The *RPr*, III, 2 says that a syllable is *svarita* into which the two other tones enter together. *CA* I, 16 agrees with this definition. The three *Skt* accents *udātta*, *anudātta* and *svarita* precisely correspond in phonetic character with acute, grave, and circumflex.

52 That is, when two simple vowels or a vowel and a diphthong, coalesce and form a single vowel or diphthong, in case either of the two was acute, the resulting syllable is acute. The rule is a general one and suffers exceptions which form the subject of rules (57-58), namely that *é* and *ô*, when they absorb a following *a* become *ê* and *ô* and that *i i* become *ī*. The corresponding rules of the other treatises are *RP*, III 6; *VPr*, IV, 131; *TPr*, X, 10 and XI, 10; *CA*, 111, 66.

53 *Scarita* is nothing but a combination of *udātta* and *anudātta*, and its first half mora which is *udātta* is called *svarita*, the rest being *pracaya* of the *Chandogas*. Cf:—

अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि ह्यधिकं तु स्वरत्रयम् ।
उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च तृतीयः प्रचयस्वरः ॥

Nāradaś, 1.

This will be clear from the following *Vivṛti* on *Ṛktaṇtra* which is available in parts only. It reads.—

अथाद्यार्धमात्राया एवोदात्तत्वं स्वरितं वाद् “आद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरिति मिति” तस्य श्रुतिः । “आद्यार्धमात्रोत्संज्ञा भवति तत्स्वरितं नामेति” । वर्णस्यार्धमात्रा उत्संज्ञा भवति । उदित्यनुवर्तते उदात्तमुदिति-विधानाद् । आद्यार्धमात्रा उदात्ता भवतीत्यर्थः । उदात्ताद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितम् इति वचनाद् आद्यार्धमात्रोदात्तांश्च एव स्वरितं नाम । नामशब्दस्य प्रतिज्ञार्थत्वाद् । यत् स्वरित-

(स्वरित) मिति प्रसिद्धं तदुदात्त एव स्वरित-
मिति व्यवहियते । न ह्युदात्तानुदात्तप्रचयस्वर-
त्रयव्यतिरेकेण स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमस्ति ।
अवशिष्टार्धमात्रानुदात्तः । प्रचयस्थानत्वात् । स्वर-
प्रचय इत्यर्थः । तदुक्तं नारदशिष्यायाम्—

अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि ह्यार्चिकं तु स्वरत्रयम् ।

उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च तृतीयः प्रचयस्वरः ॥

इति । 'अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि ह्यार्चिकं तु
स्वरत्रयम्' इति प्रतिज्ञाय तृतीयः प्रचयस्वर इति
उपसंहारात् स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमुदात्तानुदात्त-
प्रचयव्यतिरेकेण नास्तीत्यर्थः स्फुट एव ।
तर्हि स्वरितव्यवहारः स्वरान्तरत्वाभावे निरा-
लम्बनं स्यादित्यत आहः—

य एवोदात्त इत्युक्तः स एव स्वरितः स्वरः ।
इति । अवशिष्टांशस्तु स्वरप्रचय इत्यत आहः—

प्रचयः प्रोच्यते तज्ज्ञैः न चात्र स्वरितान्तरम् ॥

इति । उदात्ताद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितमिति ।
उदात्त एव स्वरित इति विधानात् । अर्थादवशि-
ष्टांशः स्वरः प्रचय इति । तज्ज्ञैः स्वरितस्वरूपज्ञैः ।
उदात्त एव स्वरितशिष्टांशः स्वरितोत्तरप्रचयत्वात्
स्वरप्रचय इति व्यवहियते । ...अत्र तज्ज्ञैः
रित्यनेन ये स्वरितमिति स्वरान्तरमस्ति तेन
साकं स्वरचतुष्टयम् ऋद्धप्यस्तीति वदन्ति ते
तदज्ञाः इति । स्वरितस्वरूपाज्ञा इति वचनमेव
तान्निन्दति । तर्ह्येकस्यैव वर्णस्थोच्चनीचात्मक
त्वं कथमित्यत आहः—

उच्चैर्वर्णस्वरो नीचः स्वरतो द्विधा स्मृतः ॥

इति । मात्रको वर्ण एवैक आद्यार्धेनोच्च
इतरार्धेन नीचः इति । स्वरतः उच्चनीचस्वरभेदतः ।
द्विविधः स्मृत इति । ऋकृतन्त्रकारादिभिः
स्मृत इत्यर्थः । यदि च स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तर-
मस्ति तदोच्चनीचप्रचयानामिव स्वरितप्रदर्शन-
स्थानान्तरमपि स्यात् । यथा तैत्तिरीयाणां चातुः
स्वर्यात् स्थानचतुष्टयम्—

द्वितीयाद्यास्तु मन्त्रातांस्तौत्तिरीयांश्चतुःस्वरात् ॥

इति वचनात् । न ह्यस्माकं स्थानचतुष्टये
स्वरप्रदर्शनमस्ति । उच्चनीचापेक्षया स्वरितान्तरा-
भावे तस्य स्थानाभावे च वचनान्तरं यथाः—

उच्चादुच्चतरं नास्ति नीचानीचतरं तथा ।

वैस्वर्ये स्वरसंज्ञायां किंस्थानस्वर उच्यते ॥

इति । उच्चादुच्चतरं स्वरितमित्युच्यते वा
नीचानीचतरं वा तदुभयाभावात् । तस्माद्
वैस्वर्ये स्वरसंज्ञा । विस्वरत्वेनोच्चारणमेव विस्वर
इति नाम्ना वदन्ति । वैस्वर्यं चोच्चनीचांशयो-
र्मध्ये स्फुरणादुभयसाधारणं न स्वरान्तरं
येन स्थानमपि तस्य स्यात् । तदुक्तम्—

उच्चनीचेऽथ यन्मध्ये स्वरःसाधारणः स्मृतः ।

इति । अत एव न स्वारं स्वरसंज्ञायां प्रतिजा-
नाति शैक्षिकक्षिप्तिकोऽपीत्यर्थः । ऋकृतन्त्र-
कारतद्व्याख्यातृभिः स्वरितस्योच्चनीचव्यति-
रेकेण स्वरसंज्ञाकरणाभावात् । स्वरितस्य स्थाना-
न्तरसत्त्वे द्वयन्तरत्वमप्यार्चिकस्य स्वरस्य स्यात् ।
तथात्वेः—

एकान्तरस्वरोऽनृत्तु गाथासु द्वयन्तरःस्वरः ।

सामसु त्रयन्तरं विद्यादेतावत् स्वरतोन्तरम् ॥

इति वचनविरोधः स्यात् । गाथासु
यजुषु चातुस्वर्येण स्थानचतुष्टयस्य विद्यमान-
त्वात् द्वयन्तरः । अस्माकं स्थानत्रयत्वेन त्रिकस्वर
एकान्तर एव । तस्मादाद्यार्धमात्रोदात्त एव स्व-
रितः । न स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमस्तीति ।

For a partial correspondence, cf.
VPr. I. 126; TPr. I. 41; RPr. III.
4; CA. 1. 17; Pāṇini 1. 2. 32.
These treatises are unanimous in
declaring that the *ardhamātrā*
(=half a mora) of a *svarita* is
udātta, or to be more explicit,
the succeeding low tone starts

higher than even the preceding high accent, a phenomena, the like of which has been noted in Sechuana, an African language by Prof Daniel Jones (Sechuana Reader p 37) The wording of the rules is clear and the mention of *matra* makes it quite patent that the authors here imply only half a *mora* and not the half syllable. But the commentators on these treatises have tried to explain *ardha matra* by half the syllable (1 o in short *svarita* $\frac{1}{2}$ *mora* is *udatta* and $\frac{1}{2}$ *anudatta*, in long 1 *mora* *udatta* and 1 *anudatta*, in ultra-long $1\frac{1}{2}$ *mora* *udatta* and $1\frac{1}{2}$ *anudatta*) Now, if the authors of the corresponding rules really intended to convey the sense, these commentators put upon them, we would have had *āditordhamudattam* instead of *matrārdhamudattam* in CA, *svarārdham* instead of *svarardhamatram* in VPr, *yāadardham* instead of *yāadardham hrasiaya* in TPr and above all Panini who believed in —

*ardhamatralāghavena putrotsa
vam manyante vaiyakanab'* would never have used the word '*hrasvam*' in 1 2 32 (cf Pat '*ardhaliras va śabdo*' *rdhamatrarūdhah*', and Harī —

'*pramanameva hrasvada,
vanupattam pratiyate*']

VakyaP II 309 10)

—where Kaśikakara (cf 1 2 32) and Bhattoji (cf SK, Manorama, and ŚabdaK on 1 2 32) following

the commentators on Pratiśakhyas assert that in Panini 1 2 32, the word *hrasva* is redundant and *ardha-hrasva* means half the syllable

RPr III 4 '*tasyodattatarodattadardhamatrarardhamaveva*' clearly lays down an option between half a *mora* and the half of a syllable, but even so clear a construction as this, has been wilfully mishandled by no less an authority than Bhattoji who following his own Śākhā says '*ardham veta dirghābhī priyam*' and the ŚR glosses it with '*etan pakṣau vaikalpikāvityapās tam | va śabdato pādapurāṇāyeti bodhyam*'] But this is simply absurd will be shown by a quotation from Svarastaka, a ms work in the Library of Mysore (1024) which confirms the fact of option between the two views. It runs —

svaritasyaiva purvardha,

mapare tu maṇiṣinah |

abhiṭvāryaiva purvardham,

niyacchantyeva compitam ||

and so on. For a similar farfetched statement of Kuyata and Bhattoji cf my note on 35

In fact, these niceties seem to have been a matter of pretty pure theory, and there were certain Śākhās (cf Vajasaneyi) who took the half of the *svarita* syllable as *ndatta* and the other half as *ann datta* but this view is not supported by the wording of the Pratiśakhyas

For the observation that the

first half mora of the svarita was higher than the high accent, cf. S. Varma, Critical Studies pp. 161-162 ; for a detailed discussion on the relation of accent with musical notes, cf. Burnell, Arbr. XLI-XLVIII.

- 55 This is the rule prescribing the *enclitic svarita* i. e. a svarita arising in an unaccented syllable which is preceded by an acute, and not again immediately followed by an acute or circumflex. The RPr. III. 9, 10, and CA. III. 62-63 subdivide the enclitic circumflex into two forms: the *tairovyāñjana*, where the circumflexed syllable is separated from the acute by one or more consonants and the *pāḍavṛtta* (the RPr. calls it *vaiṛvṛtta*) where a hiatus intervenes. The VPr. I. 117-119 and the TPr. XX. 6, 7 teach the same thing. But the former distinguishes under the *tairovyāñjana* a subform *tairovirāma* (having a pause between) as occurring when the acute is parted from its enclitic circumflex not only by consonants but by the *avagraha*, or pause which separates the two parts of a compound word. Thus in *prajāvat* the enclitic accent of *vat* would be the *tairovirāma*, while in *prājanām* that of *nām* would be the *tairovyāñjana* simply. The *tairovirāma*, then would occur only in the *Pada text*. The TPr. does not note this pada-accent, but allows the name *tairovyāñjana* only to a circumflex which follows

an acute in the same word : if the acute syllable is a final, and the circumflex an initial, the latter is to be denominated *pratihata* XX. 3 : thus in *tatra*, the enclitic svarita of *tra* would be *tairovyāñjana*, in *tat te* that of *te* would be *pratihata*. The practical importance of these numerous subdivisions of an enclitic accent seem of little importance and our treatise does not notice them. But Nāradaśikṣā agrees with VPr. when it states :—

udāttapūrvam yatkiñcit,
chandasi svaritam bhavet |
eṣa sarvabahuśvāras,
tairovyāñjanamucyate ||
avagrahāt param yatra,
svaritam syādanantaram |
tirovirāmaṃ taṃ vidyāt,
udātto yadyavagrahaḥ ||
svare cet svaritam yatra,
vivṛtā yatra sanhitā |
etat pādāntavṛttasya,
lakṣaṇaṃ sāstracoditam ||

- 56 This svarita is called *kṣaipra*. The term comes from *kṣipra* “quick, hasty” and marks the sandhi as one in which there is a gain of time, or a hastened, abbreviated utterance of the semivocalized vowel. All the treatises viz. RPr. III. 7; VPr. IV. 47; TPr. X. 16; CA. III. 58 state that in such a case, when the former element of the compound is acute and the latter grave, the resulting syllable is circumflex, and all-RPr. III. 10; VPr. I. 115; TPr. XX. 1. CA.

III 58—apply to the circumflex, thus arising, the name of the combination, *ksaipra* Naradasikṣā also teaches the same thing It runs —

1 u varṇaṁ yadodattaṁ,
apadyete yavau kvacit |
anndatte pratyaye nityam,
vidyāt ksaiprasya laksanam ||

The *jatya svarita* precisely corresponds in origin and in quality with the *ksaipra* "The meaning of the term *jatya* is natural, original, primitive The circumflex syllables to which it is applied are those which have that accent in their own right and always independently of the combinations of the sentence' (Whitney) It is distinct from the enclitic, in as much as it is preceded by an unaccented vowel or having no predecessor, while the former invariably succeeds an acute This arises from the accented *i* or *u* after a conjunction of consonants ending with *y* or *v*, 'that is to say, no syllable in Sanskrit has an independent circumflex accent except as it results from the conversion of an original accented *i* or *u*, short or long, into its corresponding semi-vowel *y* or *v* before a following dissimilar vowel' Whitney

Thus *kanyā* represents an earlier *kañā*, *sva* an earlier *su* and the like The *jatya svarita* then corresponds in origin and in quality with the *ksaipra* and differs from it only in period, arising in connection with the combination

of syllables into words, rather than of words into a sentence For the definition of *jatya svarita*, cf RPr III 4, VPr I-111, TPr XX 2, CA III 57 and Naradasikṣā which reads —

sayakaram savam vapi,
aksaram svaritam bhavet |
na codattam pñrastasya,
jatyasvarah sa ucyate ||

See TPr, XX 2, which reads —
"sayakaravakaram tvakṣaram ya
tra svaryate sthite pade' nndatta
purve' purve va nitya ityeva janī
yāt

57 This is *praśliṣṭa* or *praśleṣa* *svarita* The RPr II 7 gives this name to all those cases of combination in which two vowels, or a vowel and diphthong, are combined together into a single vowel or diphthong A *svarita* accent arising in connection with such a combination is, by all the other treatises, called *praśliṣṭa* The RPr III 8 says that a single teacher Māṇḍukya held that the *praśliṣṭa svarita* arose in all cases of a *praśleṣa* combination, where the former element was acute and the latter grave, and it is well known that the Śatapathabrāhmaṇa follows this rule of accentuation throughout Pāṇini VIII 2 6 also permits it, whenever the unaccented latter element is the initial of a word But this *svarita* is not at all of so frequent an occurrence as the general acceptance of this rule would show it to be, because all the Pratiśākhya

agree in prescribing that a combination into which enters an udātta vowel is itself udātta (see 53), the acute element raising the grave to its own pitch. All however allow the exception which forms the subject of the rule (58) and all but the TPr. allow also that, which is treated in this precept. Cf. Nāradaśikṣā:—

ikāraṃ yatra paśyeyuḥ,
ikāreṇaiva saṃyutam |
udāttamanudāttena,
praśliṣṭaṃ taṃ nibhodhata ||

If the vowel *i* and *i*, both short, are fused together into a long vowel, this vowel has the praśliṣṭa svarita. The illustrations cited by the commentator accord to this. For further discussion on the subject, see Whitney, CA. III. 56.

58 'udāttamāpadyate' does obviously mean *svaritamāpadyate*. Svarita is implied, because there is no mention of udātta in the previous sūtra. Cf. note on 53.

This is an *abhinihita* svarita. The RPr. II. 13 calls the absorption of initial *a* into preceding final *e* and *o* the *abhinihita* sandhi, while the VPr. I. 114 and CA. III. 55 apply this title to the resulting circumflex. The TPr. XX. 4 has for the same accent, the slightly different name *abhinihata*.

The VPr. IV. 59 and TPr. XII. 9 give rules for the occurrence of the *abhinihita* circumflex in connection with those for the absorption of initial *a*, and define and name the accent in l. 114.

and XX. 4 respectively, when treating the general subject of accent. The RPr. deals with both matters together, first prescribing the *svarita* in III. 7, and then giving it its distinctive appellation in III. 10. The Nāradaśikṣā defines *abhinihita* thus:—

e-o-ābhyāmudāttābhyām,
akāro nihitaśca yaḥ |
akāraṃ yatra lumpanti,
tamabhinihitam viduḥ ||

60 In the commentary read 'uccānuccasandhiṣūcca eva kāryaḥ'.

61 A grave following a circumflex has the tone of acute. All the other treatises RPr. III. 11; VPr. IV. 138; 139; TPr. XXI. 10; CA. III. 71 lay down the same principle, saying also distinctly what must be taken as implied in our sūtra (and the CA. III. 71) that not only the single grave syllable which immediately follows the circumflex receives the acute utterance, but those also, which may succeed it, until the proximity of an acute or circumflex (a rule not stated in our treatise, but occurring in every other treatise; cf. RPr. III. 12; VPr. IV. 140; TPr. XXI. 11; CA. III. 74) causes the voice to sink to the proper anudātta tone. The RPr. and TPr. use the term *pracaya* = accumulation, indefinitely extended number or series" in describing this accent.

It may be interesting here to note the rule of rise and fall of the voice in connection with the consecution of the accents, a sub-

ject fully treated by all other Prātisākhya except that of ours. A syllable may be uttered in the three tones i.e. anudātta, the low or grave which belongs to an unaccented syllable, udātta, the high or acute, which is the proper tone of an accented syllable, and the svarita, circumflex, which combines in it a higher and a lower pitch within the limits of the same syllable, and always results, as an independent accent, from the fusion of two originally separate elements, of which the one was acute and the other grave. A great complication however arises by the rule that an originally grave syllable, when it follows an acute, receives an enclitic circumflex, that is to say, the voice, when once raised to the pitch of acute, does not ordinarily come down with a leap to the level of the grave, but makes its descent in the course of the next following syllable. We should

thus say *a mi tran*. To this there is an exception, that the syllable which would otherwise receive an enclitic svarita remains grave, if an acute or circumflex comes next after it, the theory being that the voice prepares itself for rising to the acute pitch by sinking before it. Cf. RPr. III 9, VPr. IV. 135, TPr. XIV. 31, CA III. 70

There is yet another complication, and it is this that the unaccented syllables which follow a circumflex, although grave in value,

are yet pronounced at the pitch of acute. This grave accent with the tone of acute is called *prachaya*—accumulation Cf. RPr. III. 11, TPr. XXI 10. Now the RPr. III. 23 declares that the first portion of a circumflex should be uttered not at acute pitch, but with a yet higher tone, and its latter portion at acute pitch. Cf. TPr. I. 41–42 also. This being the case, it is quite natural to suppose that the following grave syllables should run on at the same level, i. e. the acute pitch. But the grave, which next precedes an acute or circumflex is not of acute tone, but maintains its original character. Cf. RPr. III. 12, VPr. IV. 140, TPr. XXI. 11, CA III 74. This is in brief the way of the rise and fall of the tone in the pronunciation of the consecutive accents. For details see Whitney, CA. III. 65

63 In *Pada text* each word stands separate, and a Prātisākhya gives rules for its conversion into the euphonicly combined text. According to this precept the *pada text* seems fundamental and may be taken as the foundation of the *Samhitā text*. Cf. RPr. II 1, TPr. V 2, Yaska, Nir. I. 6, 1.

64 Euphonic alteration takes place in the *padas*

66 Cf. Panini II 4 71 In the comm. put a fullstop after 'gāpasamāsaḥ' instead of after *iti*. With regard to the gāpa, cf. 'dadhipaya ādī gāna' on Pāṇini II. 4 14, which runs. 'brabmaprajāpati, śivavaśravanau'

(vaiśvānarau Bur.), skandaviśākhau, parivrāṭkausīkau etc. See note on 128. In the comm. put a full-stop after 'bahuvacanam.' For 'kaundinya' cf. Pāṇini II. 4. 70, and for the plural in *vanaspati*, cf. P. II. 4. 12. In the sentence compound 'vyapekṣā sāmārthya' is implied.

- 67 Aitareya Āraṇyaka III. 1. 5 gives three definitions of Saṃhitā: (1) Saṃhitā is the interval between two syllables. This is indefinite, because it does not show the nature of interval and it suggests that the syllables in juxtaposition were independent units. (2) Saṃhitā is the interval by which the accent or the quantity of two syllables is distinguished. This includes accent and quantity and is a more satisfactory definition. (3) Saṃhitā is a pronunciation of two syllables which are neither entirely separated nor united. This suggests a sound view of syllabication and is practically correct. See S. Varma, Critical Studies. p. 108. See Yāska, Nir. 1. 6. 1; TPr. XXIV. 1-4; Pāṇini 1. 4. 109 with Patañjali (= paraḥ prakṛṣṭo yaḥ saṃnikarṣaḥ saṃśleṣaḥ parasparaṇa svarāṇāṃ svarārūdhānāṃ vyañjanānāṃ sā saṃhitā =) the union of separate words in euphonic combination. The second Prapāṭhaka (note that the first is a later addition) of our treatise, coupled with the first six rules of the third, has disposed of all matters of general

phonetic theory, and laid down such rules as apply to words in their independent form, and it now enters upon what is the chief function of a Prātiśākhya i.e. the registering of those changes, which occur when the padas of disjoined text are put together in the form of Saṃhitā. This rule is an *adhikāra* applied to all what follows in the succeeding chapters. Other treatises have equivalent headings; cf. RPr. II. 1; VPr. III. 1; TPr. V. 1; CA. II. 1.

- 68 (a) Cf. Pāṇini VI. 1. 125. The commentator cites *miṇā avyam*, *bharā indra*, *dhārayā āpaḥ* as examples, but in all these we find sandhi in the SV. of Benfey; JS. of Caland and the text of Stevenson, and the commentator himself gives *dhārayāpaḥ* as a counterexample on 71. Moreover, we find examples, where the *pluta* undergoes euphonic alteration; cf. *tvā 3 sya* I. 129, 165, II. 271; *kvā 3 sya* I. 142; *tvā 3 dya* I. 295. In five situations the *a* standing at the beginning of a pāda is elided after a *pluta* vowel. Cf. *vr̥dhe 3' smān* I. 239; II. 769 (JS. has *vr̥dhe 3 asmān*); *gr̥ṇāno 3' bhiḥ* II. 774; *gr̥he 3' mṛtam* II. 1195; *ayudhyo 3' smākam* II. 1208; *hito 3' bhiḥ* II. 279. Sandhi takes place when *apluta* is followed by a *pluta*, cf. *apsvā 3 ntarā* I. 512; *abhyr̥ 3 tasya* I. 556; *āyatyū 3 chantī* II. 101; *hyā 3 ṅga* II. 288, 860; *abhyā 3 r̥ṣan* II. 408; *devatyā 3 madam*

II, 508, śagdhū 3 ṣu II, 927, śargdhū 3 gradhānā II 1204. The exact lon of this sūtra may therefore be found somewhere else.

(b) Dīrghatva and vṛddhi syllables with a short vowel count for a short tone, those with a long vowel count for a long tone. For the sake of musical composition short vowels are often lengthened. Sometimes a long vowel is replaced by a short vowel Cf PpS VI 70-108. Besides the short and long tones there are the increased or emphasized tones, the vṛddhas. According to Burnell the last note of a pāda is always emphasized and, in fact, there is always found a lengthening of vowel or Ayibhāva (Ayibhāva or Alpbhāva is the change from i, ī, o into āyī or āī, in the same way there is ārbhāva with the change from r into ār PpS VI 109-152) o g SV 1 1 ^{3 1 2} vīṭāyo changes into ¹vī-²lōyā ²ī. Which syllables undergo this kind of vṛddhi is taught in PpS V i-118, and herein perhaps lies the solution of the difficulty mentioned above. In lōyā ²ī sandhi does not take place, because the ā of lōyā is vṛddha = emphasized, lengthened. There is no special notation for vṛddha.

The sign r over the syllable means a dīrgha syllable, which according to Burnell is 'prolonged beyond the usual length, but apparently does not lose its character

of a long syllable. The dīrgha can be clearly distinguished from the vṛddha syllable. For details, see Vedic Chant p. 43. For vṛddha in 44 cf. Lomaśi śikṣā in ŚS, p. 156 and S Varma. Critical Studies p. 180.

69 Cf RPr II 56, VPr. IV, 87, TPr. I. 16, 17, CA III, 36, Pāṇini I. i. 14

70 Cf RPr. I 70, VPr. I, 94, CA. I 80, Pāṇini I. i. 15, Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 67, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr I, p. 326 nato

71 Cf RPr II 61 with Uvaṭa on it. The commentator cites here 'kādā vāso stotram haryata ā avā' I, 228, as an example. But we read in RV 10, 105, 1 haryata āra noted by Uvaṭa on RPr. II 74. Add to the list of examples 'carhṛṣadā upo nu I, 196 (wanting in RV.), sacā udjat II, 102 noted by RPr. II 60. But our treatise does not seem to cover plbā imam I, 191 where ā does not stand at the beginning of a pāda, but cf. 253, in which bā-ī is expressly given, śraddhā it RV 7, 32 14 has been noted by RPr II, 59, but the same stanza occurs in SV, with śraddhā hi to I 280. Note also jaṣamā indrah II 1140 registered by RPr II, 61, RPr. II, 66 provides for avā agnim RV, 5 6, 10. In the SV, we find sandhi in such situations. Cf oṣāṃtāya II, 716. Other examples noted by RPr II, 68-66 are not found in our Samhitā and hence they are not noted by the commentator, RPr. II 67,

Pāṇini VI. 1. 126 prescribe nasalisation for such uncontracted ā, but this is singularly absent in our Samhitā. Hiatus without nasalisation is seen in TS. III. 1. 11. 5 and MS. I. 4. 12: 60. 14. Cf. Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 315; Oldenberg, RV. I. 469.

72 This is an exception to 69. For a corresponding rule, cf. Pāṇini VIII. 3. 33. In the comm. read *kim vāvapanam*, cf. Böhtlingk on P. VIII. 3. 33.

73 Exception to 74.

74 For corresponding rules cf. RPr. I. 71 (rodasīme RV. 7. 82. 2 noted by RPr. II. 72 is not noted by RT.); Vpr. I. 93; CA. I. 75, 76; TPr. IV. 11, 15; Pāṇini 1. 1. 11. The dual *i* or *ū* never change to *y* or *v* nor is the former ever prosodically shortened, though the latter sometimes is. The dual *i* may remain even before *i*, e. g. *harī iva*, but the contraction is written in *upadhīva* etc. noted in 75. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 65; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 321. But there is no provision for *somo gaurī adhi śritah* SV. II. 546 in our treatise, while others note it, cf. RPr. I. 72; CA. I. 74; Pāṇini 1. 1. 19.

In TPr. IV. 1 the term *pragraha* = separated, implies that the vowel so designated is exempt from *sandhi*, while other treatises find it necessary to teach by a specific rule that the vowels declared to be *pragrhya* are not subject to euphonic alteration. Cf. RPr. II. 51; VPr.

IV. 87; CA. III. 33; Pāṇini VI. 1. 125. Our treatise does not even mention the term *pragrhya* and declares that such and such vowels do not undergo *sandhi*.

75 *Upadhīva* and *pradhīva* are not found in SV. but are met with in RV. 2. 39. 4. *Dampatīva* occurs in RV. 2. 39. 2. Clearly the rule is a later addition to our treatise. For corresponding rules cf. RPr. II. 55, 72. Pāṇini does not provide for such cases, while the *Vṛttikāra* does; cf. *Kāśikā* on Pāṇini 1. 1. 11, but *he* has been refuted by Kaiyaṭa who forms these examples not with *iva* but with *va*, the by-form of *iva*. Cf. Kaiyaṭa on *Paṭasjali* 1. 1. 11; Bhaṭṭoji, *ŚabdaK.* on Pāṇini 1. 1. 11; and Jñānendra on SK. *Acsandhi*; Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 65. n 12; 66. n. 9.

76 In the sūtra *ayavāve* = *a + e + o + au + e* (= locative of *a*). *Nyūne* = *antaḥ pādam*. Cf. RPr. II 35; Pāṇini VI. 1. 114. The word also implies that *sandhi* is negated in those situations only, where the metre requires retention of *a*; in other places the *a* is elided, though it may stand in the middle of a pāda. Cf. *pādo' syehābhavat* ArS. 34: *pādo' sya* 35. This clearly confirms the view of Whitney who says "if there is any rule or system of rules, determining the very various phenomena—which I cannot but seriously doubt—I have been unable to discover any trace of it" CA. III. 54. In the commentary

navapare is brought down from 75 Cf Panini *avyaparo* VI 1 114, RPr 'yakaradyakṣaram param vakārādyapi va bhavol' II, 35, VPr IV 73, though in another sonso, of course RPr II 49 pro scribos pra₂ṛhyasāññā, and of all the examples cited on it SV has only one 'parāvato atho' SV II 252-RV 9 39 5 On RPr II 50, pāntamā vaandhasah RV 8 92 1 tallies with SV I 165=II 63 Compare also VPr IV 82 84, CA. III 54, Panini VI 1 115, Benfey, SV Eini XXXI

In the commentary 'trirakrān tagrohanāt' means trih—i.e. such examples are only three (a) śāso avrotam, only once in I 298 (b) sāso ovyo (twice, I 529, 532, in II 601 529 is repeated) See note on 280 'Akrānta grahanāt may moon, & not joined with consonants that make it liable to kroma =doubling (i.e. y, r) the a of ayye, and avratam is therefore not elided

CA prescribes only two rules II 53, 54, with regard to this sandhi and thus makes short shift of a subject which occupies long passages of the other Pratiśākhya (cf RPr II 35 50, VPr IV 61 85, TPr XI 1—XII, 8, Panini VI 1 115-124) and has cost their authors a vast deal of labour According to Whitney there is not in the whole work another so discreditable confession of unwillingness or inability to cope with the difficulties of an intricate subject For details about this sandhi in AV cf

Whitney, CA III 54

79 Cf go agrayā RV 9 71 8 In the commentary we may read go aśyam | go ajinam | go ojinikam | Road ajinikam in 80-81

80 The scope of 79 80, and 81 is covered by one sūtra of Panini, cf VI 1 122 Note its bearing on the age of our treatise

81 According to Patañjali and other commentators Panini has not recorded gavaśyam etc Ho on the other hand proscribes (VI 1 123) avan ādośa, thereby forming gavaś grom, gavaśjunam etc The original sandhi of the compound *go agram* must have been *gava₂ro* Cf Weekornagol, Altind Gr I p 325, Macdonell, Vedio Gr p 66 n 7

82 The exact scope of this sūtra is not known Two explanations may be offered (a) Sandhi does not take place if *te* is followed by *a* as in two a₂no I 38 But as this is covered by 74 the commentator seems to take the sūtra 'niyamārtham' i.e. *a* is not elided after *te* alone, and that it may be omitted after *te* etc, as is done in *yajatam* to 'nyat I 75 etc But in SV we invariably find the retention of *a* after this *te* and there are a host of other examples where *a* is not elided after *te*, *tre* etc Cf I, 53 58, 230, 279 324, 419, 439, 529, 531, 533, 547, II 75, 85, 88, 89, 100, 103, 108, 173, 181, 222, 836, 237 262, 262, 365, 367, 370, 372, 373, 439, 587, 601, 612 627, 629, 640 974, 996 998 1094, 1095, 1169

It may be argued here on the authority of Patañjali (=nanu ca bhośchandogānām sātyamugrirāṇū-
yaniyā ardhamekāramardhamokā-
ram cādhiyate sujāte eśvasūnṛte
adhvaryo odribhiḥ sutam, śukram
te enyat etc. 1. 1. 2: 99) that a
half *e* and *o* arise in such situations,
and that after them *a* is omitted,
a fact borne out by Nāgeśa, who
says on the above quoted line :—
'sujāte e aśvetyakāralekhastu prā-
mādikah.' Cf. the Comm. on VPr. I.
94 against it. But the suggestion
falls to the ground, when we note
that this phenomenon was confined
to the Śākhas of Sātyamugri and
Rāpāyaniyas alone, who according
to the statement of Bhaṭṭoji (yad-
yapi chandogānām madhye sātya-
mugri-rāpāyaniyā ardhamekāram
ardhamokāram cādhiyate sujāte e
aśvasūnṛte iti antaḥ pādasthasyā-
vyaparasya tadīyaprātiśākhye' rdha-
mekāramardhamokāram ca vīda-
dhati tathāpi prātiśākhyā samākhyā-
balādeva sarvaśākhhāsādhāraṇe' smin
śāstre tasya na grahaṇam, ŚabdaK.
1. 1. 2: 55) definitely noted it in
their Prātiśākhyā (not available
now) which must have been differ-
ent from our treatise, which shows
no trace of such a thing, and which
the Carapa-Vyūha clearly ascribes
to the Kauthumas.

(B) The second explanation may
be that the sūtra is not meant for
abhinihita sandhi alone and that
like RPr. I. 73; VPr. I. 96; TPr.
IV. 10, and Pāṇini 1. 1. 13, (Mac.

Vedic Gr. p. 66; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 325) it prescribes
pragṛhyatva for *tve*, not only before
a but before other vowels as well.
Cf. the Comm. on VPr. I. 96;
TPr. IV. 10-11. *tve* iddhūyate
haviḥ RV. I. 26. 6 noted by RPr.
I. 73 occurs in SV. II. 966, besides
tve iṣaḥ II. 1171, occurring 10
times in SV. but only twice before
vowels. If we accept this expla-
nation we can easily count for such
cases, otherwise not. But two diffi-
culties move against this guess :
(1) The context is not in its
favour. (2) Why to provide for
tve alone, when we also have *asme*
indo svābhuvam II. 511 (the word
occurring 13 times in the Saṃhitā)?
83 The RPr. II. 34, 35; VPr. IV. 61; CA.
III. 53; and Pāṇini VI. 1. 109 treat
the *abhinihita sandhi* as a union
of *a* with the preceding diphthong
or its absorption by the latter.
Our treatise on the other hand pre-
scribes an actual loss or omission
of the *a*, a fact in which it agrees
with TPr. XI. 1. The elided *a* is
to be very often read, as the evi-
dence of the metre shows. The
sandhi of *e* and *o* before *a* was
originally the same as before other
vowels. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr.
p. 66; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr.
I. p. 324.

The stanzas on which RPr. II.
37-40, 44, 46 and 48 are based
are not found in SV., hence there
is no rule for them in our treatise.
We find however (1) *saṃkrandano'*

nimisab SV II 1203=RV 10, 103 1, not noted by our treatise, but registered by RPr II 41, (2) amhotipiratu II 700=RV 7 66 5 overlooked in RT, but noted in RPr 42, (3) nrto'pavo- I 466=RV 2 22 4 noted by 78 and RPr 42, (4) yavase visyan II 748=RV 7 3 2, covered by 76 and RPr 43, (5) mahi trīna mavo'stu 10 185 1 (RPr 45)—mahī trīna mavarastu I 192, [6] yo adhyetyrsihhih II 647—RV 9 67 32 overlooked in RI but covered by RPr 47

85 gayata rātvne is not found in RV In abhyī 3 tasya (I 566 -bhyr. Stevenson, Benfey, SV XXIV) sandhi takes place, because r here does not stand at the beginning of a pada, and so it is in mrjantysrīgana II 236 and yasrykvaḥhih II 938 But how to provide for (a) abhi rīasya dōhana II 52, where also r does not stand at the beginning of a pada, (pīpratī, rīam II 946=RV 4 56 7 being covered by 74), (b) adhyetyrsihhih II 646, asyryīsi II 759 where it ought to have counteracted 109 I would rather have this sūtra, like the following one, restricted to the words ending in a or a alone, and would guess the solution for abhi rīasya in 68 And the fact that this sūtra is meant to cover cases similar to those mentioned in RPr II 35, 64 corroborates my view

86 Cf RPr II 62 In such situations a or a is nasalised in the RV Cf

RPr II 67, ugra-olah 8 103 3 (wanting in SV) purustuta-eko (wanting in SV) bhara-oyo 8, 98 10, savaya- evā 1 113 1 Nasalisation does not take place in SV and the last two examples are read here hharā-oyo I 415 savayaivā II 1102 See Benfey, SV Einl XXXI, Wackernagel, Altind Gr I 314 Add visva ojasā I 372 in the comm The sūtra, like 85 is restricted to the words ending in a or a, otherwise in hhinattyojasā (SV I 297) 109 will be counteracted

87 The examples cited by the commentator are not found in any veda They are certainly Vedic and are drawn from some lost work In SV I 62 anekhasam stands at the end of the stanza, hence it has no bearing on sandhi Similar cases are dealt with in RPr II 64, 65 Examples like patha indra I 453 are not covered by 71 and the commentator could have easily cited them here, but we do not know if these were included in the Śakan dhvadīgana which was certainly different from the gana referred to in sakandhvādīsu pararupam vā cyam' a vartika on Pāṇini VI 1 94 providing pararupa (quite the contrary to our sūtra) in śakandhu, karkandhu etc

Note the form of the sūtra We would rather have saka andhukā dinam

88 For corresponding rule, see RPr II 74 But what about bhuvanāni vyase II 307=viyase RV 9 86

37. Note naki indra I. 203 = naki-rindra RV. 4. 30. 1; the latter being common.

89 This is to counteract 181.

93 The punctuation in the commentary may be emended to:-

uhhāvekam | (TPr. X. 1) vikārah sasthanah (91-92)-ityuktam |

The contraction was not so very common at the time, when Samhitās were composed. This is shown by the fact that at several places the metre requires hiatus. Cf. (a + a) stavetātithih I. 85; devāyāgnaye 118; indrāśvam 240; brahmārcata 257; siñcādhva. 385; aśvādri. 398; devāja. 419; pavasvāndhasā 470; sutasyāndhasah 500; sunvānāyāndhasah 555; somāndhasā II. 327; prāśya 1118; nārvā 1127. ā + a in I. 70; 420; II. 663, 963, 1079, 1215, 1224. Indrāgni forms four syllables in I 281; II. 203, 204, 341, 342, 343, but three syllables in II. 9, 10, 266, 267, 268, 423, 424, 425, 923, 924, 925, 926, 1046, 1055, ā + ā in II. 964; i + i in II. 541, 774, 977; u + u in II. 724 For details see, Benfey, SV. Einl. L.

The rule is general in *loka* and *Veda*. For corresponding sūtras, cf. RPr. II. 15, 17; VPr. IV. 51; TPr. X. 2; CA. III. 42, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 101. Note the examples tvām (tva | am) and sūryasya (su | ūryasya). The *Padatext* divides sūrya only once at this place. For a detailed discussion on SVPp. and RVPp. cf. Benfey, SV. Einl. LVII—LX.

94 Nāmin. All vowels except *a* and *ā* are called nāmin, because they

tend to produce the *nati* or conversion of a following *s* into *ṣ*. RPr. I. 65; 66, 76; CA. II. 29 have the same term, while VPr. IV. 34, 46 etc. use bhāvin in its place. Cf. Bhaṭṭoji, ŚabdaK. 1. 1. 2: 64. The use of *astha* for *a*, *ā* *ā* 3 is noteworthy and so is *ustha* in 281. *Sandhya* = sandhija. Cf. Uvaṭa on RPr. I. 2, “akārasya ikāreṇa ukāreṇa ekāreṇa okāreṇa ca saha sandhau yānyakṣarāṇi niṣpadyante” and this is exactly the view of our treatise in ‘iti sandhyakṣarāṇi’ p. 2. But here in 94 and 95 it uses *sandhya* for *ec* and *dvivarna* for *aic* of Pāṇini. Cf. Bhaṭṭoji ŚabdaK. 1.1.2: 58 “śliṣyamāṇa varṇadvayasadrśāvayavatvāt sandhīyamānamakṣaram sandhyakṣaramityanvarthā pūrvacārya siddhā ecām sañjnā.” The term *dvivarna* may be yogarūḍhi for *yuj* (second and fourth in RPr. XIII. 39 cf. Uvaṭa on I. 3] and may signify that *ai* and *au* are composed of two varṇas i.e. *a* *i* *u* and both these elements are equal, being one *mora* each, a view singularly attributed to Śākatāyana. Cf. RPr. XIII. 39; Kālanirṇayaśikṣā 6; Patañjali on Pāṇini VIII. 2. 106; S. Varma, Critical Studies, p. 180

Indra is cited by Uvaṭa on RPr. II, 16. But in Naigeyaśākhā Benfey has noted *aindrām* in SV. I. 129; 459. Cf. SV. Einl. XXXII. In I. 377 *aindrām* is not *ā*—*indrām*, but means *Indra sambandhi*.

In *kveiyatha* I. 271; virāyendave 360, brahmendrāya 390; pavamā-

nāyendavo II. 1, *prendra* 89, *somo* *ndrāya* 313, *nendra* 1051, *pretā* 1216, *predhho* 371, *paprāthosā* I. 379 etc, metro requires hiatus. Cf. Benfey, SV. Einl L For corresponding rules, cf. RPr. II. 16, 17, VPr. IV. 53, 54, TPr X 4, 5, CA. III. 44, 45, and Pāṇini VI 1. 87.

In a few cases *e* is first changed to *ay* by 111, *y* is omitted by 159, and then *a* is joined with the following *i* by 24. Such instances are recorded by RPr II 70, where *meha nāsti* RV. 5 39 1 corresponds to our 'ma iha nāsti' I. 345. Cf Nir IV 1. 4, where Scold in vain tries to see a closer relationship between the SV and Nir Cf The Nirukta p 14. This irregular sandhi is frequently met with in Naige yadavratam which has *dvitīyendrah* 1. 6 1 1. 7, *tṛtīyendrah* 1 6 1. 1. 3 See Benfey, SV Einl XXXIII

is applied to Bhāṣā and Veda alike, which is wrong, because 76, and 77 are not applicable to Bhāṣā. The sūtra obviously is an addition, made probably at the time, when our treatise underwent its final redaction. For corresponding rules, cf svādīreriṇoh|aksādūhinyā-mnpasamkbyānam || the two vārtikas on Pāṇini VI. 1. 89. See also VPr IV. 58, where the commentator cites *tnrya ūhi | tnryanbī |* VS 18. 27.

97 For partial correspondence cf RPr. II. 72 (which notes *praisayn=pra+isayuh*. Macdonell, Vedio Gr. p 64) and 'prāduhodhandhyesayesu' a vārtika on Pāṇini VI. 1 89 with Bhattoji's note — "yastu isa nēche yaśca isa gaṭihimsādarśa nosn tayordīrgbopadhatvat iṣah iṣyah tatrādgune preṣab presyah." This will make the difference between our treatise and the vārtika quite clear

98 For similar rules, cf. RPr. II. 71 (Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 64), VPr. IV 55 56, TPr. X. 14, and Pāṇini VI 1 94. VPr. IV. 56, 'ejatyajore kṣam' provides for *sahajah* etc (bnt note the SVPr sahah | jah on II. 1206) which is covered here by 99 In our treatise the phenomenon is restricted to *upasargas*, bnt in CA III 52, TPr X. 14 its scope has been extended to words like *śakalya* and so on

99 Cf. Pāṇini VI. 1 95 and 'otvoṣṭh ayoh samāse va' a vārtika on P. VI. 1 94. Our treatise goes further

95 For corresponding rules, cf. RPr II. 18, 19, VPr IV. 57, TPr. X. 6, CA. III 50, 51, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 88 In the commentary 'dvivar nam varnamapadyate' is the correct reading 'asthpadham prakrtam' seems better Though the contraction is written, the original vowels must sometimes be restored. Cf. *prastu* I 56, *naitasah* II, 43, *pratinasyaukaso* II. 94, *sutasyatyasah* II. 1118. See Benfey, SV. Einl L, Macdonell, Vedic Gr p. 54.

96 Note the use of *hhāsāyām*. This implies that (like Pāṇini) the rest

and declares pararūpa to the compounds in general.

101 For corresponding rules, cf. CA. III. 46 (and 47 which is an exception to 48); TPr. X. 8; Pāṇini VI. 1. 87; 1. 1. 51. All prescribe the *sandhi* in a like manner. RPr. II. 32 and VPr. IV. 49, however treat it very differently, merely prescribing that both *a* and *ā* become *α* before *r*, without requiring the conversion of the latter into *r*, a fact stated by our treatise in 102 and by Pāṇini in VI. 1. 128.

102 101 covers RPr. II. 32 and VPr. 49, but implies *rabhāva* (guṇa) as well, while 102 negatives the same in the opinion of some i. e. the authors of RPr. and VPr. and others, who follow them in that matter. Thus it seems to provide for *yatha ṛnam* RV. 8. 47. 17; *yatha ṛtavaḥ* 10. 11. 5; *yatha ṛtuśo* 10. 98. 10; 2. 24. 13; 2. 28. 5 and so on, and also makes provision for *mahna ṛte* SV. II. 1137, if we construe *eke* as *pūjārtham*. The commentator on ŚSS. XII. 13. 5 makes an interesting statement, which may throw some light on the difference between the R̥gvedaśākhās. On 'na ṛte śrāntasya sakhyāya devāḥ' RV. 4. 33. 11, he says 'apadruto nāma sandhir bāśkalānām prasiddhaḥ tasyo-dāharaṇam'. Are we to understand from it, that the followers of other śākhās did not admit this sandhi?

For a list of the examples like those quoted above, cf. Benfey. SV. Einl. XXXII. RPr. II. 64 is an

exception to II. 32. For the corresponding rule in Pāṇini cf. VI. I. 128

103 VPr. IV. 59 provides for *aprktas* only. No corresponding rule is found in RPr; CA; TPr. and Pāṇini. But see 'ṛte ca tr̥tiyāsamāse' a vārtika, on which Bhaṭṭoji cites *sukhena ṛtaḥ=sukhārtah* SK. *Acsandhi*.

104 Exception to 101.

105 For corresponding rules of other treatises see CA. III. 48; TPr. X. 9; Pāṇini VI. 1. 91 (*vā supyāpiśaleḥ* 92) and VPr. IV. 59 which however restricts the operation of the rule to the preposition *ā* alone. The TS. extends this contraction to prepositions ending in *α*, *upārc-chati*; see Whitney, CA. III. 47; TPr. III. 9. In the post vedic language this contraction was extended to all prepositions ending in *ā*. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 64. n. 2.

106 Cp. "pravatsatarakambalavasanārṇad-aśānāmṛṇe" avārtika on Pāṇini VI. 1. 89.

Note its bearing on the date of the composition of our treatise.

107 Cf. Pāṇini VI. 1. 77.

108 An exception to 107. Cf. Pāṇini VI. 1. 127. The declaration of *hva-ṣva* implies *pragr̥hya sañjñā*. Cf. *patañjali* on P. VI. 1. 127.

109 For corresponding rules, cf. RPr. II. 21; VPr. IV. 46; CA. III. 39, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 77. The TPr. X. 15, however restricts the conversion into a semivowel to *i*, *ī* and *u*—a restriction, which might have been made by all, since final *ū* is

always *praghyā* and final *r* nowhere in the Vedas comes to stand before an initial vowel. Cf. Whitney, CA III 39, Macdonell, Vedic Gr p 65 n 4. The fact seems to have been noted by the authors of our treatise who separately for *mod* sūtra 107, which is obviously meant for usages seen in *Bhāṣa* alone. Were it not so, the order of the sūtras would have been — *asvantaśtham* 107, *ṛṇeko* 108, and there would have accrued a clear saving of one sūtra. We may also note here the close resemblance between our treatise and *Śabdānuśāsana* of the Jaina *Śāka tāyana*, who lived in the time of *Amoghavarṣa* I, and wrote his work about Śaka 789. The sūtras are as follows —

RT	ŚA	Panini
रसृस्थमस्ते	अस्ते I 73	इका यणचि 6 1 77
हस्तेमेके	हस्तेवापदे 74	इकोऽसृवर्णे शाकल्यस्य
अन्तं स्थाम्	ऋत्यक 75	हस्त्व 127 ऋत्यक 128

It is clear from the above, that the author of *Śabdānuśāsana* was well familiar with the terminology of our treatise, and that while adopting some terms from *Ri* or from some other ancient common source, he in the matter of systematisation closely followed *Panini*.

In the commentary *RPr* II 32 is covered by *asve* (107) *krasvameke* is to cover *Panini* VI 1 128, which provides optional *praghyā*

tra for *abodhagnib* etc. In the common road 'svarayorityadhikārah | vyabhihāra iti cod vikarah sasthanā ityuktam,' *sasthanā* of *RPr* II 21 is covered by 92 of our treatise.

The word *antastha* designates *yan* of *Pāṇini* and its use in feminine gender (cf. *antasthām svam RPr* II 21) may be significant. Does it not hint at the important fact that Indian Grammarians, regarded *semivowels* not as essentially different from *v*, *u* etc. but merely a by-form of the same (*antasthā vṛtti*), a form with which they had very often an interchange (as in the *samprasaraṇa* form of the vowel gradation) ? And the fact that in reality there was no interchange between the so called strong and weak forms and that both of them existed side by side even in Indo-European times, seems to have been hinted at by *Yaska*, who, while discussing the ways of deriving words incidentally remarks "tadyatra svarādanan tarantasthantardhātu hnavatī tad dviprakṛtiṇam sthānamiti pradiśanti" *Nir* II 1 2. Can we not infer from 'dviprakṛtiṇam' that both ¹ *iyāṇ*, and *īṣṭā*, and *vāsati* and *nā māsi* are original forms ?

- 110 (a) The corresponding rule in *Panini* seems 'tavyoryavacī sam hitayam VIII 2 108, which counteracts VI 1 101 in *agnā* 3 *yā* dram, and VI 1 127 in *agnā* 3 *yāṣa*, a fact corroborated by *Kāśika* which runs —

kintu yaṇā bhavatiha na siddham,
 yvāvidutoryadayam vidadhīti |
 tau ca mama svarasandhiṣu siddham,
 śākaladīrghavidhī tu nivartyau ||
 ik ca yadā bhavati plutapūrvah,
 tasya yaṇam vidadhātyapavādyam |
 tena tayośca na śākaladīrgho,
 yaṇsvaraśādhanaṁeva tu hetuḥ ||
 Like, hāu | ātra; hāu | āñja, we
 have to assume some vowel in 'syā-
 gnāi' and 'in āi', as is clear from
 'svaraṇorityadhikārah'.

(b) gatiḥ: i. e. adding *i* or *u*
 after *ā*, or *i* after *o*. About the defi-
 nition of *gati* see Simon, PpS. 520;
 for *ai* and *āyī* see Simon, PpS. Einl.
 p. 527, note 2, (the *āi*-*bhāva* is
 dealt with in PpS. III. 1—4, 242).
 In between the *ā* and a vowel, a *y*,
 or a like sound is inserted in the
 gānas of SV. Cf. Weber, Ind. Stud.
 IV. 252; Oldenberg. RV. I, 457
 ff; Bloomfield on KS. 74, 19. 135.
 9. The *y* before *i*, *i* and *e* is phoneti-
 cal; such a phenomenon is recorded
 in Pāli, where *y* and *v* are inserted
 before *i* and *e*. For details, cf. Wack-
 ernagel, Altind. Gr. I, p. 338 note.

111 Cf. CA. III. 40; VPr. IV. 47; TPr.
 IX. 11, 15, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 78.
 RPr. II. 25, 28, 31 however con-
 vert *ai* and *au* directly into *ā* and
e and *o* directly into *a*, adding that
 after the *ā* and *a* which come from
o and *au* a *v* is inserted, except
 before a labial vowel. See Macdo-
 nell, Vedic Gr. p. 67; Wackernagel,
 Altind. Gr. I. p. 326 (274). In the
 examples cited by the commen-
 tator, the reading of B. is preferable.

y is dropped by 159 according to
 Naigī, while according to other
 teachers it may remain. Benfey's
 SV. supports the reading of B.

112 Our treatise converts a *n* to *visar-*
janiya, when it is preceded by
 any long vowel, be it *ā*, *i*, *ū* or *ṛ*.
 The *visarjaniya* when preceded
 by *ā*, becomes *y* by 117, only to be
 dropped by 158; but when prece-
 ded by other long vowels, it is redu-
 ced to *r* by 115, and an *anuvāra*, a
 consonantal element, is inserted by
 185 between the vowel and the *r*.
 The process here is then as follows:—
paridhīn + ati = paridhīh + ati (112) —
paridhīr + ati (115) = *paridhīr-*
rati (158). This process exactly
 agrees with that of the CA. accord-
 ing to which the process in *upaba-*
ddhā + iha would be like this; *upa-*
baddhān + iha = upabaddhāh + iha
 (CA. II. 27) = *upabaddhāh + iha*
 (nasalisation of the preceding vowel
 by 1. 67) = *upabaddhāy + iha* (II.
 41) = *upabaddhā + iha* (II. 21).
 This is an example of a *n* preceded
 by a long *ā*. But in examples like
ṛtū + rutsrjate where *n* is preceded
 by a vowel other than *ā*, the CA.
 makes some difference. Instead of
 following the reasonable process of
 changing *n* into *visarjaniya* and
 leaving it for rule II. 42 to chan-
 ge the latter into *r*, it directly
 converts the *n* into *r* by II. 29.
 The RPr. IV. 69, 70, 71 also change
n into *r* and then prescribe nasali-
 sation of the preceding vowel by
 IV. 80. Whitney's remark about

sādyah kṛona, sadyah kroma in LŚS. VIII, 3, 1, 3) kāmśkān, sarpisku ndikā, dhanuṣkapālam (cf. Bhattoji SK. on P. VIII, 3 45) yajuspātram, ayaskāntah, tamaskāndah, ayaskāndah, modaspindah, bhāskarah, (P. III, 2, 21) ahaskarah.

kantaskantādi —

kantaskantah, kaskah, putrādiny-
āspntrah, śiraspadam, adhaspadam
(P. VIII 3 47) ayaspātram (VIII
3 46 49) payaskāmah (VIII
3, 46), ayaspindah (modaspindah
in kaskādi), pitnspntrah (the word
does not occur in RV, SV, and
AV, cf. RPr. 59, 61 Bhattoji has
pitn putrah on VI, 2, 133, and
hotu putrah in kaskādi) śnaspn-
trah, śnaspatih (in the interior
of a pīda, covered by 147, Pāṇini
covers this by VIII, 3 33) śnas
karnah, common to both.

The above comparison will show
that the ganas of our treatise grea-
tly differed from those of Pāṇini,
a fact confirmed by the commenta-
tor on 66, where he reads 'śivavai-
śṛavanau (vaiśṛavanarau) skanda viśa-
khan, naradaparvatau, nśanābṛhas
patī iti ganasamāsah.' Compare this
with the 'dadhīpayā adī gana (II,
4 14) of Pāṇini which runs 'dad-
hīpayasī, śivavaiśṛavanau, skanda
viśakban, parivrajakakauśikan, and
so on

Note the influence of Pāṇini
on the commentator. He also puts
kaskā at the head of the gana

129 sadyaskala is covered by Pāṇini
VIII 3, 48

Read in the comm. •nyovampramā
nam instead of •nyokampṛa. The
citations show that this sūtra cor-
responds to Pāṇini VIII 3 45, if so,
then the nso of sāmārthyē is quite
the reverse of that in Pāṇini VIII.
3, 44, which corresponds to our 131.

131 Punctnato mithunnākhyo vā bhav-
ati | paroṣmā . bhāvāh | apī bi
tāni • | purvayogo etc. is not clear.
The word s occurs in 187 only,
and that sūtra has nothing to do
with this phenomenon.

132 Cf. Pāṇini VIII 3 44, with Tattva-
bodhinī on SK. of Bhattoji.

133 Cf. VPr III, 23, TPr VIII, 24,
CA, II, 63 and Pāṇini VIII, 3, 41.

134 TPr VIII, 24, CA, II, 63 and
Pāṇini VIII, 3 41.

135 No corresponding rule is found in
the Prātisākhya, but cf. Pāṇini
VIII 3 41 In the comm read
'kasmādasukho ? duṣkhamidam
śakatam' (kham — chidram) See
Jacobi KZ, 25 439 f, Kielhorn,
Ind Ant 16, 345, Epigr. Ind.
1 137, 2, 180, Wackernagel, Al-
tind Gr I p 341 note.

136 In the comm, read *vidhāreya*
(— vidhārayā apatyam)

137 39 Pāṇini VIII 3 43. For par-
tial correspondence cf. CA, II, 64.

140 Pāṇini VIII 3 41.

141 RPr. IV, 47, VPr. III 23, TPr.
VIII 24, CA II 63 and Pāṇini
VIII 3 41 For 'tiraskrtam' see
TPr VIII 30, and Pāṇini VIII
3 40

142 Pāṇini VIII, 3, 40. In the comm
read 'pnraskrtamnam | nirvyati

- taṃ | Cf. 'Madrāḥ karaṃ vina-
yante-niryātayanti'. Böhtlink on
Pāṇini I. 3. 36. śvabhiruryā- is
doubtful. I would prefer 'śvabhi-
rbhūyātarūpāḥ (-hhūmau yātaṃ
rūpaṃ śarīraṃ yeṣāṃ).
- 143 RPr. IV. 43; VPr. III. 62; CA.
II. 65 and Pāṇini VIII. 3. 50.
- 144 This is to deny *s* in examples like
sādhaḥ kṛ- SV. I. 217.
- 146 RPr. IV. 44, 45, 56; VPr. III. 26, 31;
TPr. VIII. 28; CA. II. 66, 67 and
Pāṇini VIII. 3. 51, 53. I do not
know why the commentator has
included 'pituṣpari' [RPr. IV. 64]
among the counterexamples, where
'divaḥ pari' II. 534 may safely be
placed. For the practice of writ-
ing *visargas* before *ṣ* and *s* cf.
Benfey, SV. Einl. XLVI.
- 147 Cf. RPr. IV. 42, 46, 48, 49, 53;
VPr. III. 28, 35, 36; TPr. VIII.
27, CA. II. 70-74 and Pāṇini
VIII. 3. 53. somaspati II. 224 is
correct, according to our treatise,
but cf. somaḥ patiḥ RV. 9. 101.
6 (so noted by RPr. IV. 51).
viśvataḥ prthuh I. 393-II. 595
is correct according to RT. [cf.
divaḥ prthuh as a counterexample
on TPr. VIII. 28; Pāṇini VIII.
3. 51 Böhtlink] but cf. viśvatas
prthuh RV. 8. 98. 4 specially
noted by RPr. 53, 57; VPr. III.
27; CA. II. 78, and Pāṇini VIII.
3. 49; and such are divasprthivyaḥ
9. 31. 2 and vīlitasprthuh 2. 21. 4,
not found in SV. and similar is
divasprṣṭhe on Pāṇini VIII. 3.
53. pituṣpitā is correct in SV.
- II. 745 and RV. 6. 16. 35 [RPr.
IV. 64] but how pituh pitā in AV.
18. 2. 49; 3. 46. 59 [cf. Whitney
on CA. II. 73] and manuḥ pitā I.
355 [where RV. has *ṣ* and which
is so noted by RPr. IV. 64] svaḥ
patiḥ II. 882; and svaḥ pati II.
351-RV. svarpatī in 9. 19. 2. In
RV. we find yaspatiḥ in 5. 51. 12
but yaḥ patiḥ in 10. 85. 39; pū-
rvas patiḥ in 10. 48. 1 but pūr-
vyaḥ patiḥ in 1. 153. 4 which are
noted by RPr. IV. 51.
- 148 This is to avoid *s* in cases like
bandhuh pāvakah.
- 149 Cf. RPr. IV. 55; TPr. VIII. 29;
VPr. III. 25; CA. II. 80 and Pāṇini
VIII. 3. 53.
- 151 Before mutes immediately follo-
wed by *s* or *ṣ* final *s* regularly
becomes visarjanīya. In RV. occa-
sionally the sibilant disappears. Cf.
Macdonell. Vedic Gr. p. 71.
- For corresponding rules cf.
RPr. IV. 31. TPr. IX. 3, and
Pāṇini VIII. 3. 35. See also Bha-
tṭoji on P. VIII. 3. 37. Cf. priyaḥ
kṣapaḥ II. 1176.
- 152 Cf. CA. II. 25. Pāṇini VIII. 3. 6.
According to Whitney CA. II. 25
is an interpolation, but mark the
order of this and the following
sūtra in CA. and our treatise.
- 153 Cf. CA. II. 27. Virtually a sibilant
is inserted before the mute of the
same class with the latter, and the
itself is replaced by the nasalisa-
tion of the preceding vowel (see 185.)
Cf. CA. III. 133-36. The TPr. V.
20 gives a general rule for the

insertion of the sibilant before *c* and *V* 21 gives all the cases in which it does not take place. The insertion before *t* is noted in *V* 14 and all the cases of its occurrence are counted. The *IPr* IV 74 registers all those words before which the sibilant is added, as well as before *c* as before *t*, *IV* 76. See Pāṇini VIII 3 7. In the *RV*, this insertion occurs only when the sibilant is etymologically justified that is in the nom. sing. and acc. pl. masc. almost exclusively though not invariably before *ca* (cf 154) and *cid*. The origin of the insertion of a sibilant is historical. Formerly the insertion of a sibilant before *c* and *t* was made after a word which was entitled by origin to a final *s*. Cf Macdonell, *Ved Gr* I 69, Wackernagel, *Altind Gr* I p 333 and the note on p 332, Lanman 516. A note. But in course of time the true character of the inserted *s* was forgotten and its sphere of occurrence being considerably extended, it came to be applied to cases, to which it did not historically belong. Thus in the other *Samhitās* the inserted sibilant becomes common, occurring even where it is not etymologically justified, that is in the 3 pl. impf., and the voc. and loc. of *n* stems. There are no examples of the inserted sibilant before *ch* in the *Samhitās*. In the post-Vedic language a sibilant is invariably inserted after *n* before

all voiceless palatals, cerebrals and dentals. Cf Whitney on *CA* II 27, Bopp *Comparative Gr.* I 468, 478-479 'bhavāṁṣṭika' of the commentary may be corrected to 'bhavāṁṣṭikato'. Cf the commentary on *CA* II 27.

Like *CA* II 27 the precept of our treatise also looks more like a rule of general grammar rather than that of a particular grammar or a *Prātisākhya*. This fact should be noted every now and then in our treatise, and this actually explains the name *Rikāntara vyākharanam* of this *Prātisākhya*.

154 *Re* = the *yoni* of the *śāman*, and not the *Rigveda Śāman* form. *śo* *śoṣāma* and *śukriyasamūpana* etc. are excluded. After *śukriya* we expect some counterexample.

155 Cf Pāṇini VIII 3 12. Examples quoted by the commentator do not occur in *SV*. No corresponding rule is found in other *Prātisākhyas*.

156 *budōśasasya* is a misprint. Read *budōśasasya*. Cf *IPr* II, 80, *VPr* III 15-17, *IPr* V 15, *CA* II 57, and Pāṇini VI 1 132, 133. Pāṇini reduces *R* 156 and 157 into one *sūtra* 'otattadoh suk po l oranaṣ samāso hali' VI 1 138 and is thus a decided improvement on our treatise.

157 Cf *IPr* V 16. Pāṇini (*akoranana samāso*) VI 1 132. No corresponding rule is found in other *Prātisākhyas*.

158 Read 'mahā' *hī sah* in the commentary. Cf *CA* II 55, *VPr* IV 38,

TPr. IX. 9. CA. VPr. and TPr. do not change a visarjanīya into *y* before consonants. They all drop it straight. Our treatise on the other hand, changes a visarjanīya, preceded by *a*, *ā* (cf. 117), alike before vowels and consonants. The RPr. IV. 24 declares that the visarjanīya, along with its preceding vowel, passes into *ā*, which is another way of saying the same thing.

159-160 The sūtra requires 'hā ātra' in the comm. Cf. CA. II. 21; VPr. IV. 125. TPr. X. 19-23 cite many discordant opinions on the subject. According to it *y* and *v* are dropped, when preceded by *a* and *ā*: Ukhya maintains contrary: Sāṅkṛitya denies the loss of *v*: Mācā-kīya allowing the loss of both, when followed by *u* or *o*: Vātsapara holds that they are not lost altogether, but only imperfectly pronounced (cf. 161). The treatment of final diphthongs in the RPr. does not include the exhibition of a final semivowel which is required to be lost, and hence there is no such a precept in RPr. See Pāṇini VIII. 3. 19.

161 Cf. CA. (II. 24) leśavṛttiradhisparśaṃ Śākatāyanah, where the word leśa means diminution, the word occurring in the same meaning in TPr. X. 19-23 which declares that Vātsapara holds not the omission but the leśa of final *y* and *v* after *a* and *ā* and the commentary there explains leśa by *lupta vaducāranam*—an utterance of them as if

they were omitted. In the RPr. leśa is once found in the chapter treating of faulty pronunciation (XIV. 17), where leśa is glossed by Uvāta with 'prayatnaśaithilyena.' Pāṇini VIII. 3. 18 attributes to Śākatāyana the same doctrine as regards the pronunciation of final *y* and *v*. P. vyorlaghuprayatnataraḥ Śākatāyanasya is glossed by Bhaṭṭoji with 'yasyocārane jihvāgro-pāgra madhyamūlānām śaithilyam jāyate. Śākatāyana then is to be understood as holding, like Vātsapara that the final semivowels are not to be omitted altogether, but uttered with a slighter effort; the partial contact (īṣatsprṣtamantas-thānām) which is the characteristic of them not being completely made. The followers of Pāṇini restrict Śākatāyana's doctrine to *y* and *v* when preceded by *bho bhago agho* and *a* (cf. Tattva-bodhinī on SK.), but the VPr. IV. 127 refers to him as exempting only the word *asau* from the treatment prescribed for *y* and *v* in every other case, which treatment however it does not declare to be attenuation but omission.

The statement 'ardham vā' does not attribute the phenomenon to a particular grammarian but as a view of the authors of this treatise. Does it not indicate that the treatise is composed by the followers of Śākatāyana, who adopted this view as their own, and, hence did not think it necessary to attribute

it to Śakatayana by name ?

- 162 See note on 161 In SV II 144 St reads ya rtavrdhavrtaśya, while Benfey has yavrtavrdhavrtaśya Cf mitravarunavrtavrdhavrtaśprā RV 1 2 8, yavrtavrdhavrtaśya RV 1 23 5 Cf Benfey, SV Einl XXIV But we must be very cautious in fixing the text of the Vedas on the basis of this kind of comparison, because a particular reading may belong to a particular śakha and may not be acceptable to others For example here the reading with *v* which is correct according to 162, may be acceptable (in the SV) to the followers of Nageya Śakha and may not be liked by others, who agree with 160, and Benfey's SV is anything but the text of the Nageyas See also SV II 198, where St reads 'varunā rta which Benfey emends to varunavrtā on the ground of RV 1 2 8

- 163 *v* is not omitted before *otu* in the opinion of Naigī (aprapta) as well as others (160)

- 164 Cf 'avyaktanukarnasyata itn Paṇini VI 1 98

- 165 Cf 'namreditasyantyasya tu va' P VI 1 99 patatpataditi or patatpateti from patatpata + iti Note that the sphere of Paṇini V 4 57 with the two vartikas (ie daci vivakṣite dve bahulam, nityamamredite daci vaktavyam) is different from that of our sūtra

- 166 See note on 128 Cf Paṇini VI 3 109, where Bhattoji quotes — bhaved varnagamaddhamsah,

simho varnaviparyayat |
gūdhotma varnavikrter,
varnanasat prsodaram ||

- 167 Cf CA II 18 VPr IV 98 marks the loss of *s* from the root, *stambh*, but omits all mention of *stha* The TPr V 14 includes such cases in a more general rule, that *s* is dropped, when preceded by *ud* and followed by a consonant See Paṇini VIII 4 61

- 168 The commentator offers little help in the exposition of the sūtra, the exact scope of which can only be inferred from a critical comparison with CA III 30, VPr, IV 110, and TPr XIV 23, and in a way from Paṇini VIII 4 50 Let us take CA which prescribes doubling by 'samyogadīḥ svarat (III 24 = 269) and then by 'sasthane ca' (30 = 168) negatives it in the case of a consonant which is followed by another of the same class Similarly TPr XIV 1 (svarapurvam vyañjanam dvivarnam vyañjana param = 269) prescribes doubling of the first of conjunct consonants and then says 'savarnasavargiyaparah' (23 = 168), that a letter followed by one homogeneous with itself or one of the same mute series, is not doubled When read in the light of the above quoted rules of the two Pratisakhya, our sūtra 'tulye (tulye sthane lopyate) can be easily reduced to this much, that a letter is not doubled by 269, when followed by its savarna which is another way of saying the

same thing. Thus in 'vahanti' I. 25. 31 *n* is not doubled; *iṣantokāya* (= *iṣam* + *to* 180) *n*; in *imāsta s* (obtained by 269 which is not restricted to 'hrasvātparaḥ' 263, cf. *vedyam* in the comm. of 169; VPr. IV. 102 prescribes the doubling of *t* in such cases, while our treatise does not); in *indra n*, (the omission of *y* cannot be meant); and in *yāvāhuḥ sayujā* (= *huḥ* + *sa* 177) *s*. In the counter example 'surūpa id gomān' *ḍ*, occasioned by the doubling (269) may be omitted, but not the original *ḍ*, which is here not followed by its *savarṇa* letter. We must note here that the *savarṇa* in TPr. XIV. 23 applies only to an identical letter, and to the nasal semivowels into which *n* and *m* are converted before *y*, *l* and *v* by TPr. V. 26. 28=181. Thus while TPr. denies doubling of *v* in 'devav vahanti', our treatise (169) makes it optional. That the above mentioned is the ken of this precept is hinted at by the comm. who says 'punaḥ punaḥ prasaṅgaśca' (= again doubling by 269 and again omission by 168).

169 In the sūtra, *rāt=svarāt*: *sthā=antasthā*; *ajare-ajapare* (-re-*pare*, as *rādi-parādi* in 26). This sūtra is meant [1] to make 168 optional before semivowels and [2] to dany the same before letters that are followed by *ac*. Cf. 'anacica' VIII. 4. 47. According to this the *c* of *accha* I. 523 should not be omitted [cf. VPr. IV. 25]. But Benfey adopts 'achā' every where, which may indi-

cate the absurdity of blindly following the mss., which were very often copied and recopied by ignorant scribes. That a careful editor of the *Samhitās* ought to disregard as of no authority or consequence, the variations or the unanimity of his mss. upon such points, and to adopt uniformly the reading prescribed by the *Prātiśākhya*s was suggested by Whitney on TPr. V. 24. Our sūtra would then restrict the ken of 168 to forms like *indraḥ*, *rāṣṭram*, *bhrāṣṭram*, *candraḥ*, and these are the very examples quoted on Pāṇini VIII. 4. 50 'triprabhṛtiṣu Śākāṭāyanasya' which means that according to Śākāṭāyana no duplication takes place in a group of three or more letters. And it is a pity that Burnell without making a thorough study of the text remarked in his introduction to RT. (p. XI) 'but of all his distinct and peculiar opinions there is no clear trace in the text'.

170 For corresponding rules, cf. RPr. IV. 29; CA. II. 19; VPr. IV. 35; TPr. VIII. 16; Pāṇini VII. 3. 14; Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I p. 325; Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 72. Stevenson reads 'yuktā barhi ra' cf. Benfey on it, in SV. Einl. XXVI. When *r* is dropped, the final vowel is lengthened by RPr. IV. 29; VPr. IV. 35; TPr. VIII. 17; CA. III. 20 (which is a bit deficient, Whitney) and Pāṇini VI. 3. III; and since our treatise does not give such a rule, the commentator prescribes a *vārtika* 'rapūrvayośca dīr.

- ghatvam,' For other vārtikas, cf. the comm on 226, 236, 243, 245 etc
- 171 For similar rules, cf. RPr VI. 2, TPr. XIX 5, VPr. IV. 108, CA. I 94, and Pāṇini VIII 4 33, 55.
- 172 Cf. VPr. IV. 119, CA II. 4, and Pāṇini VIII 4 55 Final consonant is assimilated in quality to the following initial, becoming voiceless before a voiceless consonant and voiced before a voiced sound, as in in *yatcā* RV. 1. 15 10. There is a tendency to write 'ksi pajām' for 'kṣipajām' (RV 4 27. 3) and 'tatra jami' for 'tattvā jāmī' in some mss For its justification see Wackernagel, Altind Gr. I. p. 327 and my note on 271 In TS 1.2 7. 1 'samyatto-samyakto' and here a final guttural has become a dental before a dental A similar example has been noted by me in Sāmāntantra, where we have *rechlokaṃ* for *rkslokaṃ* cf. note on 179. Here the assimilation has extended its sway to the place of articulation as well Cf Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 328 (277A)
- 173 The Prātisākhya are unanimous on this point Cf RPr IV. 3, VPr. IV 121, TPr VIII 2 Pāṇini VIII 4 45 allows either the unaspirated sonant or the nasal before a nasal, while ms. usage is invariably in favour of the nasal. See Macdonell, Vedic Gr p. 67, Wackernagel, Altind. Gr I p. 328 c. SV I 279 (Benfey) reads 'udag nyag va', while the commentator requires 'ndan nyag vā'
- 174 Cf RPr. IV. 12, 13, VPr. IV. 97, CA II 17 and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 63 TPr V. 22, 24 prescribe the change of *t* and *n* into *c* and *ñ* before *ś* and V. 34, 35 the conversion of *ś* into *ch*, when preceded by any mute excepting *m*, Vālmiki (V. 36) also excepting *p* and Pauskarsādi (V. 37) denying the changes, when *ś* is followed by a consonant and denying in this situation also the change of the preceding *n* into *ñ*. For details see Whitney CA. II 17 'magha vañ chagdhī' according to Wackernagel the process of euphonic alteration here is a bit different He thinks that in such examples an insertion of *t* (similar to that before *s* 187) takes place before *ś*, that is 'vajrin śnathihī' may become 'vajriñ śnathihī' or 'śichna' (through 'jimeśna' for 'jrint sna') Cf Wackernagel, Altind Gr. I. p. 332 and the rule 280 a on 331, Macdonell, Vedic Gr p. 69.
- 175 Cf. Pāṇini VIII. 4 63 and the vārtika 'chatvamamiti vācyam' on it Read 'na naigihī | ścota yat, śnathī, ślokaṃ, śnaśati, śmaśruti iti pratyayah | For śnathihī cf. Wackernagel, Altind Gr. I p. 311 On VPr IV 96 is cited 'adityaṃ śmaśrubhīh.' See also YvŚ 123 For ślokaṃ, cf. 'rechlokaṃ' on 179, which in the opinion of some will be 'rkslokaṃ' Examples for other words are not traced in SV and RV. (For such a case in RPr cf.

Uvaṭa 'vada, mṛgyamudāharaṇam' on VII. 33). For 'ścyotati' Bhaṭṭoji cites 'vākscyotati' on the vārtika quoted above.

- 176 RPr. IV. 5; VPr. IV. 122; CA. II. 7 agree with our treatise on this point. The same doctrine is attributed by the TPr. V. 38 to Plākṣi etc. TPr. V. 39-41 declare that in view of some, the *h* remains unchanged, while the Mīmāṃsakas and others hold that an aspirated sonant is inserted between the final surd and the *h*. Pāṇini VIII. 4. 62 allows the *h* either to remain unchanged or to become the sonant aspirate. See Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 73.
- 177 The meaning is that ūṣmā i. e. visarjanīya is converted into the spirant corresponding in position with the following letters. Thus before *c* and *ch* it becomes ś, before *t* and *th* *s*, before *ṭ* and *ṭh* ṣ, before ś, ṣ, *s* it is changed into each of these respectively; before *k* and *kh* it becomes jihvāmūliya and before *p* *ph* it is converted into upadhmānīya. Visarjanīya itself then does stand in Samhitās before a pause. CA. II 40 agrees with it; the VPr. III. 9. 12 gives as taught by Śakatāyana the doctrine of RT.—namely that visarjanīya becomes a sibilant before a sibilant and jihvāmūliya and upadhmānīya before gutturals and labials, (while according to III. 10 Śākalya leaves visarjanīya unchanged before a sibilant) and itself maintains III. 11

the visarjanīa before gutturals and labials; VPr. III. 7 prescribes its conversion into ś before *c* and *ch*, III. 8 declares the change into *s* before *t* and *th* and III. 13 rejects the visarjanīya altogether before a sibilant followed by a surd mute. TPr. IX. 2, 3 agree with our treatise. Like RT. (151) TPr. also declares that visarjanīya remains unchanged before *ks*. It then rehearses the different opinions of other teachers in IX 4, 5 and IX. I. The RPr. treats at considerable length the changes which RT. compresses into a single rule. RPr. IV. 31 completely agrees with our treatise, excepting the case of a sibilant followed by surd mute, before which the visarjanīya is to be dropped by IV. 36; IV. 33.34 permit the retention of a spirant before gutturals, labials, and unaltered sibilants. Thus we see authorities vary on the treatment of visarjanīya before surd letters, the point on which they all agree being its conversion into *s* and ś before dentals and palatals. See also Pāṇini VIII. 3. 35 which declares that visarjanīya remains unaltered before surd mutes, if they are followed by ś ṣ and *s*, and VIII. 3. 36 which allows a visarjanīya either to remain unchanged before ś ṣ, *s* or to be changed to the corresponding sibilant. See also the vārtika 'kharpare śari vā visargalopo vaktavyaḥ' which prescribes omission, retention and its alteration into sibilant. According to Whit-

ney the assimilation to a following sibilant was a more primitive mode of pronunciation than the retention of it, which has become prevalent in the later language, a fact fully borne out by old mss Cf Whitney on CA II 40 In the commentary read *jihvamuliya* before *ḷ* in *divah* (≈) *kakutpath* and *upadbmanīya* before *p* in *patih* (≈) *prthivya*

For the treatment of final *s* before dental *t* and *g*erehral *t*, cf Macdonell, Vedic Gr p 70, 71, Wackernagel, Altind Gr I p 339

- In the commentary 'dusvapnyam' may be read 'dussvapnyam' For the tendency of spelling *rayi* *syāt* (= *rayih* + *syat*) *śuci* *sma* (-*śucih* + *sma*), *gobhi* *syama* (-*gohhih* + *syama*) cf Benfey, SV Einl ALI
- 178 For corresponding rules cf RPr IV 9-11, VPr IV 95, 96 TPr V 22-24, CA II 10, 11 and Panini VIII 4 40 There seems hardly any agreement among the Vedic mss in the treatment of final *n* before consonants in general and before *c*, *ch* and *t* in particular, and there is "hardly any passage in which all the codices agree either to make or to neglect the assimilation Whitney We shall concern ourselves here mainly with the SV where *n* has been virtually superseded by anusvara -
- (1) *n* before *c* is represented by anusvara in *asmam* ci. II 770, *vajrim* ci. I 408, RV has a variant, *vajrim* citra. II 213,

yamam citra. I 135 For such examples in the RV mss cf Benfey, SV Einl XXXVII.

(2) *n* before *ch* *sam* *chukra* I 83, *maghavam* *chagdhī* I 274, *vindam* *chisri*. II 258, *śi* *dam* *chyono* II 167, *asmam* *chatra*. II 1219, *rurukvam* *chatra*. II 1227 For such cases in the RV cf Benfey, SV Einl

(3) *n* before *j* *vidharmam* *jana*. I 385, *bhrajam* *jyoti*. II 377, *maghavam* *jyok* II 1154, *gacham* *jāro* II 724, *arnavam* *jagamyah* I 340 For RV cf Benfey.

(4) *n* before *t* *ajugīṣam* *tam* I 372, *maghavam* *tuhhyam* II 219, *samam* *tapa* II 779, *avām* *tmana* II 435, *śatrum* *tadhi* II 1227, *dasyum* *tanuhhih* II 337 For RV cf Benfey In Panini V 4 118 Bhattoji has 'ajua.' while Maha bhasya has 'anna.' also Cf Böhtlingk on it

n is required to be assimilated with the following *cavarga* by RPr, VPr TPr, RT and Panini It is assimilated to the following *j* according to CA (II 11) as well But even before *j* we find anusvara Why?

There has been a great similarity between *m* and *n* in the matter of *sandhi* Barring a few stray situations (like *samrat*) *m*, when followed by a consonant was not allowed its distinct independent existence It was assimilated with the following *mute* (and *antastha*) by RPr IV 6, TPr V 27, VPr

IV. 12; CA. II. 31; RT. 180; and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 58. It was turned into *dot* before *r* and *spirants* by RPr. IV. 15; TPr. V. 29; VPr. IV. 1; CA. II. 32 and Pāṇini VIII. 3. 23. But there arose a tendency, probably for convenience sake, to show *m* by the *dot* even before *mutes* and *semivowels* noted by our treatise in 182, and by Pāṇini in VIII. 4. 58 and 59. This tendency slowly gained ground till it completely superseded the phenomenon of *parasavarṇa*.

Exactly the same thing occurred with regard to *n*. VPr. IV 2 turns *n* into anusvāra in the interior of a pāda, and a similar phenomenon is recorded by Pāṇini in VIII. 4. 24, in which CA. goes further and makes the use of anusvāra a universal usage. Cf. Whitney on II. 11; see also 34. Preceded by a long vowel and followed by a vowel or *y*, *v*, and *h*, the *n* was unanimously turned into either anusvāra or anunāsika (cf. note on 112); followed by *c*, *ch* or *t* it gave rise to *s* (153) which in turn changed it to either anusvāra or anunāsika. Thus in *sandhi* the letter *n* was, in a vast number of cases, represented by the *dot*, and no wonder if this *dot*, helped by the process of simplification, superseded *n* even before those letters, where its use was correct, and prescribed by the grammatical treatises.

Thus before *d* we find *n* represented by anusvāra in *vṛṣam dyā-*

vā I. 93; *devām deva* I. 100; *harivām dadhe* I. 223; *agmam devasya* I. 435; *vidharmam devebhyah* I. 521; *nyasmim dadhra* II. 77; *kramdam devā* II. 110; *mahām devo* II. 284; *kṛṇvam diva* II. 309; *kramdam devo* II. 310; *sedham duritā* II. 666; *madhumām drapsah* II. 719; *dharmam divo* II. 802; *stabhāyam divo* II. 896; *mahām deva* II. 1110; *asṛgram deva* II. 1166. Before *dh* we find a variation in SV. I. 344; before *p*, *n* is changed to ॢ: by (Pāṇini VIII. 3. 10, 37; for which there is no rule in our treatise) or ॣ. Cf. *nṛ ॣ: pāhi* RV. 8. 84. 3 = *nṛ ॣ: pāhi* SV. II. 594, but *nṛn pāhi* in RV. I. 174. 1. For *n* before *l*, and *s* see Benfey, SV. Einl. XXXIX.

The process of simplification had gone to such an extreme by the time when the Sāmaveda mss. (on which Benfey based his edition of SV.) were written that, of assimilation, we do not find in them, even a single example, and this was probably the reason why our commentator imported 'paśyañjanmāni' from RV. 1. 50. 7 and it is no wonder if the scribes have not followed the practice of assimilating the *n* to the following *cavarga* even under that rule which prescribes its observance.

In the commentary adopt *bhāvān pāre* instead of *pāre*. For the euphonic combinations of final *t*, cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 68, 69;

Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I. p. 328.

- 179 There is no difference among the different authorities with regard to the combination of *l* with either *ś* or *l*, though there are differences in the mode of statement of the rules. See RPr. IV 9, 10, VPr. IV 13, 26, CA. II 13, TPr. V. 22, 25, and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 60, 63. 'rākṣhekaḥ' is doubtful. But cf. 'vāḥchete' on P. VIII. 4. 63. In the commentary of Sāmāntantra once occurs 'ecchlo-lam' (perhaps due to the change of the place of articulation, as *l* is found in *samyatte* for *samyal* etc. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I. p. 328). For the treatment of final *n* before *l*, cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 69.

- 180 For corresponding rules, see RPr. IV. 6, TPr. V. 27, VPr. IV. 12, CA. II. 31, and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 58. The mss. and printed texts usually represent this *sandhi* by the anusvāra sign. The actual change of *m* to *n* before dentals led to some errors in the *pada* text of RV. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I. p. 332, Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 68. *tvāṅkāṣṭhā* St. has *tvā kāṣṭhā*. 'trīṣṭnīmakāre' preferable, here *m* is not turned into anusvāra.

- 181 2 CA. II 32 omits *m* before an *asthiā* and *ūṣman*, but this omission carries with it the nasalisation of the preceding vowels, CA. II 35 however declares a nasal *l* before *l*, the RPr. IV 15 changes *m* into anusvāra before the spirants

(see 183) and *r*, but makes it be *fore y, l* and *v*, a semivowel nasalised (see IV. 7). VPr. IV. 1, 4, 10 agree with the above, but IV. 5 declares that Kāśyapa and Śākatāyana held that *m* is dropped. The TPr. XIII. 2 proscribes the omission of *m* before the spirants and *r*, but converts it (V. 28) into the nasalised semivowel before all other semivowels. Cf. Pāṇini VIII. 4. 59. Forms like *yamyamana* and *ayomukta* show that final *m* originally remained unchanged in *sandhi* before *y* and *l* (Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I. p. 334) and forms like *jagantān* point to its having at one time become *n* before *v* in *sandhi*. Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 68. Read 'krīm jyathā' and so on in the commentary. It is to be noted that while VPr. IV. 5 declares that according to Śākatāyana the *m* is dropped, our treatise changes it to semivowel.

- 183 Cf. VPr. IV. 1, TPr. V. 29, RPr. IV. 15 and Pāṇini VIII. 3. 23. Before *r ś ṣ s* and *h* final *m* becomes *anusvāra*. From its original use before sibilants and *h* anusvāra came to be employed before the semivowels also. This is shown by 182. In the post Vedic language anusvāra came to be before mutes and nasals also. The compound 'samrat' shows that *m* originally remained unchanged in *sandhi* before *r*. See Wackernagel, *Altind. Gr.* I p. 334, Macdonell, *Vedic Gr.* p. 68, and my note on 178.

184 Cf. Pāṇini VIII, 3. 26, 27.

185 114 is meant for those cases, where the visarjaniya has been reduced to *y* only to be omitted by 158. The present precept covers those cases, where the visarjaniya is reduced to *r*. According to our treatise then, the raṅga is a nasalisation of the preceding vowels, while anusvāra is a consonantal element, which is inserted between *u* and *r* in 'ṛturanu' and the like. This distinction is also admitted by Pāṇini VIII, 3. 4. The TPr. XV. 1 prescribes the nasalisation of the preceding vowel in case of the conversion of *n* into *r*, a spirant or *y*, also when the *y* is omitted, or in case of the omission of *m*; while TPr. XV. 2 adds that some deny this and XV. 3 directs that an anusvāra is inserted in between. It should be noted that the TPr. is not perfectly decisive upon the question, whether the so-called anusvāra consists in a nasalisation of the preceding vowel or in a nasal consonantal element following the vowel. See Whitney on TPr. II. 30. For corresponding rules see RPr. IV. 80; VPr. III. 131, IV. 4, and CA. 1. 67.

186 CA. II. 9; VPr. IV. 15, and TPr. V. 52 are virtually in agreement with our treatment as regards the insertion, while RPr. IV. 16 merely mentions them as enjoined by some authorities. See Pāṇini VIII, 3. 14. The insertion of these tenets after the words is a purely

physical phenomenon and is quite natural. Cf. Whitney, CA. II. 8. 9.

187 In the commentary 'sāyi' may be read 'sāye.' Cf. Böhtlingk on P. VIII, 3. 30. Before the dental sibilant final *n* remains and a transitional *t* is inserted e. g. 'mahānt samudraḥ' I. 429. In such cases the *t* is organic. From such survivals it spread to cases where it was not justified. Cp. Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 332; Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 69. The mss. however do not uniformly follow this rule. Cf. Benfey, SV. Einl. XXX-VIII; Burnell, Shpbr. p. XIII. In English a final *t* is very often added after *n* as in *pleasant tyrant*, *peasant*. Here the *t* is added on the analogy of the alternation often found in OE. between a singular in—*nt* and a plural in—*ns*. Just as the singular *merchant* corresponded to a plural in—*ns*, so also a singular *peasant* was formed to the plural in—*ns*. For details see O. Jespersen, A Modern English Gr. I. p. 220.

For corresponding rules, see RPr. IV. 17; TPr. V. 33; CA. II. 8, and Pāṇini VIII, 3. 30. SV. II 767 *yat-sam* (St.) may be emended to *yant-sam* Cf. Benfey, SV. Einl. XXVI.

188 Read 'ṣaṭṣvāntikāyanah,' like 'pra-tyaṭṣvāntikāyanah, udātṣvānapagavaḥ' Patañjali I. 1. 2; Bhaṭṭoji, Śabdak. I. 1. 2: 57.

189 TPr. V. 6; VPr. V. 43; CA. IV. 58, and the vārtika (sāmpuṣkānāp to vaktavyaḥ) on Pāṇini VIII, 3. 31.

- 190 TPr. V. 7, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 135, 136.
- 191 This rule sounds peculiar. This is apparently meant to show the function of the past perfect, which does not come in the ken of a Prātiśākhya. For the insertion of *a* cf. Pāṇini VI. 1. 135.
- 192 RPr. IV. 85, 87, VPr. III. 53, Pāṇini has (VI. 1. 137-139) three sutras, while our treatise serves the same purpose with one. In the comment 'gobhirbhāṅgam pariśṛtam' SV. II. 683
- 193 Pāṇini VI. 1. 148.
- 194 Pāṇini VI. 1. 157, which includes in it pāraskara, kāraskara, and rathasyā (cf. 209 a separate rule for it), kiśkali, kiśkiṇḍhā, tadbr̥hatoh karapatyoscoradotatayoh sut talopasca (cf. 311) and prātum patau gayi kartari |
- 195 Pāṇini VI. 1. 149.
- 196 No corresponding rule even in Pāṇini. He on the other hand notes 'apāccatuṣpacchakun iṣṭalokhane' VI. 1. 142 on which vārtikakāra says 'sodapi harṣādiṣṭeva vaktavyah', 'kiratorliarsajivikāhnlāyah arapesviti vacyam' Cf. Bhattoji on it. In the comm. 'apakiratjanyat' would suit better.
- 197 Pāṇini has two sutras for it, VI. 1. 140, 141. In the comment 'parikhām'
- 198 Pāṇini VI. 1. 150
- 199 Pāṇini VI. 1. 143.
- 200 Pāṇini VI. 1. 146
- 201 Pāṇini VI. 1. 144. Cf. Behtlink on it
- 202 Pāṇini VI. 1. 135. Our treatise restricts the word harīścandra to the *re*. Cf. 207.
- 203-4 Pāṇini VI. 1. 145. Pāṇini leaves the use of this word in *anūcarite* (204) unnoticed, while our treatise overlooks its use in 'sovitāsevitadose'
- 205 Precisely the same rule is found in Pāṇini VI. 1. 147.
- 206 No corresponding rule is found. For *askrāh* ..vāhasah, cf. ŚŚS. VIII. 21. I 'vairādevīyam ulit saha pūrvāh pañcabliirūnatrimṣadavāsānā' The reading in Nivīdadhya ya is 'askrāh' For *askra* cf. TS. 1. 5. 8. 5, 2. 5. 8. 6, VI. 3. 8. 1.
- 207 Cf. RPr. IV. 84, VPr. III. 54, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 151, Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 74. Mark the SVPr. harṣ | candrah, but su | candrah and puru | candrah. According to Bhattoji Pāṇini VI. 1. 151 provides for harīścandrah and suścandrah in *mantra* and VI. 1. 153 for harīścandra in *loka*. But I would rather have 151 for suścandrah and pureścandrah etc. and 153 for the two words montimnod in the sūtra
- 208 Exactly the same rule is found in Pāṇini VI. 1. 155
- 209 Cf. pāraskarādīgana on Pāṇini VI. 1. 157.
- 210 Cf. 'maskaramaskarīnau venuparivrajakvyoh' Pāṇini VI. 1. 154. Jñānendra, the author of *Tattva bodhinī* says 'maskarasūddadinī matvarthīyenestasiddhau maskarī grahanam parivrajaka evayam pra

yogo yathā syādityevamārtham.' Against this view cf. Kaiyaṭa on 154, Bhaṭṭoji in his SK, remarks:-

'maskaraśabdo' vyutpannaḥ, tasya sūṭi nīpātyate' This remark is very significant, inasmuch as it indicates in a way that this sūtra and others which treat *avyutpanna* words are not Pāṇini's his own, who held that the Uṇādis are not derivative words (cf. Vārtikakāra, Patañjali, Kaiyaṭa, Bhaṭṭoji and Nāgeśa on 3. P. 3. 1) but who, in order to make his work complete and thorough, adopted them and the sūtras like the present one, from Śākaṭāyana (Nāgeśa ŚŚ. on P. 3. 3. 1) who in his *Nairukta Vyākaraṇa* (ŚŚ on 3. 3. 1.) proposed that all words were derivative (Nir. I. 4) and did accordingly give derivations of difficult words, some of which may have been adopted by Yāska in his Nirukta. It is quite probable that in parallel passages, found in Pāṇini and Rktaṇtra, the former stands a debtor to the latter, which was perhaps (1) originally written by Audavraji, (2) was improved upon by Śākaṭāyana (3) and was finally brought to its present form by his followers. For details see introduction.

211 Cf. VPr. III. 52. *taskaraḥ tatkarō bhavatīti* Yāska, Nir. III. 3. 14. 2; and 'tadbṛhatōḥ karapatyoṣcora-devatayoḥ suṭ talopaśca' in *kaskā-digana*.

212 The sūtra prescribes lengthening for *bhāṣā* alone. But cf. RPr.

'paryabhiyapāpīti vṛtāvṛvarne' IX. 6. Pāṇini would construe *prāvṛnu-te* etc. as *pra + ā + vṛnu-te* and so on.

213 VPr. III. 125, and RPr. VII. 6.

214 Pāṇini VI. 3. 117.

215 No corresponding rule is found. The RPr. devotes three chapters (VII-IX) to the subject of the irregular prolongation of vowels. In VPr. the same subject occupies the sixth section of the third chapter (III. 95-128); and one rule in the seventh in the TPr. it occupies the third chapter, which however, inverts the form of statement adopted by other Prātiśākhya, and details the cases in which a vowel which is long in *Samhitā* must be shortened in the *pada*. The method of stating the phenomenon of prolongation adopted by different treatises is so varying that little would be gained by any detailed comparison.

216 RPr. IX. 216.

217 VPr. III. 130.

218-9 RPr. IX. 1; VPr. III. 103; CA. III. 9, and Pāṇini VI. 128-129.

220 CA. III. 10 and 'śuno dantadam-ṣṭrākarnakundavarāhapucchapadeṣu dīrgho vācyaḥ' a vārtika on Pāṇini VI. 3. 130. In the comm. read: *śva-vit | śvāvit | vit | śva-padaḥ | śvāpadaḥ | pad | śva-varahaḥ | śvāvarāhaḥ | varāha* | and so on. It was customary to repeat the word after citing its example.

221 Cf. Pāṇini VII. 3. 90 and 'āsarva-nāmnaḥ' on it.

- 224 Cf. Pāṇini VI. 3. 137. Cf. Bhaṭṭoji on this sūtra, and Böhrlink on II. 2. 27.
- 225 Pāṇini VI. 3. 125, 126
- 226 Pāṇini VI. 3. 47, 49. The commentator in 'Abhiśāmaneka devīśādaya' is referring to 'dyastai śa śamkhyāyāmababubhrihyāśitayoh' VI. 3. 47.
- 227 CA. III. 2. Read in the comm. *astāpadam* | *astāpādam* | *jada* | *astāgoguktam* | *astāgaguktam* | *gogukta* | and so on. Cf. note on 220.
- 228 CA. III. 1, and Pāṇini VI. 3. 137. There is no *acyeśa* in *turjāt* in the *pāṭi* text of the SV. and RV. For 'jalāpā' cf. Böhrlink on VI. 3. 137.
- 229 Pāṇini VI. 3. 117.
- 230 RPr. IX. 6. Pāṇini VI. 3. 116 restricts the operation to seven roots.
- 231 RPr. IX. 7. VPr. III. 106. CA. III. 12 and Pāṇini VI. 3. 122. SV. II. 466 *parināsam* St. *parināsam* Benfey, SV. II. 853 *pariṇāsa* St. but *pariṇāsa* in Benfey.
- 232 Pāṇini VI. 3. 122.
- 233 CA. III. 11. Pāṇini compresses this sūtra into two syllables 'dastī' VI. 3. 124, where Böhrlink cites *nitta*, *vitā*, *paritā*. For *t* cf. Pāṇini VII. 4. 47 and Yaska, 'prattamavattamānti dhātāvānti oṣa śigyeṭo' Nir. II. 1.
- 234 VPr. III. 130. Note the brevity in 'ikah kṛāṭo' Pāṇini VI. 3. 123. Mark the anusvara for *n* in *prati-kāśām* (= *n*) in the comm.
- 235 Cf. CA. III. 16 with Whitney's exhaustive note, VPr. III. 130, Pāṇini VI. 3. 133, RPr. VII. 12, 13, 21, 24, 27, 29, major portion of 30, greater portion of 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 46, 49, 50, 51, 80, IX. 35 are practically covered by the general rule of our treatise. It should be noted that our treatise avoids rehearsing examples and like Pāṇini proscribes a general rule which covers several situations. Note that while in SV. II. 532 St. has *jahi vītrā*, Benfey reads *jahi vītrā*. See Benfey, SV. Lind. XXV.
- 236 RPr. VII. 23, 26, VIII. 1, 4 are partly covered by this. See also Pāṇini VI. 3. 133, SV. II. 615 *juru* (St.) but *parā* in Benfey. Our treatise supports the latter.
- 237 RPr. VIII. 8. In SV. II. 190 St. has 'vītrāśānti' *svardṛṣṭo* but Benfey reads 'vītrāśānti' *svardṛṣṭo* (*svardṛṣṭo* = *svardṛṣṭo* of Pp) and the note on 271; Benfey, SV. Lind. XXV) In SV. II. 391 St. has 'pariṇānti' but Benfey 'pariṇānti' which is correct according to our treatise Cf. the comm. 'upasarga na' In II. 332. St. has 'vanānti ca' but Benfey 'vanānti ca' the latter being correct.
- 238 RPr. VII. 13, and Pāṇini VI. 3. 134 In SV. II. 536 St. has 'abhiśāsatya,' but Benfey 'abhiśāsatya.' *dantyo pratyayo* support the latter. But why not *abhiśā* * *ayāśā* ? In fact this kind of lengthening mainly depended upon the requirements of the metro, for which see 'lengthening of final short vowels' in Arnold, Vedic metro p. 145

240 RPr. VII. 43, 44, and Pāṇini VI. 3. 134.

241 RPr. VIII. 18 is covered by this.

242 VPr. III. 111, and CA. III.4. Mark that our treatise takes 'yuyotanā' as two words and the SVPr. makes *avagraha* in 'kṛṇotana' etc. In SV. II. 232 St. has 'tadadya' while Benfey reads 'tadadyā'; the latter is supported by our treatise.

243 'ayamu te bhāṣyam' is a kind of vārtika. It is to be noted that while Kātyāyana uses the word vācyam in his vārtikas, our treatise has invariably bhāṣyam. In the comm. on Sāmāntara such vārtikas are more than one hundred.

244 SV. I. 397 runs 'yuyotanā no' while the comm. requires 'yuyotana no', because here it is citing *yuyotana* as a counter-example. The word does not occur anywhere else in the SV.

245 RPr. VIII. 11 is included in this and 243. RPr. VIII. 13 is also covered by this. A portion of VIII. 14 also. Mark in the comm. 'janayat bhāṣyam.'

246 'abhi madatā vosvo arṇavam' SV. I. 242 cited as example by the commentator shows that lengthening takes place, though the *pada* is not immediately followed by a 'nakāripada.'

In the commentary. read 'ādīdvaṇde- | In 'ādīd vaṇdeta varuṇam' I. 288, it is not lengthened, because it is not followed by a sibilant.

'saptā nū ṣata' SV. I. 577; there is no *n* in this, yet this is cited by

the commentator as an example.

247 Cf. RPr. VIII. 6.

248 RPr. VIII. 10.

249 RPr. VIII. 35 is partly covered by this.

250 'imaṃ stomamarhate jātavedase rathamiva saṃ sahemā maṇiṣayā' SV. I. 66 In this verse the lengthening takes place, because it has 'imaṃ' in it. In 'dvirimaṃ stomāyām' the commentary says the same thing in an obscure manner. I do not understand the significance of 'somaparvabhiḥ', because, there being no *imaṃ* word in this *rc*, the sūtra cannot be applied to it.

257 na kevalāḥ svarasandhiḥ | ā tvetā | The commentator means that in ā tvetā there is first lengthening of ā tū and then *sandhi*; hence the sūtra is not applied to it

258 RPr. XII. 20 reads 'prābhyāparā nirduranūpāpasampariprati nyatyadhi sūdavāpi | upasargā viṃśatirarthayācakāḥ sahetarābhyām || TPr. I. 15 reads 'āprāvopābhyadhi prati pari vi nityupasargāḥ | These ten words are but half the number which are reckoned as prepositions by the RPr., and VPr. VI. 24 and by Pāṇini I. 4, 58, 59; see *prādigana* in Pāṇini's *Grammatik* by Böhtlingk 154. The discordance is real and difficult to explain, though the commentator of TPr. suggested that only so many are recognized by the Yajurveda. See Whitney on TPr. I. 15, cit.—vāk are not counted in *cādigana*. Cf. Pāṇini's *Grammatik* for

cāḍigana which is an ākṛtigana

262 Pāṇini VI, 4 73

263 Cf. RPr. IX, 40 VPr. III 120, and Pāṇini VI, 3 137. Cf. Böht link on it

264 Cf. CA III, 27 which also proscribes doubling of final consonants. Our treatise does not expressly mention *padānte*, hence its scope is unrestricted and it may well apply to the words in pause as well. Indian grammarians generally do not proscribe doubling of final consonants, the only exception to this being our treatise and CA, VI, 7, VPr IV, 116 and TPr. XIV, 15 unanimously teach that a consonant is not duplicated in pause. It should be noted that the authors of these treatises recognized the doubling only in the Samhitā pāṭha, and not in the *pada text*. This hypothesis is to some extent supported by the fact, that both the RPr VI 14 (cf. Vṛata on it) and Pāṇini VIII 4 51 attribute to Śākala or Śākalya, the teacher to whom the invention of *pada text* is generally attributed, a denial of all duplication

One thing more. We have no record of such doubling in Sanskrit except in liaison, while Prakrit has dropped the final consonants instead of doubling them. If the phenomenon ever occurred, it must have been confined to a particular area, which it is difficult to locate at present

265 OA, III, 27, RPr. VI 15, VPr. IV, 106, TPr. IX, 18, 19, and Pāṇini VIII, 3, 32 SV. In II, 289 St. reads *dadhya*apo*, while Benfey has *dadhyanaapo*. See also SV, II, 515. St. *adp*asi*, Benfey *adpāsasi*. For reasons see Benfey, SV, Einl. XXV, XXXIV. All grammatical authorities agree that the final *n* or *ñ*, when preceded by a short vowel, and followed by any vowel are doubled. But note that, while Pāṇini and others make this doubling obligatory (*nityam*), our treatise makes it optional (*-dvaidham*). But according to the *Parīśikṣā* and *Vyāśikṣā* the final nasals, though written double, should be pronounced only once. When a consonant follows, these nasals, according to Varnaratnadipikā śikṣā, like all final consonants, may be doubled, in 'āpnuvannpūriam' etc. as in *tattkaroti*. 'But although this śikṣā calls them final consonants, they cannot be strictly called final, because they are followed by other consonants, and their doubling, according to Siddhośvara, is really a case of liaison rather than doubling proper. Likewise doubling of final *n* before vowels is also a case of liaison, for the final *n* represents in many cases an original Indo-Germanic *nt* (or *ns*), which by assimilation from the succeeding vowel became *nd*, and was finally changed into *nn*. Skt. *san* = *sonṭs*. Similarly final *n* represents *nls*, pratyā really being *pratyannls*.' For details see Macdonell, Vedic Gr.

- p. 68; Siddheśvara Varma, Critical Studies etc. p. 106. For various explanations of this doubling, see Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. p. 330.
- 266 For the definition of *stobha*, cf. JNMV. IX. 2. 11; Śābara on Pūrva-mīmāṃsā IX. 9. 7; Sāyaṇa, SV. I. p. 11; Vedic Chant. pp. 1-3; B. Faddegon, Ritualistic dadaism. Acta Orientalia V. 1926. 177 et. seq.
- 267 RPr. VI. 3, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 73. 'karṇācchidram' may be emended to 'karṇacchidram.'
- 268 RPr. VI. 13, and Pāṇini VI. 1. 74. Note 'mā cchinnoti' in the comm. and cf. 'ātrṇoti' (=ātrṇatti Yāska, Nir II. 4) in Saṃhitopaniṣadbr. III. p. 32. Pāṇini VI. 1. 76 prescribes *c* in *kālī cchāyā* also.
- 269 Cf. note on 168-169. RPr. VI. 1; VPr. IV. 100, and TPr. XIV. 1, put corresponding rules at the head of the *varṇakrama* as the fundamental and most important rule. The CA. III. 28 treats it, like our treatise, in a general manner. The intricate and obscure subject of duplication in consonant groups is treated in RPr. VI. 1-14; VPr. IV. 100-107; CA. III. 26-32, and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 46-52. This is treated at a greater length by TPr. XIV. 1-28.
- The examples given by the commentator may be read 'abhippriyāni' and so on. Benfey does not give doubling, and the majority of mss. agree with him. Cf. SV. Einl.
- XLVII. Our treatise does not particularly note the treatment of a consonant group, beginning with anusvāra. The VPr. IV. 109 expressly exempts anusvāra from duplication, [while *śarah khayah* (cf. SK. on *saṃskartā*) a *vārtika* may imply its doubling in *saṃskartā*, because Patañjali has put anusvāra among the *śars*. Cf. Pat. on *hayavarat*]; and Nāgeśa ŚŚ. on *saṃskartā*] and the RPr. VI. 1 rules out anusvāra in the estimation of consonant groups, it being thought that a consonant is doubled after it in the same manner as after a vowel, a fact confirmed by Patañjali on '*hayavarat*' and Bhaṭṭoji (anusvāravīsargajihvā mūlīyopadh-māñīyayamānāmākāropari śarṣu ca pāṭhasyopasaṃkhyātātvenānusvārasya yāpyactvāt) SK. *Halsandhi*. According to Whitney there is no reason to doubt, that the same is to be taken as the doctrine of the TPr.; and that it takes anusvāra as the affection of the vowel, to which it is attached, at least so far as the duplication is concerned. This may equally hold good in the case of our treatise also. It has already been noted that both the TPr. and our treatise do not hold very definite views, regarding the phonetic value of the *anusvāra*.
- 270 *raṃ hrāt* = *paraṃ rephahakārāt*; *natau* has been supplied by the commentator. According to the comm. *rephahakārābhyām* we would expect in the sūtra '*rāt*' in-

stead of *hrāt* VPr IV 101, CA, III, 31, and Pāṇini VIII 4 46 exactly agree with our treatise. The RPr. VI 4, 8 'param rophāt, na rophah' and TPr. XIV 4 'ro phatparem co' deny doubling to *r* alone, and leave *h* to meet the same treatment with other spirants.

In the comm. read *ānhrvāna sya, arklādini* | 'dndnhrīro' seems a counter example, and is here misplaced.

- 271 Read examples with doubled *ṣ*. The procept seems rather an ill conceived one, since the doubling is already declared by 270. Its real function however is to deny the doubling of spirants, when they are followed by a vowel, as in *lar ṣat*, and this is exactly what other Prātiśekhyas and Pāṇini do, cf. TPr. XIV. 4-16, CA III 31-32, and Pāṇini VIII. 4 46 to 49. The RPr. VI 10 however exempts from duplication any spirant, when followed either by a vowel or by any other spirant. For the fact that *nyama sūtras* are meant for negation, cf. Patañjali (Kielhorn, Ind. Ant. XVI 242) and Nāgeśa, ŚŚ *Holsandhi* on Pāṇini VIII 3 17. For the importance of Pāṇini VIII 4 50 from the point of view of our treatise, cf. note on 168. For the fact, that like our *sūtra*, the three *sūtras* of Pāṇini (VIII 4-48-50) are really meant for *vyavastha*, cf. 'yaro' *nunasika ityate vetyannvryā*, *nacitveva siddhe tu sūtratratra*

yamapī tathotī' Nāgeśa, ŚŚ on VIII 4, 50.

The tendency for duplication had a peculiar charm for the Indian phoneticians, who elaborately stated its niceties, and thus carried it to a frightful appearance. Groups such as *nthsttr*, *lthspphy*, *llhshsttny*, mentioned by Whitney on TPr. XIV, 9 would pale into insignificance before the staggering variety of the forms of *somskorā* [Bhaṭṭa], SK, against 'trisakārakamapi' cf. Nāgeśa, LŚŚ 'iti na yaktam lakṣyo lakṣanasyeti nyāyāt' etc.] resulting chiefly from the duplication of *s*, *l*, *t* and even *anuvāra* (-*śar*, cf. Patañjali on *hayacarot*), forms which could have existed in pure theory alone, and which probably had no Patañjali's sanction, who, for the formation of *prīyāṣṭan*, *prīyāṣṭā*, first said on Pāṇini 1 1 24, 'yothalakṣanoprayukte', but at once corrected himself by saying 'naiva vā lakṣanoprayukte varlate, prayuktānāmeva lakṣanānvāllhyānt' Cf. also Nāgeśa, LŚŚ on *prīyāṣṭā*.

But this tendency brought its own nemesis, and we see the process of simplification set in comparatively early in the mss. (cf. Roth, ZDMG. XLVIII, 101) which adopt more or less regularly the abbreviation of a double consonant before a consonant (Kielth, Veda of Black Yajus XXXVII n 5), and gradually ignore the doubling altogether (cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. for Students p 413 *rundhe*)

This process too was carried in turn to extremes, till we meet instances, where the Vedic mss. use one letter in place of two, which were not the result of doubling, but belonged to two different words. Cf. *jy* for *j̄jy* in *dadhajyotir* 't+jyo' SV. II. 879; *ty* for *t̄ty* in *bhinattyojasā* 'tti+o' I. 297; *tr* for *t̄tr* in *caratrimṣat* 't+tri' I. 281, corrected by Benfey; *tv* for *t̄tv* in *mahatvām* 't+tvā' II. 258, *utvā* 't+tvā' I. 194; *yatvā* 't+tvā' I. 371; *itvām* 't+tvā' II. 334; *citvā* 't+tvā' II. 662; *ṣatve* 'ṣat+tve' II. 928; *syātva* 't+tvā' II. 1158; *dy* for *d̄dy* in *pathodyām* 'ut+dyām' I. 92; *yadyāvah* 't+dyā' I. 278; *dr* for *d̄dr* in *enadras* 't+dra' I. 4; *dv* for *d̄dv* in *vakṣadvipade* 't+dvi' II. 1057; *dhy* for *d̄dhy* in *idhyasya* 'it+hi+a' I. 224; *cidhyasti* 'cit+hi+asti' II. 335. These forms are provided in our treatise by 168-169. The principle of dropping *d* before *dh* gave rise to forms where *t* is dropped before *s*. (*s*+*s*=*ts*). Cf. *isvardṛṣe* 'it+sua' II. 190=*itsvardṛṣe*, in RV. There are good many instances, where in place of *ñk* and *ñg* only *ñ* is written. Cf. *añte* II. 1101; (CA. II. 20) *añdhi* II. 878; *pañti* I. 56. Here *ñt*-*ñkt*-*ñkt*. Cf. Benfey, SV. Einl. XLVII; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. 133-134.

272-73 For corresponding rules, see RPr. V. 40; VPr. III. 85; TPr. III. 6; CA. III. 75, and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 1, 2. For details of cerebralisa-

tion, cf. Macdonell, Vedic Gr. p. 38; Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I. p. 187.

274 See RPr. V. 58 (exceptions in 59); VPr. III. 87, and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 27. Note *arṣāṇaḥ* II. 685, where RV. 9. 61. 16 reads 'arṣāṇaḥ' so noted by RPr. V. 58. SV. II. 797 has *rīrīhiḥ* *naḥ*, while RV. 9. 11. 9 runs *rīrīhiḥ* *naḥ* not noted by RPr. 59. SV. I. 81, 184, 358, 509; II. 598, have *pra* *naḥ* and II. 247, 560 *rerd* *pari* *naḥ* [which sounds peculiar, when read in the light of 'pariṇaṇiti Śākaṭāyanah' VPr. III. 88], while RV. 7. 41. 3, 57. 5; 8. 19. 27, 71. 6, 80. 4; 9. 79. 2 etc. have 'pra *naḥ*' and RV. 8. 47. 5; 9. 54. 5; 9. 64. 18 etc. have 'pari *naḥ*.'

275 RPr. V. 40 (samānapade 'vagrhye) 54-57; VPr. III. 87-89 (exceptions in 90-93, 96); CA. III. 76, 77, 79, -85 (exceptions in 86-92) prescribe *ṇatva* in compound words. Our treatise, on the other hand, has no rule to cover these compound words, but simply says 'māse yathā dṛṣṭaḥ' (1), and thus shows its unwillingness or inability to cope with the intricacies of Vedic grammar. 272 and 273 are apparently meant for *samānapadas*, and this is exactly the reason why words like 'pariṇasi' are cited on sūtra I. And yet the commentator here cites *hāriyojanam* etc. as counter-examples, words which are in reality no *ekapada* (like *giriṇām*), and to which, therefore the two sūtras (272-73) are not applicable. A

similar inconsistency has been noted by Whitney on 1Pr, XIII 15

For corobralisation in two *padas*, cf *svārnā* II 1201, but against this *svārnopa-* in II 303, which is wanting in RV, *varnā-* II 61, *śṛṅgavṛṣo napāt* II 77, *nṛbhūry omānah* II 52=RV 2 143 3 which has *yemāpah*, *nṛmanāh* I 323 and so on

RPr V 42, 44, OA III 93, 94 give to separate rules, while the VPr III 96, and TPr XIII 15 proscribe one rule Our treatise precisely agrees with the latter group

The physical explanation of the effect of the sounds mentioned in this rule, to prevent the corobralisation of the nasalsobvions They cause the tongue to change its position, when the tongue is once bent back in the mouth to the position in which the corobral sibilant, semi-vowel and vowels are uttered, it tends to remain there and produce the following nasal at that point But these letters suddenly call it into action in another quarter and thus put it out of adjustment, as it were, and thus prevent the corobralisation of the following nasal Cf Whitney, OA III 94, Macdonell, Vedic Gr p 38 n 2, Wackernagel, Altind, Gr p 187 note

276 VPr III 58 precisely agrees with our treatise See also OA II, 87, RPr V 22 (which has better example 'svarṣāmapāṣm' and Paṇini

VIII 3 57, 59 It should be noted that the proper function of a *Prātisākhya* is to give rules for the conversion of the disjointed text into the joined one, hence it should have nothing to do with the process of derivation of a word Peculiarly enough our treatise is here proscribing a rule for the formation of words like *ṛkṣṇ*, *vanikṣṇ* etc, with which a *Prātisākhya* has nothing to do On VPr III 58 Uvata cites these examples and then tries to justify the position taken up by the *Prātisākhya* in the following words —

"nann ca yatra padakāro'nyathā bhutam padam karoti anyatha cārṣasamhitā tatraiva lakṣanam kartum yajyato, yathā snāva, snāva, yatra punaḥ padakārasya cārṣasamhitāyāśca samānavākyaṭvam tatra lakṣanam naghaṭato | vyākaranasya viśayasi saḥ | satyamova, yadī nāma prasangamupajjivadacāryona siṣya vṛtyatīyartham kaścidvyākharana lakṣana ihāsañjitaḥ evam samhitā yāmavidyamānosu lakṣaṇam draṣṭavyam | athavā yathā edhahārasya madhvāharanamndakahārasya matsyāharanam puṣpahārasya phalāharanamovamotadaḥ | evam ca krtvā adoṣa evoti | "

But this is a lame excuse and does not by any means justify the position In fact the *Prātisākhyas* do enter now and then in the discussion of a matter which is really out of their province For instance in OA I 83 we read a rule which

prescribes shortening of a nasalized vowel occurring in the interior of a word. Similar is the case with RPr. XIII. 22 (one of its later books) which treats the same subject, and for the introduction of which into the *Prātiśākhya*, the commentator, Uvaṭa takes so much pains. Cf. RPr. XIII. 22. Similarly CA. II. 33, 34 concern matters, with which the *Prātiśākhya* properly has no concern. Accordingly RPr. IV. 7 disposes of them simply by specifying that *m* is altered before an initial vowel, excepting *r*. The TPr. says nothing upon the subject, but the VPr. IV. 2 gives a precept which includes both the rules of CA. in it. Sometimes these treatises prescribe most blundering and superfluous rules. For example, CA. III. 43 shows that in 'sīmānta' the resulting vowel is short, a word which is nowhere found in the AV. Again, it is a peculiarity of the author or authors of our treatise, like that of the CA, to give their rules a wider scope than the vocabulary of the *Sāmaveda* requires, in many instances contemplating and providing for combinations of sounds, which are found nowhere in the whole body of the Vedic literature, and for which the commentator is compelled to fabricate examples. Note the sūtras from 186 to 235 and their commentary. Here one would at once mark the identity or near correspondence of so many fabrica-

ted illustrations furnished by the commentator with those given by the scholiasts to Pāṇini, and it is a very noteworthy fact, as it supplies us with a positive proof of the more intimate relation of the grammatical system of our treatise, than that of any other of the *Prātiśākhyas* with the general Sanskrit grammar.

277 'śū gāyatā' is the sāman from of 'rāja)su gāyata' SV. I. 255. No corresponding rule is found.

278 Cf. Pāṇini VIII. 3. 57.

279 Cf. TPr. VI. 1 4, and CA. II. 90. Note the peculiar way of citing examples. The commentator picks up the opening 'ā tvetā' of I. 164, and the example *niṣidata*, to which the sūtra is applied, comes afterwards; and such is 'ā sotā pari śiṇṇatā' in I. 580. For a similar practice in TPr. cf. Whitney on TPr. IV. 20. *pra te* II. 236 contains no word on which the sūtra may have any bearing. The reading *pratu* seems correct, because I. 525 runs 'pratu drava parikoṣaṃ niṣiṇṇa' and there we get 'ni ṣiṇṇe' to which the sūtra is applied. 'ā no' I. 43, has *puruspr̥ham* where *puru* is not an *upasarga*, *abhi tyam* is the reading of Bur. and B., and with this open I. 376, and 464; but neither contains any word on which the sūtra may have any bearing. I suspect *abhi kram* in place of *abhi tyam* and in 'abhi-krandan kalāśeṣu sīdati' II. 382, we get *sadaneṣu sīdati* as a counter-example of the sūtra, *uccā*

in I 467 has *divi sad adirata* (jadudirata I. 474, which has *dha nam* in place of *dha* and of RV.), *da dhosmān*, 'Atihyan' refers to (a) I. 223, which contains *sugurūmsam* and (b) II. 1017, which has *sugumrā*.

280 (a) In the comm. *trih* means, that the word 'parisvānah' occurs thrice in SV. Cf. I. 475, II. 413, 663. But add *parisvānah* of I 465. Similarly *trih* means, that 'adhī-svānah' occurs only twice. Cf. I. 529, 532, in 601, 529 is repeated. The reading 'adhīsvānah' seems better, because in these situations *s* is not that of a dhātu, but of a word, which is not derived from a dhātu. Note the extreme brevity, which is the chief characteristic of our commentator.

(b) The phenomenon of changing *s* into *ṣ* has been treated in details by RPr. Here is a comparison of the same with our treatise —

s=ṣ after a upaśnt RV 9 87 9 (RPr. V. 30) not found in SV. and not noted by Pāṇini, Benfey notes *antarikṣasat*, but cf. Bohtlingk on P. III. 2 61. After a *vṛthāśāt* I 63 4, only once in the RV, but wanting in SV, *turāśāt* II 304, only once in SV, but four times in RV; noted by the comm with *prāśāt*, *prānāśāt*, *śātrusāt* on CA II 82, *prānāśāt* II. 781 thrice in SV., but sometimes in RV., not divided in the *pada text* of either. *prānāśāhyāya* 3. 37 1 noted by RPr. V 23, VPr III. 75, and

Pāṇini VIII. 3. 109.

s=s after l: RPr. notes examples of 'sah.' vi sa RV. 9. 97. 38=vi sa II. 706, *atī sah* 6. 2. 4, but *atī sah* in SV. I. 365 *hi sah* I. 381; vi su II. 1037 and the like are covered by 282.

RPr. V.—

4 provides for *sat* and *sthah*: divided 9 61. 10, but cf. *divl* and in SV. II. 22 and *divl* *san* in I. 83 (RV. has *san*). 'yuvam hi *sthah* svarpati' is a counter-example and occurs in SV. II. 351, 423 having *savā pati* RPr. V. 4 is covered by 280.

6 provides for *gobhissyāma* etc., which are not found in SV.

7 notes *ama*, *hīma* RV. I. 37. 15 = *hīma* SV. II. 319. SV. II. 1078 has *prati ama*, but I. 21 reads *prati ama*, where RV. has *s*, SV I 230 has *apl masat*, where RV reads *s*. Such cases are covered by 282. Cf. VPr. III. 68,

8 examples do not occur in SV.

9 examples are wanting in SV.

10 *esa n syah* 9. 3. 10=*syah* II. 61. SV. II 588 has *pari aya*, but RV. reads *pari aya*.

11 Pāṇini VIII. 4 41—286.

12 provides *satva* for 16 *padas* *tamu śavāma* 8. 95. 6—II. 231, *anustunuvanti* 8 38—II 922, (VPr III. 72), *āpo hīsthā* 10. 9. 1—II. 1190, (cf. TPr. VI. 2 which converts *s* into *s* after 12 words), *rājati śtup*

9. 96. 18-II. 524; pari śtobha-
ntu 8. 92. 19-II. 72, II 413.
All are covered by 281, 282.
- 13 pari sificata II. 580, 635, 679,
742, 796, 1026; pari svajanta I.
375; pari svajāmahe II. 1155.
Cf. VPr. III. 64; TPr. VI. 4,
and Pāṇini VIII. 3. 65.
- 14 ni śedathuḥ RV. 4. 56. 7-
II. 946; ni śīda II. 27. Cf. VPr.
III. 59, and Pāṇini VIII. 3. 66.
- 15 pari śasvaje II. 548. Cf. Pāṇini
VIII. 3. 64, and CA. II. 90.
- 16 hi śthā II. 1191, but hi stha
II. 351, 423, RV. 9. 19. 2.
- 17 triṣadhasṭhe II. 259; cf. CA.
II. 98, which covers all cases
that are not otherwise provided,
and Pāṇini VIII. 3. 106; abhi
ṣata I. 309-7. 32. 24. For
pūrvinoṣṭhām, see note on I.
adhiṣpubhiḥ I. 615.
- 18 u svā naḥ II. 347 - u suvānaḥ
RV. 9. 107. 8. Cf. VPr. III.
62; TPr. VI. 2, the scope of
which is very wide; CA. II. 97
and Böhtlingk on III. 2 106.
divisañchukra 6. 2. 6, but divi
sañchukra I. 83. vamsu śīdati
II. 1116 - 1. 57 3. Note also
susaha, susata, susumat, susu-
mṣa etc., which are covered
by 281.
- 19 20 examples are not found in SV.
- 21 camūśacchyanāḥ 9. 96. 19-
II. 525; mṛṣjantyṛśisāna 9.
86. 4-II. 236.
- 22 rather-ṭhām 6. 21. 1-II. 774.
pṛtanāśhyāya has been noted.
Cf. paramaṣṭhah on Pāṇini
VIII. 3. 97; VPr. III. 56,
and CA. II. 94.
- 23 records exceptions. Cf. TPr.
VI. 8. pari srava I. 567; II.
249, 325, 331, 412, 534, 558,
662.
- 24 susamiddho no RV. I. 13. 1
(VPr. III. 82 records 24
exceptions), but SV. II. 695
reads suṣamiddha; divisprśaḥ
II. 753; abhisvare II. 281 =
RV. 8. 97. 12.
- 27 gosakhāyam 5. 37. 4; gosakhā
II. 1187, but goṣakhā in RV.
8. 14. 1=1. 122.
- 28 For sutesute see note on I.
carsapīśaham 8. 21. 10=II.
709. Cf. VPr. III. 84.
- 29 abhi satvā 10. 103. 5=II.
1206. Cf. VPr. III. 8; TPr. VI.
12. For ānusak, cf. note on I.
- 30 puru santyoḥ 9. 58. 3=II.
409; susamidhā 7. 17. 1; sus-
amiddhaḥ II. 695.
- To the phenomenon of co-
rebralisation Pāṇini devotes
53 sūtras. Cf. VII. 3. 57-109.
- 281 Cf. RPr. V. 18, 19; VPr. III. 61-
63, and TPr. VI. 2. See also 'śuñah.'
CA. II. 97, which is quite identi-
cal with Pāṇini VIII. 3. 107 and
is according to Whitney somewhat
defective. See Whitney, CA. II. 97.
- 282 In the comm. 'jāgato pādo' may be
corrected to 'jāgato pāde.'
- 283 RPr. IV. 41, and Pāṇini, VIII. 3. 41.
- 284 RPr. V. 31-38; VPr. III. 74-79, and
Pāṇini VIII. 3. 101, 104. suṣṭa-
taḥ, is the reading adopted by
Bur. But 'svasusṭamah' SV. I.
451 seems correct, because in

susñtah s is not *sandhya*. In susñtah the s is changed into ś by 272. See Pāṇini VIII. 3. 103. In 'tvamagne gṛhapatiśvam hotā' SV. I. 61 patih is not in the middle of the pāda, but at the end of it, hence cerebralisation does not take place. Cf. Bhaṭṭoji on Pāṇini VIII. 3. 103, and the commentary here 'pādamadhyasyo tyadhikāroh,' (brought down from 282). SV II. 237 has *prabhaste*, but RV. in the same passage has *prabhaste*.

285 Correct 511 to 551, which reads 'dhanñṣtanvanti panmsyam' In 'snrīrāhhistarati vājākormabhiḥ,' 'snrīrāhhīh' is not followed by a *pada* containing p

286 Cf RPr V. II, VPr. III. 80, TPr. VII. 13, 14, CA II. 16, and Pāṇini VIII. 4. 41.

287 This sūtra has nothing to do with this treatise. It stands at the beginning of Sāmātantro, a treatise of Sāmavedo, which treats sāmān form of the ṛc and is invariably appended to RT. In fact both the treatises are supplementary to each other, and the one is not complete without the other. We knew nothing for certain about the author

or authors of either. Tradition attributes RT. to Śākaṭāyana, and Sāmātantro to Andavrajī.

Nor can we say anything about the author of the commentary on RT. as to who he was or when and where he lived. The quotations from gāthās (see 38) and the quotation from Nokinamkha, which could have given some clue about his date, are, in spite of my best efforts, yet introduced. A portion of a copious commentary on this gloss was secured from Adyar Library and is given in the following pages. But as it is incomplete and does not comment either on the beginning or the end of our treatise, it is of no practical value to settle anything about the authorship either of RT. or of the commentary thereon. Further research is required for settling this question and I feel confident to continue my quest, till it bears the desired fruit.

The statement of B, that RT. contains 280 sūtras, seems to be due to miscalculation, as I have carefully compared A, B, C and Bnr for this, and found the same number of sūtras in all of them.

॥ ऋक्तन्त्रविवृतिः ॥

॥ ऋकृतन्त्रविवृतिः ॥

श्रीमते सामवेदाय नमः । श्रीमते हयग्रीवाय नमः ।

अथ गायत्रगानप्रकारो निरूप्यते । यथासावित्री गेयं यत्रागीतमिति^१ देवता-
ध्यायब्राह्मणेन यत्र गायत्रं न गीतं यत्र यत्र वा गायत्रं गेयं तत्र तत्र यथा सावित्री
तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यमित्यस्यां येन प्रकारेण गीयते गायत्रं तत्सावित्रीगानप्रकार-
मनतिक्रम्य गेयम् । सावित्रीयां गायत्रगानवदेव गेयमित्यतिदेशात् सर्वत्र गाय-
त्रमात्रे योनिवद् गानमेव कर्तव्यं नार्धिकचदुच्चनीचमिति प्राप्तम् । गायत्रगानं च
प्रकृतिविकृतिसाधारण्येन देवताध्यायाध्ययनसिद्धमेव । गानञ्चार्षेयब्राह्मणे
दर्शितम् । तद्यथा^२ 'गायत्रं पौष्कलमाभेयं प्रथमायां वा यथादिष्टं गेयं प्रथमस्वरैर्वा चतु-
रक्षरवृद्धान्तैराद्यपात् प्रस्ताव ओंकारान्तो हिम् मा^३ वेत्यन्तस्तोभो वृद्धो भवति इमे वै लोका
गायत्रम् इति महाब्राह्मणे सप्तमाध्यायस्य प्रथमखण्डे व्यावृद् गेयमित्युक्तम् ।
अस्यार्थः । व्यावृदिति क्रियाविशेषणम् । आवृन्नाम गीतिखण्डः । तिस्र आवृतो
यस्मिन् तत् व्यावृत् तद्यथा भवति तथा गेयमिति । तस्य व्याख्यानमेतत् ।
प्रथमायां वा यथादिष्टं गेयमित्यादि सर्वत्र वाशब्द पञ्चकारार्थे । प्रस्तावप्रति-
हारनिधनानामक्षरपरिमाणं यथायोनि चिकीर्षद्वैच्छन्दसेष्विति^४ वचनेन यथादिष्टं विच्छं-

1 Cp. Dbr. III. 23, 24; Agnisvāmin
on LSS. VII. 10. 18. The avyayī-
bhāva compound requires short i.

2 The quotation is not found in Arbr.
and Concordance. For the practice
of quoting from memory cp. M.
Muller, Preface to I vol. of the 1st.
ed. of RV. p. XXVI.

3 The Ms. has हि समा वे०.

4 "इमे वै लोका गायत्रं व्यावृद् गेयं त्रयो

होमे लोका यत् व्यावृद् गायतीति एभिरेवैनं
लोकैः संमिमीते" PVB. 7. 1. 1.
Cp. Sāyana on it :—

"आवृदिति गानक्रियाविशेषणम् । आवृतो
गीतिखण्डः तिस्र आवृतो यस्मिन् तत्त्रया-
वृत्तयथा भवति तथा गेयम् ।"

5 प्रस्ताव...वैच्छन्देसष्वनादेशे Dr. XX. 4;
LSS. VII. 9. 6. The printed text
has हि०

न्दःस्वादिष्टं विहितं गायत्रं यथा सावित्री भवति तथा गेयमिति नौकार-
योरावृत्तोरक्षरावापः । उक्तगेयभक्तित्वेऽपि यथासावित्र्येवाक्षरपरिमाण-
मिति । तथा च सूत्रं गायत्रपटले ज्यायसि च्छन्दसि प्रथमायामावृत्त्या वपेदुत्तमं
पादं शिष्ट्वाष्टाक्षरमिति धानंजयः^१ इति । कथं गानमित्यत आह प्रथमस्वरैर्वेति ।
प्रथमस्वरैर्वा सर्वैरक्षरैः प्रथमा ऋग् गेयेति । तत्र सर्वेषामक्षराणां प्रथमस्वरेऽ
वस्थानप्राप्तौ पूर्वावावर्गाववनर्द्याविति धानंजयः^२ इति सूत्रेण अन्त्यस्याक्षरस्यै
नीचैरवस्थापनरूपावनर्दनं क्रियते । प्रेङ्गणरूपेण योनिवद्धानं प्रेङ्गणम् । अथ
द्वितीयामावृतमाह चतुरक्षरवृद्धान्तैरिति । अत्रापि काकाक्षिन्यायेनावनर्देदिति^३
ब्राह्मणमिति धानंजय्याशयः । अथ गौतममन्तमपि ब्राह्मणभाष्यकार एव व्याच-
ख्यौ । तद्यथा मध्यमायामावृति द्वौ स्तोभौ कुर्यात्ताववनर्द्याविति गौतमः^४ इति । अस्यार्थः ।
मध्यमे गीतभागे तदन्त्यस्वरसदृशस्वरावनियतावनर्दनीयाविति^५ । तावेव गानेन
दर्शयति अभिदेवाँ इया आ आँ इति । तत्र द्वावाकारावन्त्याक्षरसदृशौ प्रत्येकम-
वनर्दितावित्यर्थः । तथा च न नित्यावनर्दनप्रथमद्वितीयगीतिखण्डान्त्याक्षर-
द्वयावनर्दनविषयं द्विरवनर्देदिति^६ ब्राह्मणम् ; किन्तु आगन्तुकस्तोभद्वयावनर्दनाभि-
प्रायमिति गौतमाशयः । इदमप्यवनर्दनद्वययोनावधीतमेव । तथा च सर्वत्र
ओंकारावित्येके स्तोभानैकान्त्याचेति^७ सूत्रे नित्यासंस्वरविशिष्टान्त्याक्षरसदृशस्वरान्त-
रद्वयं स्तोभिकमोंकाररद्वयमेवेति केचित् पक्षमुक्त्वा ऋगक्षरसदृशावेवेत्या-
चार्यमतमुक्तम् । तथा च मध्यमगीतिखण्डस्यायं स्वरनिष्कर्षः । प्रथमा-
क्षरस्य द्वितीयस्वरारंभोऽर्थात् प्राप्तः । चतुरक्षरवृद्धान्तैः प्रथमस्वरैरित्येन
प्रथमाक्षरव्यतिरिक्तानामन्त्यस्य च प्रथमस्वरावस्थानं प्रथमस्वरैर्वेति संबध्यते ।
तदयमर्थः । चतुरक्षराणि^{१०} च वृद्धान्तश्च चतुरक्षरवृद्धान्तास्तैश्चतुरक्षरवृद्धान्तैः ।
वृद्धाश्च ते अन्ताश्च वृद्धान्ताः । चतुरक्षराणि च प्रथमस्वरैरेव वृद्धान्तसहित-

1(a) ज्यायसि च्छन्दसि प्रथमायामावृत्त्या वपे-
दुत्तमं पदं शिष्ट्वा Dr. XXI. 2. 8; LSS.
VII. 11. 1. The Ms. has पादम्.

(b) अष्टाक्षरमिति धानंजयः Dr. XXI.
2. 9; LSS. VII. 11. 2.

2 पूर्वावावर्गाववनर्द्याविति धानंजयः Dr. XXI.
2. 2; LSS. VII. 10. 22 (आवृत्ती एव आवर्गः)

3 PVB. 7. 1. 2.

4 ० ताववनर्द्यावि० LSS. VII. 10. 23.

5 The MS. has स्वरानियता०

6 अभिदेवा ५ इया ३३३३ इति LSS. VII.

10. 24. Dr. XXI. 2. 4 has इया १२१२.

7 PVB. 7. 1. 2.

8 Dr. XXI. 2. 5-7; wanting in LSS.

9 So the MS. I suspect नित्यमस्वर०

10 Wanting in the MS.

चतुरक्षरैर्गेयमिति वृद्धभूतचरमाक्षरेण सह तदव्यवहितैश्चतुर्भिरक्षरैः प्रथम-
स्वरैः पञ्चभिरक्षरैरिति यावत् । तथा च मध्यमायामावृत्ति पङ्क्त्याणां प्रथम-
स्वरगाने प्राप्ते तत्र प्रथमाक्षरस्य नीचारंभः पुनः चतुर्णामक्षराणामन्त्यस्य च
पष्ठस्य प्रथमस्वरत्वमुक्तं भवति । तत्र पूर्वावावर्गाववनर्धाविति धानंजय्य^१ इति उच्यैः
स्थितस्य नीचैरवस्थापनरूपमचनर्दनम् । अन्त्यस्य वृद्धस्य । तथा च ब्राह्मण-
भाष्यकारेण व्याख्यातम् । पूर्वावावर्गाववनर्धाविति धानंजय्य इति । अस्यायमर्थः ।
पूर्वा गीतिराण्यौ अवनर्दनीयौ । अचर्दनेदित्यर्थः । पूर्वयोगीतिराण्यद्वयोः
अन्त्याक्षरयोरवस्वरणं नित्यमित्युक्तं भवति । एतदपेक्षया द्विरचनतप्रथम
स्वरावस्थितस्य पष्ठस्य च वृद्धस्य द्वितीयस्वरेऽवस्थानरूपावचनर्दनं तत-
श्चरमस्वरसदृशस्वरद्वयस्य प्रत्येकं द्वितीय (व्य) स्वरावस्थितस्य उच्यैः कृत्वा
नीचैरवस्थापनमिति । अथ आशु गेयमिति^२ अस्य प्रतिहारभक्तेः पूर्वत्वशङ्कां
व्याचर्तयति । आशपात् प्रस्ताव ओंकारान्त इति स्पष्टम् । तथा च प्रस्ताव-
भागस्य न श्र्यावृत् शब्दार्थान्तर्गतत्वमिति भावः । तदिदं गायत्रस्य पदेन
प्रस्तावः सर्वत्रेत्यस्य^३ सूत्रस्य मूलम् । सर्वत्राक्षरेणेति धानंजय्यः^४ तथा पुराणं
ताण्डमित्यस्य^५ तत्सचितुर्धरेणमिति देयताध्यायगविकर्षप्रस्तावो मूलमिति ।
अथ द्विरचनर्देदिक्यावृत्तीयमिति^६ ब्राह्मणे तृतीयाचनर्दनरूपो द्विकारो विहितः ।
स च द्विकारमात्रो न भवति किन्त्वाकारसहित एवेति दर्शयति । मा एवेत्य-
न्वस्तोमो वृद्धो वेति । हिम्मा इत्यन्तम् मध्ये स्तोम उद्गीथोपद्रवयोर्मध्ये । स
च वृद्ध एव । तस्याप्यवचनर्दनरूपत्वेन नीचैरवस्थापनं प्रैरणरूपेण क्रियते ।
मध्यमपदपर्यायान्तः शब्देन सापेक्षेणोद्गीथभक्तेः परं प्रतिहारः । ततः
परमुपद्रवभक्तिरिति सामर्थ्यात् सूचितम् । तथा च हिम्मा इति प्रतिहारः ।

1 L&S, 7. 10. 22, Dr. XXI. 2, 2.

difference between this and the quotation.

2 Cp. Sāyana :—

3 Cp. the quotation in the beginning.

अवनर्दनस्वरूपं सूत्रकारो बहुधा विकल्पितवान् । तद्यथा (यद्यपि a misprint) पूर्वावा-
वर्गाववनर्धाविति धानंजय्यः (printed text corrupt) इति । अस्यायमर्थः । आवागौ
इति । राण्यौ अवचनर्दौ अवचनर्दनीयौ अवस्व-
रेदित्यर्थः । पूर्वराण्यद्वयोरन्त्याक्षरमुच्यैः कृत्वा
नीचैरवस्थापयेदित्यर्थः । Note the great

4 गायत्रस्य पदेन प्रस्तावः सर्वत्र L&S, VII, 10, 15; cp. Dr. XXI. 1, (last portion)

5 अष्टाक्षरेणेति धानंजय्यः L&S, VII 10, 16.

6 L&S, VII, 10. 17.

7 PVB, VII, 1 2.

ज्ञातो इत्युपद्रवः । उपद्रव एव ज्यावृद्धेयमिति गीतिखण्डत्रित्वसंख्यापूरक इत्युक्तं भवति । अन्ते स्तोमो वृद्धो वेति पृथगपि छेदस्तेनान्त उपद्रवान्तः समावसाने स्तोमः कार्यः निधनत्वेन । स च क इत्यत आह वेति । वाकार इति । वा पक्षान्तरम् । वा आ इति वा वर्णच्छेदः । तथा च आकार एव वा निधनमिति । तथा चैतदभिप्रायेणैव सूत्रवचनानि । यथा पावमानायेन्दवा इत्येकावृत् अभिदेवाँ इत्येकपरा ज्ञाता इत्यपरेति^१ । ऊर्ध्वं रेतस्याया द्व्यक्षरं शिष्ट्वा हिकारं ब्रूयाद्विम्माईतं रेतस्यायामित्यादि ज्ञातो आ^२ ज्ञातो वा^३ इत्यादीत्यनुसंधेयानि ।

अथोदात्तानुदात्तसन्धेरुदात्तत्वं विधातुमाद्यार्धमात्रोदात्त एव स्वरित इति विधातुं च प्रथममुदात्तस्योत्संज्ञामाहः—

॥ ५१ ॥ उदात्तमुत्^४ ॥ १ ॥

अथोदात्तानुदात्तसन्धेरुदात्तमाहः—

॥ ५२ ॥ वान्तसंधिः ॥ २ ॥

इति । उदित्यनुवर्तते । विवृणोति । उदात्तवान् सन्धिरुत्संज्ञो भवतीति । उदाहरति । आ इन्द्र सानसिम् । एन्द्र सानसिम् । आ इन्द्र याहि । एन्द्र याहि । आ इत उ न्विन्द्रम् । एतो न्विन्द्रम् । उत् घ इत् अभि । उद् घेदभि । अत्र अह गोः अमन्वत । अत्राह गोरमन्वत । आद्योदाहरणत्रये आकारेकारसन्धेरे-
शब्दस्योदात्तत्वम् । उद्घेदित्यत्र घस्यानुदात्तस्य इच्छुब्दस्योदात्तस्य सन्धेः
घेच्छुब्दस्योदात्तत्वम् । अथोदात्तवानित्यस्य व्यावर्त्यमाह । उदात्तवानिति ।
उपो नु । केयथेति । उप उ नु । क ईयथ । स्वरितानुदात्तसन्धित्वात्
पो शब्दस्य के शब्दस्य च नोदात्तवानुत्सन्धिः ।

अथाद्यार्धमात्राया एवोदात्तत्वं स्वरितत्वं चाहः—

॥ ५३ ॥ आद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितम् ॥ ३ ॥

इति । तस्य वृत्तिः । आद्यार्धमात्रोत्संज्ञा भवति । तत्स्वरितं नामेति ।
वर्णस्यार्धमात्र उत्संज्ञा भवति । उदित्यनुवर्तते । उदात्तमुदिति विधानात् । आद्यार्ध-

1 LSS. 7. 10, 21, Dr. XXI, 2. 1.

4 अवस्वरेदिति धानंजयः ज्ञा ३ तो आ ३

2 ऊर्ध्वं रेतस्याया द्व्यक्षरं शिष्ट्वा हिकारं

३१११. LSS. 7. 11, 12, Dr. XXI, 2.

ब्रूयाद्भुं ३ आ ३३ इति LSS. 7. 11, 3.

(last portion).

Dr. XXI, 2. 10.

5 ज्ञातो वा इति गौतमः 7. 11, 13. ज्ञातो आ

3 तं रेतस्यायां प्रतिहर्ता मनसा ध्यायेन्न परा-

इत्युक्ते 7. 11, 14.

स्विति गौतमः LSS. 7. 11, 4; Dr. XXI,

6 Cp. RT. 51-61

2. 11.

मात्रा उदात्ता भवतीत्यर्थः । उदात्ताद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितमिति वचनाद्यार्धमात्रो-
दात्तांश एव स्वरितं नाम । नामशब्दस्य प्रसिद्धार्थत्वात् । यत् स्वरित (स्वरित)
मिति प्रसिद्धं तदुदात्त एव स्वरितमिति व्यवहियते । न ह्युदात्तानुदात्त-
प्रचयस्वरप्रयव्यतिरेकेण स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमस्ति । अवाशिष्टार्धमात्रानु-
दात्तः प्रचयस्थानत्वात् स्वरप्रचय इत्यर्थः । तदुक्तं नारदशिष्यायाम्—

अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि ह्यार्चिकं तु स्वरत्रयम् ।

उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च तृतीयः प्रचयस्वरः^१ ॥

इति । अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि ह्यार्चिकं तु स्वरप्रयमिति प्रतिज्ञाय तृतीयः
प्रचयस्वर इत्युपसंहारात् स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमुदात्तानुदात्तप्रचयव्यतिरेकेण
नास्तीत्यर्थः स्फुट एव । तर्हि स्वरितव्यवहारः स्वरान्तरत्वाभावे निरालम्बनं
स्यादित्यत आहः—

य एवोदात्त इत्युक्तः स एव स्वरितः स्वरः^२ ॥

इति । अवाशिष्टांशस्तु स्वरप्रचय इत्यत आहः—

प्रचयः प्रोच्यते तज्ज्ञैर्न चात्र स्वरितान्तरम्^३ ॥

इति । उदात्ताद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितमिति उदात्त एव स्वरित इति वि-
धानात् अर्थादवाशिष्टांशस्वरः प्रचय इति तज्ज्ञैः स्वरितस्वरूपक्षैरुदात्त एव
स्वरितशिष्टांशः स्वरितोत्तरप्रचयत्वात् स्वरप्रचय इति व्यवहियते । यथा
एक एव वर्णः ऋक्षु स्वरप्रचय इति च व्यवहियते । न चात्र ऋचि स्वरितान्तरं
स्वरप्रयव्यतिरिक्तं व्यवहियते तज्ज्ञैरिति ।

य एवोदात्त इत्युक्तः स एव स्वरितः स्वरः ।

प्रचयः प्रोच्यते तज्ज्ञैर्न चात्र स्वरितान्तरम् ॥

इति वचनस्यार्थः । अत्र तज्ज्ञैरित्यनेन ये स्वरितमिति स्वरान्तरमस्ति
तेन साकं स्वरचतुष्टयमृद्वप्यस्तीति वदन्तीति ते तदज्ञा इति स्वरितस्वर-
पाज्ञा इति वचनमेव तादृशेन्दति । तर्ह्येकस्यैव वर्णस्योच्चनान्वात्मकत्वं कथ-
मित्यत आहः—

उच्चैर्वर्णस्वरो नीचः स्वरतो द्विधा स्मृतः^४ ॥

1 NŚ 1 has प्रवक्ष्याम्यार्चिकस्य and तृतीयः स्वरितस्वरः । Cp. ŚS, p. 422.

3 NŚ, has प्रचयः प्रोच्यते तज्ज्ञैर्न चात्रान्यत् स्वरान्तरम् । Cp. ŚS, p. 422.

2 NŚ, runs य एवोदात्त इत्युक्तः स एव स्वरितान्तरः ॥ Cp. ŚS, p. 422.

4 Not found in NŚ.

इति । मात्रिको वर्ण एवैक आद्यार्धेनोच्च इतरार्धेन नीच इति । स्वरतः उच्चनीचस्वरभेदतः । द्विविधः स्मृत इति । ऋक्तन्त्रकारादिभिः स्मृत इत्यर्थः । यदि च स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमस्ति तदा उच्चनीचप्रचयानामिव स्वरितप्रदर्शनस्थानान्तरमपि स्यात् । यथा तैत्तिरीयाणां चातुस्वर्यात् स्थानचतुष्टयम्—

द्वितीयाद्यांस्तु मन्द्रान्तांस्तैत्तिरीयाश्चतुरःस्वरान् ॥

इति वचनात् । नह्यस्माकं स्थानचतुष्टये स्वरप्रदर्शनमस्ति । उच्चनीचापेक्षया स्वरितान्तराभावे तस्य स्थानाभावे च वचनान्तरम् । यथाः—

उच्चादुच्चतरं नास्ति नीचानीचतरं तथा ।

वैस्वर्ये स्वारसंज्ञायां किं स्थानं स्वार उच्यते ? ॥

इति । उच्चादुच्चतरं स्वरितमित्युच्यते वा नीचानीचतरं वा तदुभयाभावात् । तस्माद्वैस्वर्ये स्वारसंज्ञा । विस्वरत्वेनोच्चारणमेव स्वार इति नाम्ना वदन्ति । वैस्वर्यं चोच्चनीचांशयोर्मध्ये स्फुरणादुभयसाधारणं न स्वरान्तरं येन स्थानमपि तस्य स्यात् । तदुक्तम्—

उच्चनीचेऽथ मन्मध्ये स्वरः साधारणः स्मृतः^१ ॥

इति । अत एव न स्वारं स्वारसंज्ञायां प्रतिजानाति शैक्षिकः शैक्षिकोऽपीत्यर्थः^२ । ऋक्तन्त्रकारतद्व्याख्यातृभिः स्वरितस्योच्चनीचव्यतिरेकेण स्वारसंज्ञाकरणाभावात् स्वरितस्य स्थानान्तरसत्त्वे द्व्यन्तरत्वमप्यार्चिकस्य स्वरस्य स्यात् । तथात्वेः—

एकान्तरस्वरो दृष्टु गाथासु द्व्यन्तरः स्वरः ।

सामसु त्र्यन्तरं विद्यादेतावत् स्वरतोऽन्तरम्^३ ॥

इति वचनविरोधः स्यात् । गाथासु यजुःषु चातुस्वर्येण स्थानचतुष्टयस्य विद्यमानत्वाद् द्व्यन्तरम् । अस्माकं स्थानत्रयत्वेन त्रिकस्वर एकान्तर एव । तस्मादाद्यार्धमात्रोदात्त एव स्वरितः । न स्वरितं नाम स्वरान्तरमस्तीति । आद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितम् ॥ ३ ॥

1 Cp. NS 11. SS. 1. 397. The Ms. has

द्वितीयाद्यांस्तु मन्त्रान्तांस्तैत्तिरीयांश्चतुःस्वरान् ॥

2 NS. 6. SS. 423. The ms. has:—

वैस्वर्ये स्वारसंज्ञायां किं स्थानस्वर उच्यते ॥

3 The Ms. has स्वर instead of स्वार.

4 NS. 7 runs, उच्चनीचस्य मन्मध्ये साधा-

रणमिति श्रुतिः ।

तं स्वारं स्वारसंज्ञायां प्रतिजानन्ति शैक्षिकाः ॥

SS. p. 423.

5 The MS. has शैक्षिकशिद्धिको०

6 NS. 3. SS. p. 395. The Ms. एकान्तर-

स्वरोऽदृष्टु.

अथाद्यार्धमात्राया उच्चीभाचस्थलमाहः—

॥ ५४ ॥ उच्चीचेमे ॥ ४ ॥

इति । विवृणोति । उच्चीभवति तत् स्वरितं नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेति । आद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितरितमित्यनुवर्तते । उच्चीभवति आद्यार्धमात्रेत्यर्थः-
दनुवृत्तिः । तत् स्वरितमित्यनुवादः । उत्तरत्र स्वर्यत इति व्यवहारोऽपि आद्या-
र्धमात्रा स्वरितं विद्यादिति सूचनाय । तद्य स्वरितं नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे
वार्धर्चान्ते ऋगन्ते च भवतीत्यर्थः । उदाहरति । नि होता सत्सि यर्हिपि । स
उच्छ्रब्दाभावेऽपि स्वरितशब्देनैव व्यवहाराय । छाया इन्द्रमृतये (१. ४००) ।
अभि त्वा शूर नोनुमोऽदुग्धाः (१. २३३) । इन्द्र तुभ्यमिदद्विषोऽनुजं वाजिन
वीर्यम् (१. ४१२) । यद्विन्द्र चित्र म इह न (१. ३४५) एवमादिषु । नीचे
वा प्रत्यये विरामे वा । आद्यार्धमात्रा नीचविरामयोः पूर्वस्य घणस्योच्ची-
भवति । तत्स्वरितमित्यर्थः ॥ उच्चीचेमे ॥ ४ ॥

ननु नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वा स्वरितं भवति चेत् अग्न आ याही (१. १)-
त्यादावाकारादेरुदात्तस्यापि नीचपरत्वात् स्वरितस्योदात्तमेव, पवित्रे चं-
म्वोस्सुत (१. ५१६) इत्यादौ विरामपरत्वात् त शब्दादेरपि स्वरितत्वं स्या-
दित्यत आहः—

॥ ५५ ॥ नीचमुच्चात् ॥ ५ ॥

इति । विवृणोति । नीचमुच्चात्परं स्वर्यत इति । उदाहरति आ याहि (१. १) । चार-
वन्तम् (१. १७) । स्वादिष्टया (१. ४६८) । अग्ने स्तोमम् (२. ७५३) । पान्तम्
(१. १७५) । इन्द्रो (१. ५०५) । आ याहि (१. १६१) प्रभृतीनि । अग्ने युद्धा (१. २५) ।
अग्ने मृड (१. २३) । सोमं सोमपते पिय (१. ४०२) । एन्द्र याहि (१. ३४८) । आपां
नपातम् (१. ६२) । इन्द्रो येन्द्रो (१. ४७२) । (रु) चाभि गा इहि (१. ५०५) । आ
याहि सुपुमोहि त इन्द्र (१. १६१) । अग्न आ याहि (२. ६०१) इत्येवं प्रभृतीनि
उदाहरणानि । तत्र संहितायां नीचमुच्चात् परं स्वर्यते । ननु तद्व्युदात्तात् परस्य
नीचस्य स्वरितत्वे अग्न आ याहि (२. ६१) इत्यादौ उदात्तात् परस्य नीचस्य
अरित्यादेरुदात्तात् परस्यापि संहितायां स्वरितापत्तिरित्यतः पूर्वसूत्रानुप-
माह नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेति । तथा च नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वा नीचमुच्चादिति
पूर्वसूत्रांशशेषानुवृत्त्या एकवाक्यत्वेन नोक्तदोष इत्यर्थः । अग्न आ याहीत्यादौ

मेशब्दादेर्नीचपरकत्वान्न स्वरितापत्तिः । अकारस्य नीचपरत्वेऽप्युदा-
त्तपरत्वाभावात् न स्वरितः । अथ नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेत्यनुवृत्तेः स्वयमेव
व्यावर्त्यमाह नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेति । ० रि चम्बो (१.५१३) रिति । जनो न पुरि
चम्बोः (१.५१३) इत्यत्र च शब्दस्य रि शब्दादुच्चात् परत्वेऽपि नीचप्रत्ययकत्वा-
भावात् स्वरितप्रत्ययकत्वेन न स्वरितः । विरामपरकत्वाभावात् च ।
उच्चीचे, नीचमुच्चादिति पृथक्सूत्रकरणेन अनुवृत्त्या समुच्चयपराकरणेन च
एकोदात्तानेकोदात्तपरयोः स्वरितयोः सूत्रसमुच्चयो लक्षणम् । तदन्यस्य
स्वरितस्यान्यतरदेव लक्षणमिति सूचनाय । तद्यथा सखायो दीर्घजिह्वयम्
(१.५४५) (पु) रि चम्बोः (१.५१३) । पवित्रे चम्बोः सुतः (१.४६०) इत्यादि स्वरि-
तेषु नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेति लक्षणम् । अतिप्रसङ्गपरिहारस्तु शास्त्रान्तरेण
नीचस्य नीचत्वमुदात्तस्योदात्तत्वमिति व्यवस्थया द्रष्टव्यः ॥ नीचमुच्चादिति ॥५॥

अथोच्चात् संयोगात् परस्य नीचस्य उदात्तानुदात्तसन्धित्वादुदात्तप्राप्तौ
स्वरितमाहः—

॥ ५६ ॥ संयोगात् ॥ ६ ॥

इति । उच्चादिति पूर्वसूत्रा (५) दनुवर्तते । विवृणोति । संयोगात् परं
स्वर्यत इति । उदात्तात् संयोगात् परं स्वर्यत इत्यर्थः । पूर्वमसंयुक्तोदात्तानुदात्त-
संधेरुदात्तत्वमुक्तमत्र संयोगात् परस्यानुदात्तस्य स्वरितत्वं प्रतिपाद्यते ।
उदात्तानुदात्तसन्धित्वेऽपि संयोगपरत्वाद्विशेषः । उदाहरति । श्रुष्टि श्रुष्टे-श्रुष्ट-
यश्ने (१.१०६) । श्रुष्टिति षकारटकारसंयोगात् उदात्तात् परस्यानुदात्तस्य
अकारस्य स्वरित इत्यर्थः । अभि एति—अभ्येति (१.५२४) । एकारः स्वर्यते ।
स्वसारं जारो अभ्येति पश्चात् (२. ८६७) । अभि अर्चाम—अभ्यर्चाम (१.५३५) ।
अकारः स्वर्यते । प्रगायताभ्यर्चाम (१.५३५) । योज नु इन्द्र—योजी न्विन्द्र
(१.४१५) । इकारः स्वर्यते । पाहि उत—पाहू यू ३ त (१. ३६) । उकारः स्वर्यते ।
मा नः इन्द्र अभि आदिशः—मा न इन्द्राभ्या दिशः (१. १२८) । आकारः
स्वर्यते । पिबा त्वाऽऽस्य गिर्वणः—(पिब तु अस्य)—पिबा त्वा ३ स्य
गिर्वणः (२. ७४१) । आकारः स्वर्यते । शग्धि उ सु शचीपते—शग्ध्यू षू शची-
पते (१. २५३) । उकारः स्वर्यते । उच्चादित्यस्य (५) व्यावर्त्यमाह । यदि वहन्ति

आशवः—यदी^{३१२} वदन्त्याशवः^{३१२} (१. ३५६) । आश^{३२} इत्यत्र आकारस्य नीचत्वेऽपि संयोगात् परत्वेऽपि न स्वरितः उच्चात्परत्वाभावात् संयोगस्य नीचत्वात् । अथ नीचमित्यस्य व्यावर्त्यमाह । अपात्^{१२२} उ^३ शिप्री^{३३} अन्धसः—अपादु^{१२२} शिन्ध्य^३ न्धसः (१. १४५) । प्रीशब्दादुच्चात् संयोगात् परत्वेऽपि अकारस्य नीचत्वाभावात् स्वरितः । अथ संयोगा (६) दित्यस्य व्यावर्त्यमाह । संयोगात् ? यावाहुः^{३३} संयुजा^{३३}विति^२ (१. ३६१) । आहुरिति उच्चात् परत्वेऽपि नीचत्वेऽपि आकारस्य संयोगात् परत्वाभावात् स्वरितः । न च नीचमुणादिति (५) सूत्रेण स्वरितं स्यादिति वाच्यम् । हुशब्दस्योच्चत्वेन नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेति लक्षणाभावात् ॥ संयोगात् ॥ ६ ॥

अथ स्वरितानुदात्तसन्धेरुदात्तानुदात्तसन्धेश्च स्वरितमाहः-

॥ ५७ ॥ केयहीन्द्रनीवेति ॥ ७ ॥

विवृणोति । फे^{१२} इयथ—फे^{१२} यथ (१. २७१) । अथ हि^{१२} इन्द्र—अथा^{३३} हीन्द्र^{३३} (१. ४०६) । नि^३ इय शीर्षाणि^३ मृद्वयम्—नीवे^{१२} शीर्षाणि^३ मृद्वयम् (२. १००४) । उदात्तानुदात्तसन्धेर्बान्त्सन्धि (२) रिति उदात्तप्राप्तौ हीन्द्र^{१२} नीवे^{३३} त्यनयोददात्तानुदात्तसन्धित्वेऽपि स्वरितो भवति प्रहणादिति विशेषः ॥ फे यहीन्द्रनीवेति ॥ ७ ॥

अथ तौ^३ऽरुण^३ (१. २१६), वृधे^३ऽस्मान् (१. २३६), ते^३ऽमन्वत (आ.सं. २१) इत्येतेषूदात्तानुदात्तसन्धित्वेन स्वरित उदात्तो वेति संशयचाराणायाहः-

॥ ५८ ॥ तोर्धेस्ते^३ ॥ ८ ॥

इति । बान्त्सन्धिरित्यनेन उदात्तप्रतिपादनात् । कुतः संशयः । आचार्याणां विप्रतिपत्तेरिति ध्रुमः । विवृणोति । स^३ तः^३ अरुण^३प्सुः—दूरादिहेव^{३३} यत्सतो^{३३}ऽरुण^३प्सुः (१. २१६) । वृधे^३ अस्मान्—वृधे^३ ३ ऽस्मान् (१. २३६) । ते^३ अमन्वत—ते^३ऽमन्वत (आ.सं. २१) इति । प्लेषु शब्देषु तोस्तशब्दात् धे धकारात् तेस्तकारात् परोऽनुदात्तोऽकार उदात्तमापद्यते । अस्माकं पाठः स्वरितः ॥ तोर्धेस्तेम् ॥

॥ ५९ ॥ नैगिनोभयथा ॥ ९ ॥

व्याचष्टे । उपयथा नैगिना प्रोक्तम् । तो^३र्धेस्त^३ इत्यधिकारः । उदात्तं स्वरितं वा इति । तो^३ऽरुण^३, वृधे^३ ३ ऽस्मान्, ते^३ऽमन्वतेत्येतेषु उदात्तं वा भवति स्वरितो वेत्युभयथा नैगिनाचार्येण प्रोक्तमित्यर्थः ॥ नैगिनोभयथा ॥ ९ ॥

॥ ६० ॥ न्यायेनौद्वजिः ॥ १० ॥

न्याचष्टे । न्यायेनौद्वजिराचार्यो मन्यते । उच्चानुच्चसन्धिरुच्च एव कार्यं इति न्यायः । वान्सन्धिरिति प्रतिपादनाच्च । तेन तोऽरुणेत्यादौ उदात्त एवेत्यौ द्वजिराचार्यो मन्यत इत्यर्थः ॥ न्यायेनौद्वजिः ॥ १० ॥

॥ ऋक्तन्त्रविवृतौ प्रथमः प्रपाठकः ॥

(ऋक्तन्त्रे द्वितीयः प्रपाठकः)

(प्रथमो दशकः)

अथ स्वरितात् पराणां प्रचयानां समानश्रुतित्वमाहः—

॥ ६१ ॥ तस्मादुच्चश्रुतिः ॥ १ ॥

इति । विवृणोति । तस्मात् स्वरितात् पराणि उदात्तश्रुतीनि भवन्ति । उदाहरति । हव्य^१दातये (१. १) । अभि^३ त्वा शूर (१. २२३) प्रभृतीनि । आजाता^३ सुक्रतो^२ पृण (१. ५२) । इन्दु^३ रिन्द्राय^२ धीयते (१. ४८६) । सुता^३ विदथे^२ अक्रमुः (१. ४७७) । नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेतीति । हव्य^१दातये, आजाता^३ सुक्रतो^२ पृणेत्यादौ विरामपरत्वात् यावद्विराममुदात्तश्रुतिः । अभि^३ त्वा शूर प्रभृतीनीति प्रभृति गौणात् यावन्नीचमुदात्तश्रुतिरित्यर्थः । अथ नीचे वा प्रत्यये विरामे वेति ? पवित्रे^३ चम्बोः^२ सुतः^२ (१. ४६०) सखायो^२ दीर्घजिह्वम्^३ (१. ५४५) इति पवित्रे^३ इति त्रे शब्दात् स्वरितात् परश्च शब्दो नीच एव । स्वरितनीचयोर्मध्ये प्रचयानामेकश्रुतिः । सुत इत्यत्र विरामपरत्वेऽपि उदात्तत्वेन प्रचयत्वाभावात् स्वरितपर-प्रचयानामेकस्य द्वयोर्वा बहूनां वा विरामे नीचे वा प्रत्यये एकश्रुतिः । अत एव सखायो^२ दीर्घजिह्वम्^३ इत्यत्र जिह्वन्तमेकश्रुतिः अन्त्यस्य व्यञ्ज-ब्दस्य विरामपरत्वेऽपि स्वरितत्वेन स्वरितपरत्वाभावात् सोदात्तता इत्यर्थः ॥ तस्मादुच्चश्रुतीनि ॥

शिक्षा चेयं तस्मादुच्चश्रुतीनीति सूत्रसंवादिनी विजयते उदात्तानुदात्तस्वरितसंहितायां स्वरितादनुदात्तानामेकश्रुतिरिति । यदि स्वरितानुदात्तानामेकश्रुतिः स्यात्तदा तस्मादुच्चश्रुतिनीति सूत्रविरोधः स्यात् तद्व्याख्यानविरोधश्च स्यात् । स्वरितमाधार्धमात्रोदात्तः शिष्टं प्रचय

इति स्वरितस्य स्वरनिर्णयाय । नहि स्वरितप्रचयानामैकश्रुत्यं मनसापि संभावयितुं शक्यम् । तस्मारत्नत्रयतद्भूतिशिखाशास्त्रान्तरादिभिस्संहितायामृचि स्वरत्रयस्यैव प्रतिपादनात् स्वरितस्य चोच्चनीचान्तर्भावप्रतिपादनाच्च तदेकवाक्यतया पारिभाषिक्यचनस्याप्यर्थो घट्टव्यः । एवं हि पारिभाषिक्यचनम्:—

दीर्घस्थाने तु स्वरितं मात्रास्थाने तु धारयः ।

पर्वस्थाने उदात्तं स्यात् प्रकृती द्यललक्षणम् ॥

मात्रास्थाने तु स्वरितं दीर्घस्थाने तु धारयः ।

पर्वस्थान उदात्तं स्यादुत्तराच्छललक्षणम् ॥

इति संकेतवचनमपि अनेकोदात्तानुदात्तपरम् । तत्पर एव च:—

स्वरितः स्वारसंज्ञं स्याद्दीर्घस्थाने पृथग् ऋचि ।

तृतीयस्वरितोदात्तो ऽनेको नेफ्यश्च यत्र हि ॥

दीर्घस्तु शिष्यकोदान्तः पर्वस्थाने प्रकृत्यृचि ।

एकस्वरस्थनानार्णा अर्धर्चान्त्या न चेत्तदा ॥

तद्वितीयादिधारी स्यात् मात्रास्थाने प्रकृत्यृचि ।

स्वारघाय्योश्च दीर्घत्वं मात्रात्वे व्यत्ययेन तु ॥

उत्तरायामृचि द्वयोः पर्वच चिबुको भवेत् ॥

प्रथमादिद्वितीयान्तं पदं स्वारवदिष्यते ॥

पदकाले स दीर्घः स्याद्भ्यासः पर्वसंज्ञकः ।

मात्राः पदानां मात्राणामप्यन्ते सामशाधिनाम् ॥

उदात्तस्वरितद्वयाचि प्रचयो निहतः स्वरः ।

तत्र तु स्वरितात् पूर्व उदात्तः प्रथमः स्वरः ॥

स्वरितोऽन्य उदात्तश्च प्रचयश्च द्वितीयगः ।

द्वितीयस्वरः कपोऽनुदात्तस्तु त्रितीयगः ॥

स्वरितः कपते तत्र यत्रोदात्तः परो भवेत् ।

एकोदात्तपरः स्वारः प्रचयश्चोच्चवद् भवेत् ॥

सर्वेऽवशिष्टाः स्वरिताः स्वयन्ते सामशाधिनाम् ।^१

इति । अनेकोदात्तात् परः नि होता इत्यादि । अनुदात्तात् परश्च

स्वारः अया^१ वधे^२स्व त^३न्या^४ नि^५ रौ^६ (१. १२) इत्यादिः । तत्परः अनेकोदात्ता-

नुदात्ताच्च यः परो न भवति । एकोदात्तात्परव्यतिरिक्तः कंपव्यतिरिक्तश्च स्वारः तत्परशब्देनोच्यते । के इत्यादिः । एते त्रयोऽपि स्वारसंज्ञा दीर्घस्थाने प्रकृत्युचि । एतदेव स्वरत्रयमुत्तरासु मात्रास्थान एव त्रयाणां दीर्घत्वाय मात्रत्वाय च पारिभाषिकस्वरसंज्ञाकरणम् । एकोदात्तात् परस्य स्वरितस्य स्वरितत्वं यदि निवर्तयेत्तदा तस्य स्वरितत्वेनोच्चारणं न स्यात् । नहि निवर्तयति । उदात्ताद्यार्धमात्रा स्वरितमित्यस्य सर्वस्वरितसाधारणत्वात् । अन्यथा कंपस्यापि स्वरितत्वं न स्यात् पारिभाषिकस्वरितान्तर्भावाभावेन स्वरितसंज्ञाविरहात् । प्रत्युत एकोदात्तात् परस्य स्वरितस्य नीचमुच्चात् (५) इति सूत्रोदाहरणत्वे स्वादिष्ट्यां (१. ४६८), वार्वन्तम् (१. १७) इत्यादेरुदाहृतत्वाच्च स्वरितत्वं नास्तीति वक्तुं न शक्यम् न च । न वयमेकोदात्तात् परस्वरितस्य स्वरितत्वं निवारयामः किन्तु तस्य च'..... समश्रुतित्वं ब्रूम इति वाच्यम् । किमिदं समानश्रुतित्वमुभयोः समानस्थानत्वेनोच्यते ऽथ वचनाद्वा—

स्वरितो ऽन्य उदात्तश्च प्रचयश्च द्वितीयगः ॥

इति वचनस्य स्वरितस्य स्थानान्तराभावेन द्वितीयस्वरत्वप्रतिपादनपरस्य कंपव्यतिरिक्तसकलस्वरितसाधारणत्वेनानेकोदात्तात् परस्यापि प्रचयसमाना श्रुतिः स्यात् । न च वचनबलेन समानश्रुतित्वम् । एवं हि वचनम्ः-

एकोदात्तात् परस्वारप्रचयश्चोच्चवद् भवेत् ।

सर्वे ऽवशिष्टाः स्वरिताः स्वर्यन्ते सामशाखिनाम् ॥

इति । अस्य चार्थः सूक्ष्मबुद्धिभिः सम्यग् द्रष्टव्यः । एकोदात्तात् परस्वारप्रचयश्चेति न भिन्नपदत्वं समस्तपदत्वेनैवाकरेषु बहुषु दर्शनात् । भिन्नपदत्वे ऽपि न वैयधिकरण्यं किन्तु सामानाधिकरण्यमेव । समस्तपदत्वे ऽपि न द्वन्द्वसमासः । यत एक एव वर्णः पूर्वार्धमात्रोदात्तः स्वरितः शिष्टांशः प्रचयः इति स्वरप्रचय इति प्रोच्यते स्वरितोदात्त इति च ।

य एकोदात्त इत्युक्तः स एव स्वरितस्वरः ।

प्रचयः प्रोच्यते तज्ज्ञैर्न चात्र स्वरितान्तरम् ॥

इति सामानाधिकरणवचनात् । स एव च स्वरः प्रचयात्मकः ।

उदात्तस्वरितश्च प्रचयो निहते स्वरः ।

इति स्वरचतुष्टयगुणं न पूरकम् । तस्मादुपश्रुतिरिति^१ स्वरितात् पराणि
यावन्नीचं यावद्विरामं वा उदात्तश्रुतीनि भवन्तीति ऋकृतन्त्रतद्व्याख्या-
भ्यामुदात्तादनुदात्तस्य स्वरितः^२ संहितायां स्वरितादनुदात्तानामेकश्रुतिरिति^३ घचनेन तु
च उदात्ताधार्यमात्रा स्वरितमिति^४ स्वरितस्वरूपविधायके नवस्वरितस्य^५ च प्रचयानां
च स्वरभेदविधानेन स्वरितप्रचयानामेकश्रुत्या संभवाच्च । तस्मादयमर्थः ।
कंपानुदात्तपरातत्परस्वरितव्यतिरिक्तप्रचयो द्विविधः । एकोदात्तात् परो-
ऽनेकोदात्तात् परश्चेति । तत्र एकोदात्तात् परः स्वरप्रचय उच्चवद् भवेत् ।
स्वरितत्वात् आघार्धमात्रोच्चवद् भवेत् । घञ्छ्वच्प्रहणादीपन्न्यूनत्वं स्वरित-
स्वरात् प्रतीयते । अनेकोदात्तात्परस्त्वापाघार्धमात्रोच्च एव भवति । तदन्य
एकोदात्तात्परस्वरितादन्यस्वरप्रचयश्चेत्याहः—

सर्वेऽवशिष्टाः स्वरिताः स्वर्यन्ते सामशाधिनाम् ॥

इति । न च स्वर्यन्ते उच्चवद् भवन्तीति शब्दद्वयस्यार्थभेद इति अमित-
व्यम् । स्वर्यन्ते आघार्धमात्रोच्चो भवतीत्यर्थः । उच्चवदाघार्धमात्रोच्चवदित्यर्थः ॥
उभयोः स्वरितत्वेनोच्चशब्दस्य सजातीयस्वरितार्धमात्रोच्चसमानार्थकत्वात् ।
तथा च एकोदात्तात् परः स्वरितः स्वरितपदवक्तव्यः अनेकोदात्तात् परस्तु
स्वरिततयैव वक्तव्य इति एकैकस्य

एकोदात्तात्परस्वारप्रचयश्चोच्चवद् भवेत् ।

सर्वेऽवशिष्टाः स्वरिताः स्वर्यन्ते सामशाधिनाम् ॥

इति.....ऋकृतन्त्रकारादिवचनस्य सर्वेऽपि स्वरिता आघार्धमात्रा एवो-
दात्ता एव भवन्तीत्यर्थ एव विवेकः ।

॥ ऋकृतन्त्रं समाप्तम् ॥

॥ हरिः ओम् ॥

1 Op. RT. 61.

2 Op. Pāpini VIII. 4. 66.

3 Op. Pāpini 1. 2. 39.

4 Op. RT. 53.

5 So the MS. May be विधायकेन च.

॥ सामवेद सर्वानुक्रमणी ॥



॥ सामवेदसर्वानुक्रमणी ॥

॥ अथ सामवेदसर्वानुक्रमणिकाप्रारम्भः ॥

सप्त गानानि साप्तां वै ब्राह्मणा अष्ट वै स्मृताः ।

दश सूत्राणि सप्तापि दश लक्षणमिष्यते ॥

तत एषां स्वरूपन्तु कथ्यतेऽत्र समासतः ।

गायत्रं प्रथमं गानं आग्नेयन्तु द्वितीयकम् ॥

तृतीयं गानमैन्द्रं स्याच्चतुर्थं पावमानकम् ।

अर्कद्वन्द्वव्रतानीति छान्दसानीति पञ्चमम् ॥

ततः परं शुक्लीयं स्यान्महानाम्नी ततः परम् ।

एतानि सप्त गानानि प्रकृतेः कथितानि च ॥

तासामेव केचित्पक्षान्तरमाह ।

आग्नेयं प्रथमन्तु स्यादैन्द्रं स्यात्तु द्वितीयकम् ।

तृतीयं पावमानाख्यं चतुर्थं छान्दसं मतम् ॥

शुक्लीयं पञ्चमं श्रोत्रं पष्ठमूहाख्यमेव तु ।

सप्तमन्तु रहस्यं स्यादित्येतत्सामगानकम् ॥

अष्टौ हि ब्राह्मणा ग्रन्थाः प्रौढब्राह्मणमादिमम् ।

पङ्क्तिशाख्यं द्वितीयं स्यात्ततः सामविधानकम् ॥

आर्षेयन्तुरीयञ्च देवताध्यायञ्च पञ्चकम् ।

छान्दोग्यश्च पष्ठश्च संहितोपनिषत्तथा ॥
 सप्तमब्राह्मणो वंशो ग्रंथा अष्टाबुदीरिताः ।
 द्राह्यायणमनुपदं निदानं कल्पमेव च ॥
 उपग्रन्थाश्च जुद्राश्च तन्दालक्षणमेव च ।
 सूत्रं पञ्चविधं ज्ञेयं कल्पानुपदेमेव च ॥
 अनुस्तोत्रन्तु विज्ञेया सूत्राणान्दशकं स्मृतम् ।

अथ सप्तदशलक्षणम् ।

गृह्यं गायत्र ऋक्तन्त्रं सामतन्त्रश्च पुष्पकम् ।
 ततोवग्रहं च हितवाक्यं स्तोत्रानुसंहरम् ॥
 मात्रार्चिकछलं चैव पाणिनीयश्च शैक्षकम् ।
 नारदीयं गौतमीयं लोमशिखा ततः परम् ॥
 अग्न आयानुदात्तश्च रावणीयन्ततः परम् ।
 परिशिष्टे लक्षणेस्मिन् वनसंख्या प्रकीर्तिताः ॥
 ऋक्दीपिका तथा ऋच्यध्युहं सामाङ्कमेव च ।
 ऋच्युद्धारस्तथा पद्यो परीऋचनिघातकम् ॥
 छन्दोमय्युपनिदानन्तथा पैंगलनागकम् ।
 नैगाख्यं लघु ऋक्तन्त्रश्चन्द्रिकाख्यं स्वरस्य तु ॥
 उदकः प्रतिस्तोत्रीयं विदुरेवं हि सूरिभिः ।
 ऋग्लक्षणमिति प्रोक्तं राशिसंख्याविधानतः ॥
 सूची चतुर्था नित्यादि नमनं धारि लक्षणम् ।
 हस्तलक्षणमित्येव प्रकृतेस्तु लघेस्तथा ॥
 ऊहस्य तु लघूहस्य चैषां साम्नां प्रकाशिका ।
 सामोपर्यङ्कसंज्ञश्च प्रकृत्यूहस्य लक्षणम् ॥
 संकृतश्च तथैवानुस्वारवैकृतमेव च ।
 स्वरभक्तिः कर्षणं प्रग्रथनत्रयमेव च ॥
 संपत्य स्तोत्र्यतिहतं स्तोभोद्धारकमेव च ।

वेण्णामलक्षणं गीतिकल्पञ्चैव ततः परम् ॥
 चरणानां व्यूहमिति लक्षणं पारिभाषिकम् ।
 छलारूपं परिशिष्टिर्षिं देवानां क्रमकारिका ॥
 पञ्चविंशति संख्याथ ब्राह्मणानाञ्च मूचिका ।
 सूत्रलक्षणसूचिभ्यामाहत्यांकयनं स्मृतम् ॥
 सर्वानुक्रमणी नाम इदं ग्रन्थस्य निर्मिता ।
 श्रौतस्मार्तप्रयोगाणां ग्रन्थाख्या सम्यगीरिता ॥
 ज्योतिष्टोमस्य यत्तन्त्रं समारम्भ्य हि विश्वजित् ।
 छन्दोगस्य प्रयोगस्य वृत्तिरेषा प्रदोषिका ॥
 कृता त्रैविध्यद्वेन तालवृन्तनिवासिना ।
 पुरुषोत्तमभट्टीयं प्रयोगस्येप एव तु ॥

अथातः पौर्णमासो हि आसृकाम्यप्रयाणकः ।
 पुनर्दहनमेतेषु चतुःपूर्वस्तु खादिरः ॥
 पञ्चमं पष्ठकञ्चैव गौतमीयन्ततोत्तरम् ।
 गायत्रस्य विधानन्तु शुंगाचार्यकृतं वरम् ॥
 खण्डास्तु तत्र विज्ञेया त्रय एव मनीषिणः ।
 तेषामादिस्तु पद्यो हि बहिस्स्यात्तु द्वितीयकम् ॥
 वसोर्मन्दा तृतीयं स्यात्समाप्तं वेदमावृकम् ।
 ऋचान्तन्त्रव्याकरणे पञ्च संख्या प्रपाठकम् ॥
 शाकटायनदेवेन द्वात्रिंशत् खण्डकास्मृताः ।
 तत्रादिमे प्रपाठके चत्वारः खण्डसम्मताः ॥
 द्वितीये रस इत्युक्तस्त्वृतीये वसुसंज्ञकम् ।
 चतुर्थे पञ्चमे चैव मुनिसंख्या समीरिताः ॥
 वाचो वृत्तिश्च मासे तु तस्मादुच्युतीनि च ।
 आचिरादि तथा कर्णं सूत्रं जालालनं स्मृतम् ॥

त्रयस्त्रिंशच्च दशकं सूत्रञ्च वसुसंज्ञकम् ।
 ऋक्तन्त्रञ्च समाप्तं स्याद्विज्ञेयं सामवित्तमैः ॥
 सामतन्त्रं प्रवक्ष्यामि सुखार्थं सामवेदिनाम् ।
 औदत्रजिकृतं सूक्ष्मं सामगानां सुखावहम् ॥
 तत्र प्रपाठकाः प्रोक्तास्तिथिसंख्यामुनेर्मताः ।
 खण्डाजमाया विज्ञेया छन्दोगाः कटपादयः ॥
 प्रथमे च तुरीये च पष्ठके सप्तमे तथा ।
 त्रयोदशप्रपाठके रुद्रसंख्या मुनेर्मताः ॥
 द्वितीये च तृतीये च पञ्चमे दशमेपि च ।
 अष्टमेकादशे विद्वन् दशसंख्यास्तु खण्डकाः ॥
 नवमे द्वादशे चैव नवका मुनिसम्मताः ।
 चतुर्दशे प्रपाठके खण्डा आदित्यसंज्ञकाः ॥
 खण्डास्त्रयोदश प्रोक्तास्तिथिसंख्याप्रपाठके ।
 स्वरोनन्त्योऽथ प्रज्ञाया हंहो उब्लि तथैव च ॥
 तत्र मात्रमुणोधुश्च दिदुदीर्घान्त्य एव च ।
 व्रदान्त्यङ्गि च अंसा च शौदात्ता अनृगाहिता ॥
 दशकं तत्र संख्याभिर्विदुरेषाहमायनम् ।
 सूत्रसंख्या तु गणयेन्नजनामायनं बुधाः ॥
 सामतन्त्रमिदं प्रोक्तं समाप्तमगमं द्विजाः ।
 भाष्यकारं भट्टपूर्वमुपाध्यायमहं सदा ॥
 सूत्रकारं वररुचिं वन्दे पाणिश्च वेधसम् ।
 फुल्लसूत्रविधानेन खण्डप्रपाठकानि च ॥
 तदादीनि यथा ज्ञात्वा वक्ष्ये प्रपाठदीपिकाम् ।
 प्रपाठकानां दशसुखण्डाश्च धसका इति ॥
 आदौ प्रपाठके तेषां सप्तविंशति खण्डकाः ।
 एकोनत्रिंशता ज्ञेया द्वितीये तु प्रपाठके ॥
 तृतीये च तुरीये च अष्टविंशतिभिस्मृताः ।

रसवाणमुनीनान्तु द्वादश द्वादशेव तु ॥
 वसोर्ग्रहस्य विद्येया दिक्संख्या मुनिभिस्मृताः ।
 दश प्रपाठके तत्र सण्टा एकादशैव हि ॥
 आहत्य सण्डनवकसप्तत्यतिशतं पुधाः ।
 प्रपाठकानामादिस्वयश्चाक्षरमहम्मृदा ॥
 ब्रवीमि श्लोकरूपेण घ्रात्यर्थमधुना पुधाः ।
 उष्णपन्यश्च तालव्यं कक्षसौभरमेव च ॥
 अःकारो धृततो देवे यकारे च विकल्पकः ।
 नकारश्च दश प्रोक्ता विद्येयास्त्रयपञ्चिमिः ॥
 षोडशे तु प्रकरणे प्रत्येकं सण्डसंज्ञकम् ।
 पूर्वसामयशेनैव गायमानन्ततोपरि ॥
 सामोपरि तथा धेया तस्मादादिप्रकारणे ।
 सामोपरि तथा सण्टाप्यद् पञ्चाशत् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥
 आहभावमर्थकस्यात् प्रकृतेः पञ्च पञ्चाशत् ।
 धृदा धृदन्तु चत्वारः चत्वारश्चागतागताः ॥
 उधनीचं चतुर्थन्तु पदसंधौ चतुर्थकम् ।
 अत्यमेकमयार्भावे द्वावेव मुनिसम्भृताः ॥
 ततः प्रश्लेषविश्लेषतृतीयं परिकीर्तितम् ।
 संकृष्टे च विकृष्टे च चतुष्टयमुदीरितम् ॥
 अथ व्यञ्जनलुप्ते तु चत्वारः परिकीर्तिताः ।
 तदेव स्यादतिहृते आभावे षष्ठकं स्मृतम् ॥
 पञ्चविंशद्विकारे तु प्रस्तावे द्वयमेव हि ।
 आहत्य नवका प्रोक्तासप्ततिस्याच्छतात्परम् ॥
 उचामहि पुनारवजये प्रत्वीशनन्तथा ।
 उचातेजातमण्डाद्या आहभावस्ते निदर्शनम् ॥
 पुनानस्सोम देवो यौधाजये प्राकृते तथा ।
 सौभराभीवर्तजयानां धृद्धन्तुरीयमक्षरम् ॥

पुनानस्सोमधारया सोशब्दश्च निदर्शनम् ।
 यत्र स्तोम इकारान्तो गतिसंज्ञो गतोपि सः ॥
 कथ्यते तत्र दृष्टान्तो होल प्रभृति हाल च ।
 गतागतौ तु द्वौ सत्सु हाइहो इतीच निदर्शनम् ॥
 द्विविधा गतिरिगतिरुगतिश्चेति मात्रालक्षणवचनात् ।
 तर्जनीतस्समुक्षिप्त उद्धातः परिकीर्तितः ॥
 तर्जन्याधः पतन्युच्चात्सन्निधात इतीरितः ।
 तयोर्निदर्शनं प्रोक्तमामहीयवसामनि ॥
 उद्धातस्येवरुणावरिवोविन्निधातकम् ।
 पदगीतं विसर्गान्तन्तमाः प्रोक्तनिदर्शनम् ॥
 ओकारान्तं संधिगीतम्मदो इति निदर्शनम् ।
 पार्थवाराहवासिष्ठप्रकापा शब्दरत्नम् ॥
 वृद्धमृवर्णमार्भावघ्नन्तः कृष्णामपत्वचम् ।
 एदोदाभ्यामन्तःसंस्थः यस्वरो लोपमाप्नुयात् ॥
 प्रश्लेषः कथितस्सोत्र ह्रस्वसेवोग्रये यथा ।
 न लुप्यते स्वरो यत्र विशेषस्तत्र कीर्तितः ॥
 निदर्शनद्वयं प्रोक्तमेतदेव रथन्तरे ।
 तत्संकृष्टं समुद्दिष्टं व्यञ्जनैर्यवयोर्युतिः ॥
 भुज्याददे स्वायुधश्च निदर्शनमिति द्वयोः ।
 असंयुतं विकृष्टं हि भूमियाचसुवायुधाः ॥
 पूर्वांगं तद्भवेत्पूर्वं पदे संयुक्तमक्षरम् ।
 परांगं तद्विजानीयाद् दृश्यते यत्परे पदे ॥
 पुनानस्सोमधारयापोवसावान्निदर्शनम् ।
 पूर्वांगस्य परांगस्य वयाहोवांसि कीर्तितः ॥
 अतिहृतं बर्हिषि तर्तुराणाश्च पिशंगकम् ।
 वृद्धमन्तपदे तालव्यमा भवति दीधिमः ॥
 पदस्य पुनावृत्तिर्विकल्पः परिकीर्तितम् ।

उहे निधनकामे च मदश्शब्दो निदर्शनम् ॥
 अथोहर्गीतिः प्रस्तावमक्रिप्पोडश तु स्मृताः ।
 आहमावादिभावानां सामतन्त्रेपि विस्तृतम् ॥
 चन्दे वररुचिन्नित्यमृहार्धैः पारदश्चनम् ।
 पोतो विनिर्मितो येन फुल्लस्रत्रशर्तैरलम् ॥
 आदाय फुल्लं क्षपवादस्रत्राण्यायादिभावेषु करोति पोतम् ।
 इदं फुल्लस्य स्रत्रस्य बृहद् भाष्यं हि यत्कृतम् ॥
 नानाभाष्यारूपया रामकृष्णदीक्षितस्रिभिः ।
 सामतन्त्रस्य यद्भाष्यमयमेवैव चिन्तितम् ॥

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चतुर्दशावगृहस्य सूत्राण्यादिपदैरिदम् ।
 लक्षणन्तु प्रवक्ष्येहमथावगृह्यतीति च ॥
 हितवाक्ये त्रिंशदेव खण्डा आहुर्मनीषिणः ।
 धर्मोपप्रकृतौ विद्धि मुचित्तो स्तोम एव च ॥
 उत्तरस्यामृचि प्रोक्तो वेदो धर्म इतीरितम् ।
 अनुक्तं सर्वमेतेषु पौरुषेणैव या कृता ॥

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अथ स्तोभानुसंहारे चत्वारिंशच्च पाद्यकम् ।
 आद्यन्तदर्शनस्तोभस्तत्रादौ तु प्रपठ्यते ॥

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मात्राणां लक्षणं प्रोक्तं खण्डस्त्रिभिरुदाहृतम् ।
 फुल्लकारेण यत् प्रोक्तं तदुत्कृष्टं श्रुतौ विधिः ॥
 आर्चिके लक्षणे प्रोक्तं श्लोकानान्तु त्रयोदश ।
 उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च आदितक्रमशस्फुटम् ॥
 फुल्लस्य लक्षणे श्लोकाश्चतुस्त्रिंशदुदीरिताः ।
 अथ पञ्चविधाष्टौ तु लक्षणारंभ इष्यते ॥
 पाणिन्युक्तौ तु शिक्षाया पष्टिश्लोकादाहृतम् ।
 अथ शिक्षां प्रवक्ष्यामि सूत्रारंभणमुच्यते ॥

कर्तृत्वमपि शिक्षाणां नामलिङ्गाच्च दृश्यते ।
 इदं शिक्षस्ययं भाष्यं पिङ्गलाचार्यचिन्तितम् ॥
 प्रपाठकौ द्वौ शिक्षायां नारदस्य तु शैक्षकम् ।
 खण्डाश्च षोडश प्रोक्ता अष्टावष्टौ प्रपाठयोः ॥
 श्लोकेन पञ्चत्रिंशेन समद्विशतसंख्यकम् ।
 अथातःस्वरशास्त्राणां यवकारं समं विदुः ॥
 भट्टशोभाकरेणोक्तमिदं ग्रन्थस्य विवृतम् ।
 गौतमी शिक्षया प्राक्तौ पाठकद्वयमेव तु ॥
 खण्डाश्च षोडश प्राहुर्मुनयस्सामचिन्तकाः ।
 प्रपाठके तु प्रथमे खण्डास्तु वसुसंज्ञकाः ॥
 द्वितीये नागसंख्यास्तु मुनीनाम्मतमीरितम् ।
 त्रयस्त्रिंशद्व्यञ्जनानि अस्योदन्तु द्वितीयके ॥
 खण्डास्तु लोमशिक्षायामष्टावाहुर्द्विजोत्तमाः ।
 श्लोकानामष्टसप्तत्या पूर्णमाहुर्मुनीश्वराः ॥
 लोमशिन्यां प्रवक्ष्यामीत्यादिश्लोकवाचकम् ।
 रावणेन प्रणीतन्तु बेण्णामलक्षणं बुधाः ॥
 त्रयः प्रपाठकाः खण्डा रावणा यत् प्रकीर्तिताः ।
 प्रपाठके तु प्रथमे षोडशीतिरुदाहृताः ॥
 द्वितीयेथ वनं प्रोक्तं तृतीये मुनिभिःस्मृतम् ।
 अग्रे यो प्रथमे विद्वन् आमनबौ द्वितीयके ॥
 रथन्तरं स्वासुदिगिदौदुदौ पेढज एवतु ।
 इत्येते सप्तदश तु लक्षणानि विदुर्बुधाः ॥
 अध्यायास्तु त्रयः प्रोक्ता गौतमप्रोक्तधर्मके ।
 नवविंशतिखण्डास्तु प्रथमे नवकं स्मृतम् ॥
 द्वितीये च तृतीये च दशखण्डास्समीरिताः ।
 वेदो धर्मस्तु तत्रादि द्विजातीनां द्वितीयके ॥
 चतुष्षष्टिस्तृतीये तु समाप्तं धर्मशासनम् ।
 कृतामिताक्षितीचारव्यो हरदत्तेन विस्तृतम् ॥

